CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1894.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—REVENUE.

	PAGE
Memorandum by the Hon. R. Reid, Principal Collector of Customs, on Customs and Shipping ...	A 1
Administration Report of the Hon. E. Elliott, Acting Government Agent, Western Province ...	B 1
Report of Mr. H. White on the Negombo District	B 12
Report of Mr. E. M. de C. Short on the Kalutara District	B 18
Administration Report of the Hon. P. A. Templer, Government Agent, Central Province ...	C 1
Report of Mr. G. S. Saxton on the Mátalé District	C 10
Report of Mr. G. M. Fowler on the Nuwara Eliya District	C 19
Administration Report of Mr. W. C. Twynam, C.M.G., Government Agent, Northern Province ...	D 1
Report of Mr. E. F. Hopkins on the Vavuniya District	D 25
Report of Mr. W. H. Jackson on the Mannár District	D 33
Report of Mr. E. F. Hopkins on the Mullaittivu District	D 38
Administration Report of Mr. R. W. Ievers, Acting Government Agent, Southern Province ...	E 1
Report of Mr. C. A. Murray on the Hambantota District	E 11
Report of Mr. C. J. R. Le Mesurier on the Mátara District	E 16
Administration Report of Mr. G. W. Templer, Government Agent, Eastern Province	F 1
Report of Mr. S. M. Burrows on the Trincomalee District	F 5
Administration Report of Mr. Æ. A. King, Acting Government Agent, North-Western Province ...	G 1
Report of Mr. S. Haughton on the Puttalam District	G 8
Report of Mr. E. T. Noyes on the Chilaw District	G 12
Administration Report of Mr. H. Nevill, Acting Government Agent, North-Central Province ...	H 1
Administration Report of Mr. F. C. Fisher, Government Agent, Province of Uva	I 1
Administration Report of Mr. H. Wace, Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	J 1
Report of Mr. W. E. Davidson on the Kégalla District	J 12
APPENDIX.—Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government Agents and their Assistants.	
REPORTS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	
On the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances	K 1
On the working of the Local Boards	L 1
On the working of the Colombo Municipality (Mr. C. E. D. Pennycuick)	M 1
On the working of the Kandy Municipality (Hon. A. Bailey)	N 1
On the working of the Galle Municipality (Mr. R. W. Ievers)	O 1

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

Report of Mr. D. G. Mantell, Acting Surveyor General	A 1
Report of Mr. D. G. Mantell, Acting Surveyor-General, on the Meteorology of Ceylon ...	B 1
Report of Mr. R. K. MacBride, C.M.G., Director of Public Works	C 1

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

Report of Mr. J. H. Templer, Acting Solicitor-General, on the Judicial Statistics of 1893 ...	A 1
Report of Mr. E. C. Dumbleton, Crown Counsel, Western Circuit	A 4
Report of Mr. J. H. Templer, Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit	A 4
Report of Mr. F. R. Dias, Crown Counsel, Northern and Southern Circuits	A 6
Report of Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., Inspector-General of Police	B 1
Report of Mr. F. R. Ellis, Director and Inspector-General of Prisons	C 1
Report of Mr. J. S. Drieberg, Deputy Fiscal of the Western Province	D 1

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Report of Dr. W. R. Kynsey, F.R.Q.C.P., C.M.G., Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c.	A 1
Report of Mr. T. Skinner, Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	B 1
Report of Mr. G. Simpson, Superintendent of Postal Telegraphs	B 11
Report of Mr. W. T. Pearce, General Manager, Ceylon Government Railways	C 1
Report of Mr. J. C. Farquharson, Accountant	C 6
Report of Mr. W. Cantrell, Engineer of Way and Works	C 47
Report of Mr. A. E. Brown, Locomotive Engineer	C 55
Report of Mr. A. G. Perman, Traffic Superintendent	C 69
Report of Mr. J. B. Cull, M.A., Director of Public Instruction	D 1
Report of Mr. P. Arunáchalam, Acting Registrar-General of Lands	E 1
Report of Mr. P. Arunáchalam, Acting Registrar-General, on the Vital Statistics of 1893 ...	F 1
Report of Mr. A. F. Broun, Conservator of Forests	G 1
Report of Mr. H. Trimen, M.B., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens	H 1
Report of Mr. A. Haly, Director of the Colombo Museum	I 1
Report of Mr. H. Ewart, Chief Engineer of the Colombo Waterworks	J 1
Report of Mr. J. Kyle, Engineer in Charge of the Colombo Harbour Works	K 1
Report of Mr. G. J. A. Skeen, Government Printer	L 1

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1893.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

MEMORANDUM ON THE RETURNS FOR 1893.

THE year 1893 shows an increase in the trade of the Colony :—

	Rs.	c.
Value of Imports in 1893	72,340,662	28
Value of Exports in 1893	74,195,367	54
Total ...	146,536,029	82
Balance in favour of Exports ...	1,854,705	26

Deducting specie :—

	Rs.	c.
Imports	65,977,293	3
Exports	73,260,598	1
Total ...	139,237,891	4
Balance in favour of Exports ...	7,283,304	98

These amounts, when compared with those for 1891 and 1892, show :—

Imports, less Specie.	Rs.	c.	*Exports, less Specie.*	Rs.	c.
Increase over 1891 ...	6,940,635	17	Increase over 1891 ...	14,954,996	70
Do. 1892 ...	3,215,343	40	Do. 1892 ...	12,164,712	54

Annual Value of the Trade of the Colony for the last Twelve Years, deducting Specie.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1882	78,101,205	0	1888	92,607,045	0
1883	78,328,553	0	1889	100,269,274	0
1884	76,992,639	0	1890	106,651,504	0
1885	74,633,444	0	1891	117,342,259	0
1886	76,434,385	0	1892	123,857,835	0
1887	83,889,572	0	1893	139,237,891	4

Gross Customs Revenue for the Twelve Years ended 1893.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1882	2,867,139	20	1888	3,747,064	69
1883	2,777,708	66	1889	3,718,152	17
1884	2,834,656	73	1890	3,948,564	11
1885	2,903,718	49	1891	4,203,320	19
1886	2,944,215	80	1892	4,663,562	47
1887	3,179,404	72	1893	4,498,912	10

The revenue collected for 1893, compared with 1892, shows a decrease, which is mainly attributable to the large quantity of spirits and kerosine oil imported during 1892 to avoid the higher duty which it was arranged to charge from the 1st January, 1893.

It is to be noted that the figures for 1893 exclude recoveries on account of Port Dues hitherto included under "Customs," but now included under another head of Revenue.

Revenue of each Province for 1893.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province		
Colombo	3,842,683 60	
Beruwala	11,971 36	
Negombo	1,900 44	
Kalpitiya	1,214 74	
		3,857,770 14
Northern Province.		
Jaffna	99,245 82	
Point Pedro	51,649 37	
Valuvedditurai ...	12,155 64	
Kánkésanturai ...	76,980 75	
Mannár	11,671 8	
Pésálai	1,474 4	
Vaṇkálai	152 54	
Kayts	24,673 19	
Mullaittívu	2 84	
		278,005 27
Carried over ...	—	4,135,775 41

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brought forward...	—	4,135,775 41
Southern Province.		
Galle	293,281 78	
Outports	89 63	
		293,371 41
Eastern Province.		
Batticaloa	33,956 2	
Trincomalee	35,809 26	
		69,765 28
Total ...		4,498,912 10

1893 compared with 1892.

Increase.	Rs. c.
Northern Province	31,610 6
Total Increase ...	31,610 6

Decrease.	Rs. c.
Western Province	147,848 2
Southern Province	46,354 56
Eastern Province	2,057 85
Total Decrease ...	196,260 43
Deduct Increase ...	31,610 6
Net Decrease ...	164,650 37

The decrease in the Western Province is attributable chiefly to less importation of cotton goods, spirits, and kerosine oil.

The decrease in the Southern Province, as well as in the Eastern Province, is due to less importation of grain. The increase in the Northern Province is due, on the other hand, to an increased importation.

Harbour Dues collected during the last Eight Years.

	Rs.		Rs.
1886	397,879	1890	574,332
1887	443,126	1891	619,682
1888	500,405	1892	668,073
1889	522,901	1893	674,683

The slight increase in 1893 over 1892—that is, the diminution in the usual annual increase to which we have been so long accustomed—is explained by the very large increase in 1892 over 1891, which was caused by the importation of a large number of cases of spirits and kerosine oil imported in 1892, which of course led to a decrease in the year under review.

It is also to be noted that the restriction placed on the coaling of steamers on Sundays has tended to diminish the number calling merely for that purpose, and caused a corresponding decrease in Harbour Dues, as all such steamers paid the charge for entering.

Port Dues collected during 1893 in the several Provinces.

	Rs. c
Western Province (Beruwala, Negombo, and Kalpitiya)	880 8
Northern Province	8,514 24
Southern Province	39,389 70
Eastern Province	3,248 88
Total ...	52,032 90

Amount of Duty collected under "The Medical Wants Ordinance."

	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.
Colombo	73,434 0	83,174 26
Galle	420 30	402 29
Total ...	73,854 30	83,576 55
Tea	64,548 66	73,519 27
Coffee	4,334 29	5,543 37
Cacao	1,917 90	2,977 78
Cinchona	3,053 45	1,536 13
Total ...	73,854 30	83,576 55

Amount of Duty collected under the "Chicago Exhibition Fund."

	Rs. c.
At Colombo	80,211 1
At Galle	432 33
Total ...	80,643 34

IMPORTS.

The following is a statement showing the value of imports, including specie, imported into each Province in the Colony :—

Value of Imports.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province	57,258,079 26	
Northern Province	3,678,729 51	
Southern Province	4,303,149 15	
Eastern Province	737,335 11	
		65,977,293 3
Value of Specie.		
Western Province	—	6,363,369 25
Total ...	—	72,340,662 28

Arms and Ammunition.—The duty collected under this head compared with 1892 shows an increase of Rs. 8,094·72.

Cotton Manufactures.—Cotton goods, twists, and thread show a total value of Rs. 4,882,910·11, and the sum collected as duty on the quantity cleared from the Customs amounts to Rs. 254,494·68, which gives a decrease in duty, as compared with 1892, of Rs. 24,811·78, though there was an increase in cotton goods brought from foreign ports.

Value of Cotton Goods imported.

	1891. Rs.	1892. Rs.	1893. Rs.
United Kingdom	3,483,649	2,727,332	2,449,452
British and Foreign Possessions in India ...	1,915,925	2,581,239	2,200,774
France, Germany, Austria, and Holland ...	173,813	165,187	232,684

The amount set opposite to each country in the following statement represents the increase and decrease in the value of cotton goods as compared with 1892. In 1892 there was a decrease in cotton goods from foreign ports as compared with 1891, but this year there is an increase—the only increase.

	Rs.
United Kingdom, decrease...	277,880
India, decrease	380,465
Foreign Ports, increase	67,497

Cement (exclusive of the quantity imported as Government stores of the value of Rs. 138,000).—There is an increase as compared with last year in value of Rs. 25,091 and in quantity of 20,394 cwt.

Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel.—There is a decrease in the quantity imported, which is 291,901 tons, against 312,757 tons in 1892. The landings at the two principal ports were as follows. There is a decrease in the number of vessels calling to coal only, as they are not allowed to coal on Sunday except on payment of a penalty of Rs. 200 :—

	Tons.
Colombo	262,302
Galle	29,599
Total ...	291,901

showing a decrease of 20,856 tons :—

Colombo ... 1892	298,868		
Colombo ... 1893	262,302		
Decrease ...	36,566		36,566
Galle ... 1893	29,599		
Galle ... 1892	13,889		
Increase ...	15,710		15,710
Total Decrease ...	—		20,856

Kerosine oil shows a decrease compared with 1892 of Rs. 593,216 in value and Rs. 45,074 in duty :—

	Rs. c.
Duty collected in 1892	45,078 30
Duty collected in 1893	4 0

Food Articles.—A statement showing the increase and decrease in the various articles as compared with 1892 :—

Articles.	Increase. Value. Rs. c.	Increase. Duty. Rs. c.	Decrease. Value. Rs. c.	Decrease. Duty. Rs. c.
Biscuits ...	— ...	— ...	19,380 47 ...	925 41
Beef and Pork ...	2,780 83 ...	75 68 ...	— ...	—
Butter ...	84,755 49 ...	— ...	— ...	180 6
Cheese ...	22,132 84 ...	— ...	— ...	92 0
Fish ...	— ...	— ...	167,086 50 ...	8,023 71
Flour, Wheat ...	— ...	7,106 21 ...	199,293 81 ...	—
Potatoes ...	— ...	— ...	108,883 45 ...	5,517 66
Curry Stuffs ...	— ...	— ...	25,039 9 ...	1,649 37
Ham and Bacon ...	56,798 97 ...	276 21 ...	— ...	—
Provisions ...	272,037 40 ...	17,489 13 ...	— ...	—
Ghee ...	967 66 ...	144 60 ...	— ...	—

Grain.—The following is a statement of rice cleared for home consumption for seven years :—

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1887	5,717,623	1892	7,282,411
1888	6,630,094	1893	7,447,376
1889	6,591,157		
1890	6,350,036	Average for seven years	6,724,304
1891	7,051,432		

The duty collected on rice amounted to Rs. 2,159,823·45, and on other grain of all sorts to Rs. 311,211·73, making in all Rs. 2,471,035·18.

Live Stock of all kinds show a decrease in value of Rs. 98,505 compared with 1892, mainly due to less importation of cattle. Horses show an increase in value of Rs. 96,955.

Machinery.—A decrease of Rs. 274,864·02.

Malt Liquor.—The receipts on account of duty amounted to Rs. 31,506·71—a decrease of Rs. 4,275 below last year.

Metals and Metalware.—A decrease in value of Rs. 508,955.

Opium.—An increase in quantity of 532 lb.

Poonac.—An increase in quantity of 15,688 cwt.

Spirits of all kinds show a decrease of Rs. 491,519 in value and in duty of Rs. 190,400·89. The quantity entered for home consumption in 1893 was 66,396 gallons, whilst the quantity entered in 1892 was 126,012 gallons.

Specie shows a decrease of Rs. 1,562,178·01 in value, particularized as follows :—

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Decrease.				
British India	2,510,668	26		
Australia	472,160	0		
Germany	30	0		
			2,982,858	26
Increase.				
United Kingdom	7,580	0		
Hongkong	23,786	25		
Mauritius	882,000	0		
Straits Settlements	213,864	75		
Arabia	210,368	25		
China	74,689	0		
Egypt	4,392	0		
French India	4,000	0		
			1,420,680	25
Total Decrease ...	—		1,562,178	1

Tobacco shows a decrease in quantity of 1,389 cwt. and cigars 24,038 lb.

Wines of all kinds show a decrease of Rs. 8,516 in value and a decrease in duty of Rs. 2,504·17, the total quantity removed for home consumption in 1893 being 46,381 and in 1892 45,128 gallons.

The following is a statement showing the respective quantities of beer, wine, and spirits imported in the year 1893 :—

	Gallons.	Value. Rs.	Rs.	Total. Rs.
Malt Liquors.				
In bottle	100,213	300,638		
In wood	106,754	149,456		
	206,967		—	450,094
Wines.				
Australian, in bottle ...	2	—	13	
Claret, in bottle ...	2,076	31,146		
Claret, in wood ...	25,178	100,714		
			131,860	
Cape, in bottle	78	—	392	
Coca, in bottle	44	—	400	
French, in bottle ...	3,195	47,926		
French, in wood ...	1,012	5,060		
			52,986	
German, in bottle	122	—	1,829	
Ginger, in bottle	545	—	6,546	
Madeira, in bottle	222	—	3,328	
Marsala, in bottle ...	140	1,263		
Marsala, in wood ...	200	997		
			2,260	
Italian, in bottle	20	—	180	
Samur, in bottle	293		4,392	
Spanish, in bottle ...	1,239	11,147		
Spanish, in wood ...	2,743	13,715		
			24,862	
Sparkling, in bottle ...	4,395	—	65,935	
Peptone, in bottle	10	—	90	
Port, in bottle ...	2,661	23,946		
Port, in wood ...	5,008	30,052		
			53,998	
	49,183			349,071
Spirits.				
Brandy	10,968	—	137,100	
Gin	13,772	—	79,188	
Liqueurs	586	—	4,398	
Rum	64	—	483	
Whisky	41,247	—	371,226	
Methylated spirits	639	—	995	
				593,390
	67,276			1,392,555

To summarise—

	1893. Gallons.	1893. Duty. Rs.	1892. Gallons.	1892. Duty. Rs.		Gallons.		Duty. Rs.
Malt Liquor	206,967	31,506	254,450	35,782	Decrease	47,483	Decrease	4,276
Wines of all kinds	49,183	44,174	44,899	46,678	Increase	4,284	„	2,504
Spirits of all kinds	67,276	315,060	144,652	505,460	Decrease	77,376	„	190,400

Leaving out the Harbour and Port Dues and the amounts collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance and on account of the Chicago Exposition, we have as Customs only:—

Collected in Western Province	85¾
Do. Southern Province	6½
Do. Northern Province	6¼
Do. Eastern Province	1½

The total collections made by the Department in 1893 are as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Customs	4,498,912	10
Harbour Dues	674,683	48
Port Dues	52,032	90
Medical Aid	83,576	55
Chicago Exposition	80,643	34
Total ...	5,389,848	37

The cost of collection was under 2·75 per cent.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports shows a satisfactory increase over previous years. The increase is however mostly confined to a few articles, such as tea, cacao, cardamoms, and arrack, &c. There is an unexpected increase in the export of coffee, both native and plantation, over that of 1892.

On the other hand, there is a decrease in plumbago and tobacco, and the products of the cocoanut generally, as compared with 1892. In the value of these products alone it amounts to Rs. 1,121,517, but it is however more than counterbalanced by the increase in the value of tea, viz., Rs. 8,196,193.

The value of coal re-exported to steamers is entered under exports for 1893 for the first time.

The total value of the export trade for 1893 amounts to Rs. 74,195,367·54, and is comprised in the following figures under four different heads:—

	Rs.	c.
Ceylon Produce	67,162,476	76
Imports exported	880,529	55
Specie	934,769	53
Value of Coals re-exported used by Steamers	5,217,591	70
Total ...	74,195,367	54

Taking the two first, and comparing them with those of the two preceding years, the result is as follows:—

Ceylon Produce.	Rs.	c.	*Imports Exported.*	Rs.	c.
Increase over 1891 ...	11,012,579	10	Decrease below 1891 ...	1,275,174	10
Increase over 1892 ...	7,153,326	88	Decrease below 1892 ...	206,206	4

The exportation of specie shows an increase in 1893 compared with 1891 and a decrease compared with 1892, as the following figures indicate:—

	Rs.	c.
1891	494,143	0
1892	1,176,039	0
1893	934,769	53

The total value of the exports contributed by the several Provinces during the year was in the following proportion:—

			Rs.	c.
Western Province			65,347,554	78
Southern Province			2,235,548	39
Northern Province			1,188,169	95
Eastern Province			206,502	72
			68,977,775	84
Deducting Specie.	Rs.	c.		
Colombo	928,658	78		
Batticaloa	6,110	75		
			934,769	53
Total Value of Goods ...			68,043,006	31

Classifying the different countries under the three recognized heads, viz., the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, as they appear in the Return, the total value of goods, the produce of the Island, exported thereto during the last three years is as follows:—

	United Kingdom. Rs.	c.	British Colonies. Rs.	c.	Foreign Countries Rs.	c.
1891	40,652,454	0	8,056,860	0	7,440,582	0
1892	39,960,830	76	11,436,489	94	10,874,603	77
1893	48,213,181	54	12,303,952	11	8,454,642	19

From the foregoing figures it will appear that the progress in the value of exports to the United Kingdom has considerably increased, and with British Colonies also it shows a slight increase as compared with 1892, but it has slightly fallen in comparison with that for foreign countries for 1892.

		Rs.	c.
To United Kingdom, increase...	1891	7,560,727	54
	1892	8,252,350	78
To British Colonies, increase ...	1891	4,253,092	11
	1892	873,462	17
To Foreign Countries ...	Increase, 1891	1,014,060	19
	Decrease, 1892	2,419,961	58

Table A gives the exports of coffee, cacao, cinchona, and tea, which are subject to export duty under the Medical Aid Ordinance, and a further duty has also been levied on tea on account of the Chicago Exposition, showing the increase or decrease in 1893 as compared with 1892 :—

Table A.

		Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		
Coffee ...	1892	43,338	3,293,856	Increase cwt.	12,085
	1893	55,423	4,256,992	Increase Rs.	963,136
Cacao ...	1892	19,177	1,342,373	Increase cwt.	10,599
	1893	29,776	2,121,524	Increase Rs.	779,151
Cinchona...	1892	6,846,741	821,609	Decrease lb.	3,406,026
	1893	3,440,715	275,257	Decrease Rs.	546,352
Tea ...	1892	72,282,524	32,527,136	Increase lb.	9,986,829
	1893	82,269,353	40,723,330	Increase Rs.	8,196,194

The duty collected on the foregoing was :—

	Medical Aid Duty. Rs.	c.	Chicago Exhibition Duty. Rs.	c.
At Colombo	83,174	26	80,211	1
At Galle	402	29	432	33
Total ...	83,576	55	80,643	34

The quantities exported in the year to the different countries will appear in the Return D appended.

Plumbago.—The royalty paid on this article amounted to Rs. 83,043·54 against that in 1892 of Rs. 107,668·17, showing a decrease of Rs. 24,624·63 and in quantity of cwt. 98,498.

	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Royalty. Rs.	c.
1893	332,168	3	16½	83,043	54
1892	430,666	3	20	107,668	17

The shipments from Colombo and Galle for 1893 are as follows :—

	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Royalty. Rs.	c.
Colombo	317,053	2	15½	79,264	6
Galle	15,115	1	1	3,778	8

The other staple articles of export are as follows compared with 1892 :—

Table B.

		1892. Gallons.	Rs.	c.	1893. Gallons.	Rs.	c.
Arrack ...	Colombo ...	83,848¼	93,225	50	85,419¾	125 273	70
	Galle ...	5,026	7,011	0	9,252	10,421	0
		88,874¼	100,236	50	94,671¾	135,694	70
		lb.	Rs.	c.	lb.	Rs.	c.
Cardamoms	Colombo ...	247,337	280,702	49	410,378½	459,007	35
	Galle ...	369	370	0	1,455	1,550	0
		247,706	281,072	49	411,833½	460,557	35
		lb.	Rs.	c.	lb.	Rs.	c.
Cinnamon ...	Colombo ...	2,536,268	1,268,134	0	2,661,720½	1,064,688	20
	Galle ...	106,181	53,090	50	79,362	31,744	80
		2,642,449	1,321,224	50	2,741,082½	1,096,433	0
		Cwt.	Rs.	c.	Cwt.	Rs.	c.
Coir, Yarn, Fibre, Rope	Colombo ...	99,259	697,918	74	102,714	638,479	72
	Galle ...	61,331	391,656	58	56,546	471,449	53
		160,590	1,089,575	32	159,260	1,109,929	25
		Cwt.	Rs.	c.	Cwt.	Rs.	c.
Copperah ...	Colombo ...	168,694	1,622,215	75	77,077	1,157,745	7
	Galle ...	379	2,870	0	484	5,280	0
		169,073	1,625,085	75	77,561	1,163,025	7

		1892. Cwt.	Rs. c.	1893. Cwt.	Rs. c.
Cocoanut Oil	Colombo	497,311	6,188,662 65	387,905	6,034,078 60
	Galle	67,239	836,750 11	46,048	716,297 35
		564,550	7,025,412 76	433,953	6,750,375 95
		Oz.	Rs. c.	Oz.	Rs. c.
Citronella Oil	Colombo	2,972,996	178,438 29	3,847,609	522,688 27
	Galle	9,852,244	375,657 14	8,622,583	342,611 45
		12,825,240	554,095 43	12,470,192	865,299 72
		Oz.	Rs. c.	Oz.	Rs. c.
Other Essential Oil	Colombo	472,744	56,402 70	23,923	5,401 0
	Galle	37,380	2,190 0	2,376	230 0
		510,124	58,592 70	26,299	5,631 0
		Cwt.	Rs. c.	Cwt.	Rs. c.
Poonac	Colombo	214,466	852,576 25	165,689	666,955 80
	Galle	1,729	5,185 0	3,949	13,983 0
		216,195	857,761 25	169,638	680,938 80
			Rs. c.		
Timber	1892		300,855 0	Decrease below 1892 of Rs. 28,529·12	
	1893		272,325 88		
		Cwt.	Rs. c.		
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1892	50,701	1,053,942 0	Decrease below 1892 of 10,759 cwt. and Rs. 185,971.	
	1893	39,942	867,971 25		
		Cwt.	Rs. c.	Cwt.	Rs. c.
	Colombo	—	—	—	—
	Jaffna	50,701	1,053,942 0	39,942	867,971 25
		50,701	1,053,942 0	39,942	867,971 25

Summarised, the value stands thus for 1893 :—

	Rs. c.
Articles under the Medical Aid Ordinance	47,377,103 64
Other staple articles	13,408,181 97
General exports not specially enumerated above	6,377,191 15
Total	67,162,476 76

Shipments of articles on which duty was collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance in the year under review, and for 1891 and 1892 :—

Year.		Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Rate. Rs. c.	Value. Rs. c.
		Coffee, Plantation.		
1891		82,324 3 11	65 0	5,351,115 13
1892		39,013 3 9	77 50	3,023,571 85
1893		51,154 2 19½	78 0	3,990,064 59
		Coffee, Native.		
1891		6,456 1 5	52 0	335,727 32
1892		3,243 2 13	65 0	210,835 4
1893		3,518 3 9½	63 50	223,446 5
		Coffee, Liberian.		
1891		892 2 1	50 0	44,625 43
1892		1,080 3 16	55 0	59,449 10
1893		749 2 21	58 0	43,481 88
		Cacao.		
1891		20,015 2 19	60 0	1,200,940 18
1892		19,176 3 2	70 0	1,342,373 75
1893		29,775 3 3	71 25	2,121,524 10
		Cinchona.		
		lb.		
1891	Trunk	5,578,658	0 12	669,438 76
	Br. & Tg.	10,892	0 2	217 84
1892	Trunk	6,732,764	0 12	807,931 68
	Br. & Tg.	113,977	0 12	13,677 24
1893	Trunk	3,246,034	0 8	259,682 72
	Br. & Tg.	194,681	0 8	15,574 48
		Tea.		
1891		67,718,371	0 45	30,473,267 14
1892		72,282,524	0 45	32,527,136 15
1893		82,269,353	0 49	40,723,329 82

Table C.

Value of the produce of the cocoanut tree exported in 1892 and 1893 :—

	1893. Rs.	c.	1892. Rs.	c.
Arrack	125,273	70	100,236	50
Cadjans, &c.	25	0	59	50
Cocoanuts	519,771	82	423,591	81
Cocoanut, desiccated	597,384	94	369,778	40
Coir Fibre	230,486	0	340,530	61
Coir manufacture	10,858	95	6,809	1
Coir Rope	143,810	94	111,338	69
Coir Yarn	738,468	31	634,067	85
Copperah	1,252,455	67	1,625,085	75
Cocoanut Husks	—		45	0
Cocoanut Laths and Rafters ...	103	0	195	0
Cocoanut Oil	6,044,978	60	7,025,512	76
Cocoanut Shells	58,680	0	29,743	0
Poonac	680,938	80	857,761	25
Total Value ...	10,403,235	73	11,524,755	13

Articles showing an increase or decrease in quantity and value as compared with 1891 and 1892 :—

	Increase.				Decrease.			
	1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arrack ... gal.	Decrease	22,263	5,798	25,038	6,706	Increase	Increase	Increase
Arecanuts ... cwt.	8,183	203,206	7,154	223,163	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Cacao ... cwt.	9,760	920,583	10,599	779,150	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Cardamoms ... lb.	2,967	2,965	164,127	179,484	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Cinnamon ... lb.	Decrease	Decrease	98,633	Decrease	69,015	308,616	Increase	224,791
Coffee, Plantation ... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	12,141	966,493	31,170	1,361,050	Increase	Increase
Coffee, Native cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	276	12,611	2,937	112,280	Increase	Increase
Coffee, Liberian cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	143	1,144	331	15,967
Cocoanuts ... No.	3,541,897	235,398	Decrease	96,180	Increase	Increase	529,778	Increase
Coir Fibre ... cwt.	15,357	Decrease	8,828	Decrease	Increase	61,071	Increase	110,044
Coir Rope ... cwt.	2,170	7,501	4,167	32,472	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Coir Yarn ... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	104,401	57,954	292,300	13,369	Increase
Copperah ... cwt.	18,313	331,071	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	81,853	372,630
Fibre, Kittool cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	148	1,713	6,012	117,210	Increase	Increase
Hides (including Deer and Sambur) ... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	430	27,131	1,151	509,027
Horns (do.) cwt.	15	32,464	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	993	183,322
Oil, Cocoanut... cwt.	Decrease	735,313	Decrease	Decrease	38,063	Increase	175,944	980,534
Other Essential Oil ... oz.	Decrease	29,016	Decrease	1,446	22,116	Increase	358,261	Increase
Oil, Citronella oz.	330,378	420,198	Decrease	311,204	Increase	Increase	355,048	Increase
Plumbago ... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	68,371	1,514,134	98,498	1,815,402
Poonac ... cwt.	Decrease	122,258	Decrease	Decrease	15,290	Increase	46,557	176,822
Salt ... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	39,984	14,994	8,172	3,170
Tea ... lb.	14,550,982	10,250,063	9,989,369	8,197,337	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Timber, Ebony log	—	—	Decrease	Decrease	—	—	1	—
Timber, Ebony cwt	1,698	7,126	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	317	11,558
—Ironwood log	793	—	155	—	Increase	—	—	—
—Ironwood No.	Decrease	7,305	—	9,659	1,219	Increase	Increase	Increase
—Sapan log	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Sapan cwt.	3,603	13,667	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	4,954	40,624
—Satin log	3,316	—	3,399	—	Increase	—	Increase	—
—Satin cwt.	127	17,009	Decrease	1,019	Increase	Increase	2,180	Increase
Tobacco, manufactured ... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	1,485	99,404	10,759	185,971
Woods of sorts	—	11,176	—	12,883	—	Increase	—	Increase

Table D.

Statement showing the export of tea and the distribution of the shipments :—

Exports to—		lb.	*Exports to—*		lb.
United Kingdom ...	1893 ...	73,355,840½	British India ...	1893 ...	1,036,365
	1892 ...	65,824,822½		1892	810,788
	Increase ...	7,531,018		Increase ...	225,577
Aden ...	1892 ...	5,640	Cape of Good Hope	1893 ...	20,482
	1893 ...	4,455		1892 ...	8,030
	Decrease ...	1,185		Increase ...	12,452
Australia ...	1893 ...	6,816,410	Cyprus ...	1892 ...	5,400
	1892 ...	4,946,645¾		1893 ...	4,450
	Increase ...	1,869,764¼		Decrease ...	950

Exports to—		lb.
Gibraltar ...	1892 ...	41,355
	1893 ...	34,025
	Decrease ...	7,330
Hongkong ...	1893 ...	149,176
	1892 ...	79,329
	Increase ...	69,847
Malta ...	1893 ...	33,895
	1892 ...	21,745
	Increase ...	12,150
Mauritius ...	1893 ...	86,126¾
	1892 ...	81,202
	Increase ...	4,924¾
New Zealand ...	1893 ...	150,137
	1892 ...	96,002½
	Increase ...	54,134½
Straits Settlements	1893 ...	29,301
	1892 ...	12,568
	Increase ...	16,733
Arabia ...	1893 ...	4,641
	1892 ...	2,870
	Increase ...	1,771
Africa ...	1893 ...	14,850
	1892 ...	11,631
	Increase ...	3,219
Austria ...	1893 ...	8,972
	1892 ...	3,444
	Increase ...	5,528
Argentine Republic	1893 ...	1,580
	1892 ...	10
	Increase ...	1,570
Belgium ...	1893 ...	4,234
	1892 ...	450
	Increase ...	3,784
China ..	1892 ...	21,480
	1893 ...	18,471
	Decrease ...	3,009
Denmark ...	1893 ...	1,250
	1892 ...	—
	Increase ...	1,250
Dutch Possessions in India	1893 ...	70
	1892 ...	20
	Increase ...	50
Egypt ...	1892 ...	88,006
	1893 ...	17,723
	Decrease ...	70,283
France ...	1893 ...	25,004
	1892 ...	8,694
	Increase ...	16,310
French India...	1893 ...	150
	1892 ...	—
	Increase ...	150
Germany ...	1893 ...	215,465
	1892 ...	109,752½
	Increase ...	105,712½

Exports to—		lb.
Greece ...	1893 ...	1,935
	1892 ...	954
	Increase ...	981
Holland ...	1893 ...	5,353
	1892 ...	783
	Increase ...	4,570
Italy ...	1892 ...	9,503¼
	1893 ...	5,986¼
	Decrease ...	3,517¼
Japan ...	1892 ...	1,520
	1893 ...	1,055
	Decrease ...	465
Maldive Islands	1893 ...	201
	1892 ...	179
	Increase ...	22
Norway ...	1893 ...	100
	1892 ...	—
	Increase ...	100
Persia ...	1893 ...	1,092
	1892 ...	420
	Increase ...	672
Philippine Islands	1893 ...	240
	1892 ...	150
	Increase ...	90
Portuguese Possessions in India	1892 ...	200
	1893 ...	—
	Decrease ...	200
Russia ...	1893 ...	43,092
	1892 ...	305
	Increase ..	42,787
Russian Possessions in China...	1892 ...	150
	1893 ...	60
	Decrease ...	90
Spain ...	1892 ...	35
	1893 ...	20
	Decrease ...	15
Sweden ...	1893 ..	4,790
	1892 ...	770
	Increase ...	4,020
Turkey in Europe	1893 ...	2,915
	1892 ...	1,180
	Increase ...	1,735
Turkey in Asia	1893 ...	1,480
	1892 ...	770
	Increase ...	710
United States of America	1893 ...	167,691
	1892 ...	85,120
	Increase ...	82,571
West India Islands	1892 ...	600
	1893 ...	-
	Decrease ...	600
Syria ...	1893 ...	269½
	1892 ...	—
	Increase ...	269½

Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported to Europe and to the East, and Value.

Staple Articles.	To Europe. Rs.	To the East. Rs.
Arrack	104	125,170
Arecanuts	12,449	1,097,451
Cacao	2,000,556	65,268
Cardamoms	212,204	243,091
Cinnamon	1,038,431	30,001
Cinchona	261,866	—
Cocoanuts	476,656	52,116
Cocoanuts, desiccated	552,618	24,991
Coffee	3,442,550	785,915
Coir Stuffs	821,185	438,936
Copperah	1,068,159	132,543
Fibre, Kitool	68,680	125
Fibre, Palmyrah	577,325	5,190
Hides and Skins	206,001	98,388
Horns of Sorts	149,788	62
Oil, Cocoanut	2,101,293	2,427,165
Oil, Essential and other	400,756	19,168
Plumbago	1,298,286	10,718
Poonac	679,096	1,843
Tea	36,502,814	4,119,327
Timber and Woods of sorts ...	50,060	222,265
Tobacco, unmanufactured	—	867,972
Total ..	51,920,877	10,767,705

An increase over 1892 of Rs. 2,617,170 and Rs. 1,670,769.

Statement of the Trade of Ceylon with Silver-Standard Countries.

1892.

Country.	Value of Imports from Rs. c.	Value of Exports to Rs. c.
Aden	1,576 5	7,488 1
Africa	22 75	8,275 51
British India	47,421,429 30	6,573,001 77
French India	1,108,363 12	103,619 8
Portuguese Possessions in India ...	—	90 0
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Rupee currency	48,531,391 22	6,692,474 37
China	620,895 83	124,725 96
Japan	251,675 32	43,564 15
Straits Settlements	303,956 17	1,227,135 75
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Dollar currency	1,176,527 32	1,395,425 86

1893.

Aden	5,339 80	12,323 8
Africa	243 66	13,241 20
British India	47,104,924 77	6,518,214 63
French India	1,280,492 69	119,586 53
Portuguese Possessions in India ...	7,428 75	—
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Silver currency	48,398,429 67	6,663,365 44
China	104,351 64	50,344 70
Japan	304,934 16	63,380 29
Straits Settlements	726,605 66	826,632 48
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Dollar currency	1,135,891 46	940,357 47

Total Value of Trade with Silver-Standard Countries.

	Rs.
1892	57,795,818
1893	57,138,044

Total Value of Trade with all Countries.

	Rs.
1892	132,959,421
1893	146,536,030

CARGO TRANSHIPPED AND RESHIPPED IN 1893.

Up to January 1, 1893, there were no warehouses specially set apart for reshipment cargo, and it is consequently impossible to obtain definite information about it, beyond a simple statement of the number of packages brought to and afterwards removed from Colombo. Arrangements for obtaining a more detailed return are now complete, and the following statement shows the amount of cargo transhipped and reshipped with the countries from which it came and those to which it was sent :—

Cargo: Transhipped and Reshipped.

	Packages.
1891	318,836
1892	456,720
1893	525,983

Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Reshipment to the Port of Colombo from the different Countries during the year 1893.

From what Country.	Number of Packages.	From what Country.	Number of Packages.
Australia	8,238	Italy	6,287
Austria	15,439	Japan	718
Arabia	10	Maldive Islands ...	16,368
Belgium	20	Manilla	4
China	170,568	Mauritius	50,305
Dutch Possessions in India ...	36	Spain	910
England	53,525	Straits Settlements ...	269
France	13,083	Switzerland	169
Germany	11,300		
Hongkong	5,942	Total ...	525,983
India (British) ...	172,393		
India (French) ...	399		

Statement of Goods Transhipped and Reshipped from the Port of Colombo to the different Countries during the year 1893.

To what Countries.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.
America ...	1,561 ...	335 ...	1,896
Australia ...	6,404 ...	5,582 ...	11,986
Austria ...	1,589 ...	29,694 ...	31,283
Belgium ...	37 ...	— ...	37
Cape of Good Hope ...	— ...	5,913 ...	5,913
China ...	18,485	25,275 ...	43,760
England ...	31,539 ...	129,021 ...	160,560
France ...	2,773 ...	9,592 ...	12,365
Germany ...	757 ...	8 ...	765
Holland ...	112 ...	— ...	112
Hongkong ...	1,390 ...	250 ...	1,640
India (British) ...	130,787 ...	89,149 ...	219,936
India (French) ...	21 ...	— ...	21
Italy ...	103 ...	— ...	103
Japan ...	819 ...	561 ...	1,380
Maldive Islands ...	27,705 ...	— ...	27,705
Mauritius ...	1,784 ...	2,029 ...	3,813
Russia ...	206 ...	— ...	206
Spain ...	1 ...	— ...	1
Straits Settlements ...	343 ...	2,158 ...	2,501
Total ...	226,416	299,567	525,983

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The returns for 1893 are made up in accordance with the usual practice of previous years, except that the value of coals removed and consumed out of Ceylon in 1893 is added to exports, in order to compare it with other years. I also submit amended returns from 1886 to 1892, more or less corrected in the manner suggested by the Local Currency Commissioners, in order to show what I believe is a more reliable statement of the actual balance of trade between Ceylon and other countries. Up to 1893 the value of coals removed from Ceylon for consumption on board steamers on the high seas was not included in exports, though the whole value of all coals imported was included in the imports. It is now added to exports, after deducting the value of all coals consumed locally in Ceylon. The returns for 1886 to 1889 are only slightly corrected, but those for 1890 to 1892 are amended more carefully, while the return for 1893 has been prepared after consultation with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and inquiries made generally both as regards exports and imports.

Leaving out cotton goods received from the United Kingdom, which pay five per cent., the following statement shows the duty received on all other *ad valorem* goods ($6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) from the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe during the last three years, the rate of exchange being taken at Rs. 120 per £10, that is Rs. 12 being accepted for £1 :—

	Rs.	c.
1891	204,932	0
1892	215,884	62
1893	227,367	0

If duty had been charged on the proper local exchange value, *i.e.*, with the £1 at Rs. 16, the result would have been an increase of 33 per cent., or, say, one-third more than the amount here given would have been recovered yearly—*i.e.*, more than Rs. 70,000 per annum on an average would have been obtained. This would correspond to an additional value of about Rs. 1,000,000 to yield the additional duty. That amount should therefore be added to the value of imports when considering the balance of trade.

The difficulty and uncertainty of fixing values may be illustrated in the case of tea in Ceylon and in the United Kingdom. The whole produce of Ceylon is entered at very much less value here than that of the portion of it entered for home consumption in the Board of Trade returns, as shown in the accompanying statement :—

	Total.	Value in £ at yearly Average Exchange.			Board of Trade entered for consumption in United Kingdom.	Value.	
	lb.	£	s.	d.	lb.	£	£
1891 ...	67,718,371 ...	2,031,551 ...	1	4 ...	51,227,602 ...	2,997,526 ...	965,975
1892 ...	72,279,984 ...	2,032,874 ...	1	3 ...	63,102,127 ...	3,020,099 ...	987,225
1893 ...	82,269,353 ...	2,587,628 ...	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$ ...	64,218,061 ...	3,207,628 ...	620,000

According to the regular records which are obtainable, the balance of trade in 1893 is as already given :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Imports ...	72,340,662 28	Exports ...	74,195,367 54

Balance in favour of Exports Rs. 1,854,705·26.

This statement does not, however, appear to show a satisfactory approach to the actual balance, If the *ad valorem* goods be taken at Rs. 16 to the £1, the increase in duty would be Rs. 75,789, and the corresponding value Rs. 1,166,000, which should be added to imports. Again, the export of species is totally unreliable, as the Customs records show only a mere fraction of what must filter through unnoticed from Ceylon to India.

It is proved in evidence received by the Currency Commissioners that specie to the value of Rs. 3,000,000 is annually removed from Ceylon to India in native vessels. If we accept these figures, the result is :—

Imports. Rs. c.		Exports. Rs. c.
72,340,662 28	... ...	74,195,367 54
1,166,000 0	... ... Additional specie	3,000,000 0
73,506,662 28		77,195,367 54

Balance in favour of Exports Rs. 3,688,705·26.

There can be no doubt this gives a nearer approach to the actual balance—

	Rs. c.	Specie. Rs. c.	Total Imports and Exports including Coals. Rs. c.
		1886.	
Imports ...	42,795,187 13	... 5,060,600 50	... 47,855,787 63
Exports ...	33,639,198 66	... 1,260,600 0	... 38,824,433 6
		Excess of Imports ...	9,031,354 57
		1887.	
Imports ...	45,534,604 79	... 4,777,531 84	... 50,312,136 63
Exports ...	38,354,967 38	... 1,663,902 46	... 44,682,114 70
		Excess of Imports ...	5,630,021 93
		1888.	
Imports ...	53,314,854 94	... 5,210,135 0	... 58,524,989 94
Exports ...	39,292,191 0	... 90,943 57	... 48,381,332 89
		Excess of Imports ...	10,143,657 5
		1889.	
Imports ...	54,170,495 67	... 6,524,640 12	... 60,695,135 79
Exports ...	46,098,778 56	... 825,727 0	56,619,348 88
		Excess of Imports ...	4,075,786 91*

Imports. Rs. c.		1890.		Exports. Rs. c.	
63,091,939 13	...	...	..	51,127,339 90	
1,000,000 0	...		...	6,547,157 22	Coal.
—	...	...	...	764,810 0	Added on revised valuation of cocoa-nut oil.
64,091,939 13				58,439,307 12	

Balance in favour of Imports Rs. 5,652,632·01.

Imports. Rs. c.		1891.		Exports. Rs. c.	
66,635,392 36	...	...	...	58,799,744 31	
1,000,000 0	...	...	...	6,695,912 0	Coal.
—	...	...	...	883,708 0	Added on revised valuation of cocoa nut oil.
—	...	...	...	2,708,821 0	do. of tea
67,635,392 36				69,088,185 31	

Balance in favour of Exports Rs. 1,452,792·95.

Imports. Rs. c.		1892.		Exports. Rs. c.	
70,687,496 89	..	...	...	62,271,924 47	
1,000,000 0	...	...	...	5,234,758 77	Coal.
—	...	...	...	1,170,988 79	Added on revised valuation of cocoa-nut oil.
—	...	...	...	3,614,126 20	do. of tea.
71,687,496 89				72,291,798 23	

Balance in favour of Exports Rs. 604,301·34.

* the column of totals allowance has been made for a more accurate valuation of certain exports.

A.—Abstract of Imports for 1893, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1s. 3¼d. the Rupee.

	£ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
1.—ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR FOOD).			
Oxen and Bulls	—	34,231 0 2	
Sheep and Lambs	—	19,052 1 7	
			53,283 1 9
2.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.			
Bacon	—	3,634 6 8	
Beef, salted	—	827 9 2	
Beer and Ale	—	28,599 15 3	
Biscuits	—	5,920 14 11	
Butter	—	9,094 8 11	
Cheese ...	—	3,914 10 1	
Coffee	—	3,374 1 9	
Confectionery	—	5,528 9 8	
Curry Stuffs	—	61,398 3 8	
Fish, cured and salted ...	—	110,371 3 10	
Flour, Wheat	—	57,322 7 7	
Fruits	—	1,344 14 4	
Ghee	—	3,288 12 2	
Grain :—			
Beans ...	2,625 2 2		
Gram ...	44,034 16 4		
Oats ...	892 13 11		
Paddy ...	178,380 8 0		
Peas ...	11,546 8 7		
Rice ...	1,658,264 16 10		
Wheat ...	642 5 6		
		1,896,386 11 4	
Hams		4,548 15 6	
Milk, condensed	—	2,137 5 1	
Onions, raw	—	36,399 18 8	
Potatoes	—	18,067 18 4	
Provisions, unenumerated	—	24,022 9 6	
Sago	—	2,237 13 10	
Salt, refined ...	—	928 15 9	
Sauces or Condiments ...	—	885 1 10	
Spices	—	3,225 14 1	
Succades, including all fruits and vegetables preserved in sugar ...	—	761 13 4	
Sugar :—			
Refined and candy ...	36,808 7 6		
Unrefined	49,906 4 10		
Palm or Jaggery ...	2,479 6 2		
		89,193 18 6	
Spirits :—			
Brandy	8,711 11 4		
Gin	5,031 14 11		
Whisky	23,588 6 6		
		37,331 12 9	
Wines	—	22,180 11 1	
Tobacco :—			
Unmanufactured ...	1,351 8 6		
Manufactured ...	6,883 13 3		
Manufactured, viz.:—			
Cigars	19,753 16 2		
		27,988 17 11	
3.—METALS (RAW MATERIALS).			2,460,915 15 6
Brass sheets	—	1,519 6 5	
Copper sheathing	—	2,815 12 7	
Iron, angle and Swedish bar ...	—	2,950 8 3	
—— bar, flat, rod, nail, &c. ...	—	16,701 0 4	
—— galvanized	—	17,826 6 4	
—— hoop	—	10,265 10 7	
Steel, cast	—	1,037 7 7	
Coal and patent fuel ...	—	343,690 11 8	
			386,806 3 9
4.—CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, AND TANNING SUBSTANCES.			
Cutch and Gambier ...	—	1,184 16 6	
Indigo	—	5,466 9 0	
Saltpetre	—	842 1 9	
			7,493 7 3
5.—OILS.			
Oil, Castor	—	7,676 10 3	
—— Kerosine	—	6,372 6 2	
			14,048 16 5
6.—RAW MATERIALS FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.			
Cotton, raw	—	—	16,306 15 3
7.—RAW MATERIALS FOR SUNDRY INDUSTRIES, &c.			
Coral stones	—	2,945 17 1	
Manures :—			
Bone	10,342 3 5		
Refuse of Saltpetre ...	1,195 14 7		
Castorseed Poonac ...	8,971 1 3		
		20,508 19 3	
Carried over ...	—	23,454 16 4	2,938,853 19 11

	£ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	23,454 16 4	2,938,853 19 11
Tar	—	723 5 11	
Tortoise-shell	—	2,294 11 2	
Wood and Timber :—			
Hewn or split, planed or dressed...	4,854 18 4		
Pine	1,266 9 2		
Staves of all kinds ...	794 11 9		
Woods of sorts	18,102 15 8		
		25,018 14 11	
			51,491 8 4
8.—ARTICLES, MANUFACTURED.			
Bran	—	660 15 11	
Bricks and Articles of fire clay ...	—	4,769 10 4	
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds ...	—	710 9 9	
Clocks and parts thereof ...	—	973 10 11	
Coir Stuffs	—	1,211 4 6	
Crackers	—	3,679 11 1	
Leather :—Boots and Shoes ...	—	2,538 0 3	
Matches	—	7,487 6 2	
Marine Stores	—	1,695 11 6	
Paper and Pasteboard :—Printing and Writing	—	13,110 16 6	
Instruments, Musical ...	—	2,592 8 10	
Pearls and Precious Stones (unset)	—	1,066 4 1	
Perfumery	—	5,880 1 8	
Pictures and Drawings by hand ...	—	745 14 10	
Prints, Engravings, and Photographs	—	664 7 1	
Photographic Materials ...	—	1,300 4 2	
Tea Chests	—	2,318 2 6	
Toys	—	1,289 10 8	
Watches and parts thereof ...	—	3,465 12 1	
Yarns and Textile Fabrics.			
Cotton Yarn and Twist, gray ...	3,016 8 0		
— bleached and dyed ...	4,165 4 9		
		7,181 12 9	
Cotton Manufactures.			
Piece Goods, Gray, unbleached ...	62,270 5 3		
— bleached	20,890 1 6		
— printed	36,780 18 11		
— dyed	3,811 16 11		
— of mixed materials ...	171,088 14 9		
Lace and patent net ...	1,800 4 2		
		296,642 1 6	
Cotton Thread ...	—	5,494 0 11	
Silks.			
Broad Stuffs, viz.:—Silk and Satin		25,467 17 11	
Woollen Manufactures.			
Blankets	4,324 2 0		
Carpets, not being rugs ...	2,775 6 11		
Flannel	5,228 6 0		
Hosiery of Wool	1,195 8 6		
Woollens	6,275 15 9		
Woollen manufacture ...	1,666 10 4		
		21,465 9 6	
Metals			
Brassware	3,172 12 10		
Copperware	1,123 8 1		
Hardware	27,097 4 0		
Iron Nails	8,167 14 1		
Printing Materials ...	1,436 12 2		
Sewing Machines	1,330 13 10		
Tea Lead	31,747 4 9		
— Solder	1,572 9 11		
Tinware	1,627 1 6		
Tanks, Iron	1,777 5 9		
Zincware	873 1 4		
Plated and Giltware ...	2,972 15 7		
		82,898 3 10	
Machinery and Millwork.			
Agricultural	34,008 11 2		
Other descriptions ...	9,140 19 2		
Copperah	1,383 12 5		
Carts and Carriages ...	3,099 17 0		
Casks and Shooks ...	43,401 11 0		
Cards, playing	1,230 14 1		
Fancy Articles	10,259 9 9		
Palmyrah Fibres	19,921 11 9		
Gunny Cloths and Bags ...	10,362 12 5		
Poonac	55,421 2 7		
Shells of all kinds... ...	975 2 3		
		189,205 3 7	
Carried over ...	—	684,513 12 10	2,990,345 8

	£ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	684,513 12 10	2,990,345 8 3
Chemicals, Chemical and Medicinal Preparations.			
Sulphuric Acid ...	1,187 11 7		
Patent Medicines ...	724 15 5		
Fuller's earth	1,827 2 6		
Medicines	10,135 0 9		
Narcotic	1,353 8 9		
Opium	41,267 2 9		
		56,495 1 9	
Arms and Ammunition.			
Guns, single-barrelled ...	1,087 11 3		
Guns, double-barrelled ...	1,392 18 5		
Fuze	1,662 8 11		
Gunpowder	2,100 14 9		
Blasting Powder ...	1,258 2 6		
Dynamite Detonators ...	3,023 13 11		
Percussion Caps ...	796 1 10		
Shots	1,025 10 7		
		12,347 2 2	
Stores, Government ...	—	192,129 12 7	
Mats, bags, and sacks, empty ...	—	1,201 3 7	
Books, printed	—	6,082 19 2	
Candles of all descriptions ...	—	1,121 4 2	
Carriages, railway and parts thereof	—	28,307 15 5	
Cement	—	11,764 12 5	
Cordages, Cables and Twine ...	—	1,643 8 7	
Earthen and Chinaware and red pottery	—	12,745 3 11	
Furniture—Cabinet and Upholstery wares	—	10,480 0 6	
Window, Glass and German sheet	—	1,596 19 1	
Glassware	—	11,934 9 5	
Painters' colours ...	—	1,487 14 10	
Paper of all description ...	—	1,360 15 5	
Saddlery and Harness ...	—	2,186 9 3	
Soap	—	9,568 18 1	
Stationery other than paper ...	—	8,293 3 5	
Apparel and Articles of Personal Use.			
Apparel	5,210 11 9		
Beads of all sorts ...	1,016 11 0		
Haberdashery	51,856 19 6		
Hats or Bonnets of Straw ...	1,623 13 6		
—— Felt	1,297 2 6		
—— other materials ...	2,454 4 7		
Jewellery	5,661 13 10		
Umbrellas and Parasols ...	9,534 14 0		
		78,655 11 5	
Military stores	—	1,067 6 6	
			1,134,983 2 10
9.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Horses, Ponies, Stallions, Galloways, and Mares ...	—	14,026 16 6	
Seeds :—			
Cotton	2,899 5 9		
Tea	8,165 4 8		
Gingelly	7,964 17 9		
		19,029 8 2	
			33,056 4 8
Total Value of Goods above enumerated ...			4,158,384 15 9
Value of Specie			404,339 1 9
Value of other Goods not enumerated ...			33,922 5 10
Grand Total			4,596,646 3 4

B.—Abstract of Exports for 1893, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1s. 5¼*d.* the Rupee.

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Animals, Living.		
Elephants	—	1,169 3 4
Animals, Living (for Food).		
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	—	190 15 0¾
Articles of Food and Drink.		
Bêche-de-mer	2,160 8 4	
Cacao	134,805 3 6½	
Coffee, Liberian	2,762 18 2	
—— Native	14,198 2 8½	
—— Plantation	253,535 7 1	
Confectionery and Preserves	95 8 9½	
Desiccated Cocoanuts	37,958 16 8¼	
Fish, cured and salted	1,170 18 11	
Fruits, Cocoanuts	33,027 3 4¼	
Ghee	22 8 7¼	
Grain	27 0 7	
Honey	415 7 5¼	
Ice	51 13 2¼	
Spirits, Arrack	7,960 1 11¾	
Provisions unenumerated	307 15 3¼	
Sugarcandy, Palm, and Jaggery	1,762 1 5¾	
Mineral and Aerated Waters	367 0 11¾	
Tea	2,587,628 4 11¾	
Vinegar	3 17 6¼	
		3,078,259 19 7¼
Carried forward ...		3,079,619 17 11¼

	Value. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
Brought forward ...		—		3,079,619	17	11¾
Narcotic.						
Tobacco, unmanufactured		—		55,152	6	9½
Raw Materials for Textile Manufacture.						
Cotton Wool		—		1,557	17	2¾
Cotton Manufacture.						
Piece Goods, including unbleached Gray ...	1,192	13	7¾			
Cotton Twist and Yarn Gray	4,813	1	9¾			
Piece Goods of various sorts	261	10	4			
				6,267	5	9½
Minerals, Metals, and Articles, Manufactured therefrom, except Machinery.						
Plumbago	158,299	4	9½			
Talc	82	12	1			
				158,381	16	10½
Chemical and Medicinal Preparations.						
Arecanuts	70,524	17	7¼			
Arrapo	36	14	6½			
Cinchona Bark	17,490	6	0½			
Croton Seed	186	3	6½			
Gallnuts or Myrobalams	504	12	4			
Medicine	661	11	9¾			
Nux Vomica	812	7	7¼			
				90,216	13	5¾
Dyes						
Annatto Seed	468	13	8			
Dyewood and Root	135	19	7			
Orchilla Weed	342	2	2			
Punnai, or Dombanuts	237	18	0			
Sapanwood	1,524	4	9			
Tanner's Bark	435	9	7¾			
				3,144	7	9¾
Other Articles Manufactured, or partly Manufactured.						
Beeswax	25	1	11¾			
Bricks and Tiles	250	14	1			
Cocoanut Leaves	115	18	3¾			
Chanks	6,610	5	2¼			
Coir Fibre	14,645	9	3½			
— Rope	9,137	19	8½			
— Yarn	46,923	10	2			
— Manufacture	547	13	3			
Copperah	79,583	2	5			
Cowries and Shells	1,223	5	10			
Curiosities	773	3	6			
Exhibits	27,647	10	2½			
Hides	19,341	7	8			
Horns	9,521	15	0			
Kitul Fibre and Rope	4,371	19	9¼			
Palmirah Fibre and Rope	37,013	19	7½			
Furniture	1,848	7	5½			
				259,581	3	5½
Oils						
Cocoanut Oil	384,108	0	3½			
Citronella Oil	54,982	11	8¾			
Other Essential Oils	3,814	18	3½			
				442,905	10	3¾
Pearls and Precious Stones	1,907	4	0¾			
Poonac	43,267	19	8¾			
				45,175	3	9½
Spices.						
Cardamoms	29,264	11	8			
Cinnamon	69,669	3	7¼			
Ginger	149	9	7¾			
Pepper	88	9	0			
Other Spices	202	7	11			
				99,374	1	10
Shark Fins		—		1,256	10	8¾
Wood and Timber.						
Ebony	2,536	19	6½			
Satinwood	2,626	15	9			
Woods of sorts	12,140	4	8			
				17,303	19	11½
				4,259,936	16	0½
Other Goods not enumerated				7,678	18	2½
Total of Ceylon Produce				4,267,615	14	3
Specie				59,396	16	3¼
Imports exported ...				55,950	6	3¾
Value of Coals re-exported used by Steamers ...				331,534	9	5
Total Value of Exports				4,714,497	6	3

SHIPPING.

(1) The arrivals at the port of Colombo in 1893, as compared with the preceding year show an increase in steamers of 42, aggregating 156,076 tons, and a decrease in sailing vessels of 63, aggregating 35,414 tons.

(2) The arrivals at the port of Galle in 1893 have been 220 vessels with a tonnage of 379,186—an increase of three vessels only over the previous year.

(3) The number of vessels which called to coal at Colombo and Galle during 1893 were :—

	No.	Tons.
Colombo	348 ...	619,975
Galle	181 ...	282,120

Compared with the preceding year this shows an increase in Colombo of 41 vessels, aggregating 99,680 tons, and a decrease in Galle of 24 vessels, aggregating 31,917 tons.

(4) The dues paid by vessels entering the Colombo Harbour for coaling during 1893 amounted to Rs. 35,872·50, which shows an increase of Rs. 5,050 over the previous year.

(5) The total collection of Harbour Dues at Colombo in 1893 amounted to Rs. 674,683·48, an increase over the collections of 1892 of Rs. 6,609·83.

(6) Since the Harbour Revenue was established in 1883 it has continued to increase year by year, and the collections up to last year amount to Rs. 5,550,508·11. Compared with the collection of the first year (1883) the receipts in 1893 show an increase of Rs. 295,665·25.

The total Harbour Dues collected at the port of Colombo during the year 1893 amounted to Rs. 674,683·48, an increase of Rs. 6,609·83 over the previous year, under the following headings :—

	Rs.	c.
Entering dues	166,512	50
Over-hour dues	10,958	75
Tonnage dues	190,380	56
Wharfage dues	278,912	7
	646,763	88
Dues collected on live stock	27,919	60
Total ...	674,683	48
Total collection for 1892	668,073	65
Increase ...	6,609	83

The total number of vessels and tonnage which entered at and cleared from ports in the Island during 1893 are as follows :—

Inwards.			*Outwards.*		
No.		Tons.	No.		ns.
3,675	...	3,102,811	3,631	...	3,049,582

Classified as regards the several ports for each Province the numbers show as follows :—

	Entered Inwards.			*Cleared Outwards.*		
	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
Western Province ...	1,981	...	2,518,192	1,960	...	2,506,452
Southern Province ...	220	...	379,186	229	...	378,450
Northern Province ...	1,369	...	174,914	1,327	...	153,391
Eastern Province ...	105	...	30,519	115	...	11,289
Total ...	3,675		3,102,811	3,631		3,049,582

The number of vessels and tonnage for the past three years are as follows :—

	Inwards.			*Outwards.*		
	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
1891 ...	3,461	...	2,857,919	3,450	...	2,839,021
1892 ...	3,760	...	2,924,864	3,734	...	2,865,842
1893 ...	3,675	...	3,102,811	3,631	...	3,049,582

The nationalities of vessels inwards and outwards during 1893 for the Island are made up as follows :—

	Entered Inwards.			*Cleared Outwards.*		
	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
British ...	1,316	...	2,471,526	1,261	...	2,381,571
Colonial ...	2,126	...	204,156	2,136	...	189,757
American ...	3	...	3,167	5	...	4,949
Austrian ...	41	...	76,488	41	...	76,488
Dutch ...	4	...	8,147	4	...	8,147
French ...	69	...	123,003	68	...	122,338
German ...	80	...	181,838	80	...	231,838
Italian ...	1	...	895	1	...	895
Maldivian ...	21	...	1,029	21	...	1,037
Norwegian ...	1	...	319	1	...	319
Russian ...	5	...	12,599	5	...	12,599
Spanish ...	8	...	19,644	8	...	19,644
Total ...	3,675		3,102,811	3,631		3,049,582

Compared with the years 1891 and 1892 the result for inwards and outwards is as follows:—

Inwards.

1891.—An increase of 214 vessels and 244,892 tons.
1892.—A decrease of 85 vessels, but an increase of 177,947 tons.

Outwards.

1891.—An increase of 181 vessels and 210,561 tons.
1892.—A decrease of 103 vessels, but an increase of 183,740 tons.

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards in 1893, exclusive of those calling to coals and for orders at Colombo and Galle, are as follows :—

		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombo ...	Inwards ...	1,234	2,413,455	667	101,140	1,901	2,514,595
	Outwards ...	1,226	2,407,508	654	95,930	1,880	2,503,438
	Total ...	2,460	4,820,963	1,321	197,070	3,781	5,018,033
Galle ...	Inwards ...	200	376,320	20	2,866	220	379,186
	Outwards ...	198	371,270	31	7,180	229	378,450
	Total ...	398	747,590	51	10,046	449	757,636

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal during the past three years at Colombo and Galle respectively are as follows :—

	Colombo.		*Galle.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1891 ...	326 ...	540,370	287 ...	428,344
1892 ...	307 ...	520,299	205 ...	314,037
1893 ...	348 ...	619,979	181 ...	282,120

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal at Colombo and the entering dues paid since 1883, the commencement of the levy on account of the Breakwater, are as follows :—

	No.	Tons.	Entering Dues. Rs. c.
1883 ...	110 ...	168,216 ...	10,145 0
1884 ...	135 ...	217,490 ...	12,955 0
1885 ...	148 ...	244,131 ...	14,460 0
1886 ...	136 ...	219,132 ...	12,822 50
1887 ...	179 ...	288,471 ...	17,230 0
1888 ...	256 ...	432,133 ...	25,340 0
1889 ...	302 ...	484,697 ...	29,359 0
1890 ...	344 ...	557,446 ...	33,342 0
1891 ...	326 ...	540,370 ...	31,975 0
1892 ...	307 ...	520,299 ...	30,822 50
1893 ...	348 ...	619,979 ...	35,872 50
		Total ...	254,323 50

The detailed return of Harbour Dues referred to in the foregoing remarks is shown in the following statements Nos. 1 and 2 :—

No. 1.—Return of Vessels entered at the Port of Colombo and the Entering Dues paid during 1893.

Tonnage.	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Total.	Amount of Entering Dues.
	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.		Rs. c.
Up to 50 tons ...	1	43	1	62	107	267 50
From 50 and up to 100 ...	—	385	—	37	422	2,110 0
100 „ 150 ...	—	196	1	5	202	1,515 0
150 „ 200 ...	127	28	—	—	155	1,550 0
200 „ 300 ...	3	3	—	1	7	140 0
300 „ 400 ...	8	1	46	—	55	1,650 0
400 „ 500 ...	36	2	—	—	38	1,520 0
500 „ 700 ...	5	6	—	—	11	550 0
700 „ 900 ...	20	4	—	—	24	1,440 0
900 „ 1,100 ...	23	2	—	—	25	1,750 0
1,100 „ 1,300 ...	50	4	—	1	55	4,400 0
1,300 „ 1,500 ...	169	2	—	—	171	15,400 0
1,500 „ 1,800 ...	159	—	—	—	159	15,900 0
1,800	975	10	1	—	986	118,320 0
Total ...	1,576	686	49	106	2,417	166,512 50

No. 2.—Return showing the Collections under the various headings of Harbour Dues at Colombo during 1893.

Description of Vessel.	Dues paid on entering Harbour.				Dues paid for remaining over Hours.				Dues paid on Tonnage of Cargo.								Dues paid on Live Stock.		Dues on Wharfage.	
	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Exceeding 96 Hours.		Exceeding 288 Hours.		Vessels up to 200 Tons.				Vessels over 200 Tons.				Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
									Import.		Export.		Import.		Export.					
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c		Rs. c.				
Steamers ...	1,520	152,112 50	49	1,510 0	93	2,670 0	9	890 0	133	1,196 16	29	118 72	732	73,008 50	666	44,644 27	Rs. 27,280·0	Rs. 639·60	Rs. 176,107·49	Rs. 102,804·58
Sailing Vessels...	19	1,140 0	1	80 0	4	100 0	18	1,245 0	—	—	—	—	8	1,555 75	13	3.227 75				
Coal Steamers...	56	6,080 0	—	—	49	2,630 0	8	940 0	—	—	—	—	56	50.623 87	—	—				
Coal Vessels ...	12	1,350 0	—	—	1	30 0	11	1,290 0	—	—	—	—	12	9.681 25	—	—				
Native Craft ...	655	3,842 50	105	397 50	241	710 0	69	453 75	726	4,585 91	480	1,641 38	1	46 0	2	51 0				
Total...	2,262	164,525 0	155	1,987 50	388	6,140 0	115	4,818 75	859	5.782 7	509	1,760 10	809	134.915 37	681	47.923 2	27.280 0	639 60	176,107 49	102,804 58

Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering.	Over Hours.	Tonnage.	Live Stock.	Wharfage.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883 ...	99.075 0	8,738 75	108,450 16	—	162,754 32	379,018 23
1884	100,862 50	8.092 50	104.717 83	—	162,349 53	376,022 36
1885	103,465 0	8,982 50	114.132 10	7,385 80	160,417 7	394,382 47
1886	109,412 50	8.826 25	106,706 98	9,198 20	163,735 7	397,879 0
1887	119.645 0	9.172 50	117,682 81	11,384 80	185,241 37	443,126 48
1888	132.610 0	10,952 50	142,810 86	14,019 20	200.012 87	500,405 43
1889	140.542 50	11,505 0	153,018 79	14.150 60	203.684 82	522,901 71
1890	149.065 0	11.417 50	171,151 66	16.352 90	226.345 53	574.332 59
1891	158.967 50	11.196 25	179.325 98	21,973 0	248,219 98	619,682 71
1892	159.400 0	12.343 75	190.947 32	28.310 60	277,071 98	668,073 65
1893 ...	166,512 50	10,958 75	190,380 56	27,919 60	278,912 7	674,683 48
Total ...	1.439.557 50	112,186 25	1,579,325 5	150,694 70	2,268,744 61	5.550,508 11

GENERAL REMARKS.

The returns of trade for 1893 must be considered very satisfactory, and lead to the conclusion that Ceylon has been free from the general commercial depression which prevailed in almost every part of the Empire at home and in the Colonies.

The favourable situation of Colombo as a commercial centre or depôt for distribution of cargo brought for shipment from and to nearly all the principal ports in the world is becoming more and more generally known. I am glad to be able to report that satisfactory arrangements have been made to meet the expected increase in this branch of trade, by providing special accommodation under exceedingly favourable conditions as regards dues and charges.

Large sums have been voted for additional warehouses and more extended wharf accommodation, and the necessary works are now in hand and progressing very satisfactorily.

It has been finally decided to construct a North-Western Breakwater enclosing a harbour containing 660 acres in extent, with two openings, to facilitate the entering and departure of vessels at all hours and in all seasons. The acreage secured exceeds that suggested or proposed at any previous period during the last twenty years, and provides a harbour which will take full advantage of the entire area of the site available.

Customs, Colombo,
April 2, 1894.

R. REID,
Principal Collector.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1893.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

ON illness compelling Mr. Dawson, who had for three years administered the Province with great energy and ability, to proceed on leave, I was appointed to act as Government Agent in addition to my duties as Acting Auditor-General, on the 29th May. The double duties were of a very heavy nature, and I was obliged to ask to be relieved of one of these offices. This was done on the return of Mr. Saunders from leave on the 10th August.

Not having been connected with the Province previously in any administrative capacity, and being only generally acquainted with its topography, the subsequent portion of the year was largely occupied in making myself familiar with the position and direction of the villages, roads, &c., and the discharge of the ordinary routine of administration common to all Provinces. For these purposes I have itinerated very freely, and so been brought largely in contact with the people and headmen, as it were in their own homes, which I believe to be the best mode of meeting the wants of the former and securing that protection and supervision of the latter, so necessary to make them useful instruments of justice, peace, and progress. On these circuits I have paid special attention to the working of the rural police (as more fully explained under the proper head), the detection and suppression of crime, and the speedy arrest of all persons accused of serious crime and their immediate production before a competent Magistrate.

In Negombo Mr. Lewis went on leave in March, 1893, and Mr. Herbert White was appointed to act. In Kalutara Mr. Brodhurst went on leave in April, 1893, and Mr. Short has acted as Assistant Agent. Both Messrs. Short and White have furnished detailed and interesting reports on their respective districts, and I will confine my remarks chiefly to the Colombo District, which is in the immediate charge of the Agent.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The statement given below shows, in comparison, the revenue for the whole Province during past two years :—

Heads of Service.	1892.		1893.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Customs	17,560	83	12,925	67	—		4,635	16
Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Lighthouse Dues ...	670	30	607	83	—		62	47
License, Excise, and Internal Revenue ...	1,298,159	65	1,307,483	45	9,323	80	—	
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, Reimbursements	100,131	81	94,911	33	—		5,220	48
Post and Telegraph	505	0	522	50	17	50	—	
Government Railways	500	5	6	18	—		493	87
Rent of Government Property	21,516	85	23,308	1	1,791	16	—	
Interest	772	4	992	44	220	40	—	
Miscellaneous Receipts	31,660	49	6,091	78	—		25,568	71
Sale of Government Property	66,644	24	75,719	13	9,074	89	—	
Land Sales	84,122	27	69,771	7	—		14,351	20
Total ...	1,622,243	53	1,592,339	39	20,427	75	50,331	89
					Deduct Increase ...		20,427	75
					Net Decrease ...		*29,904	14

The smallness of the decrease in the revenue is a matter of congratulation, when it is borne in mind that this is the first year the grain tax has disappeared from our assets, and under the head of Paddy only Rs. 3,772 (being the rent due on Crown paddy lands paying shares in excess of one-tenth) was brought to account, as against Rs. 152,356 in the previous year. This would have largely affected the revenue had it not been compensated for by the redemption of the shares in

Crown paddy fields in excess of the one-tenth abolished by law. This has been freely done by the cultivators in possession of these lands, and a sum of Rs. 88,401 has been recovered on this account, contributed as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Colombo District	33,531	0
Negombo District	29,163	0
Kalutara District	23,804	0

As the collection for the year under this head is equal to 62 per cent. of grain revenue of last year it makes up in a large degree for the loss of revenue by the abolition of this old-standing impost. The redemptions for the current year must be necessarily smaller, and will soon disappear altogether from amongst our assets.

I annex a statement showing the progress made in the redemption of Crown interest on paddy fields during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

District.	Total Number of Lands redeemed in 1890.	Total Number of Lands redeemed in 1891.	Total Number of Lands redeemed in 1892.	Total Number of Lands redeemed in 1893.	Total Number of Lands redeemed in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893.	Total Number of Lands left unredeemed on Jan. 1, 1894.
Colombo.						
Siyané Kóralé East ...	—	1,464	680	1,554	3,698	557
Siyané Kóralé West ...	99	1,256	549	2,407	4,311	1,491
Salpiti Kóralé ...	775	297	1	298	1,371	217
Héwágam Kóralé ...	254	200	24	1,227	1,705	1,669
Alutkúru Kóralé South ...	61	183	43	887	1,174	454
Total ...	1,189	3,400	1,297	6,373	12,259	4,388
Kalutara.						
Rayigam Kóralé ...	—	673	42	697	1,412	884
Pasdun Kóralé ...	—	480	205	521	1,206	825
Kalutara and Pánaduré Totamunu ...	—	326	10	9	345	50
Total ...	—	1,479	257	1,227	2,963	1,759
Negombo.						
Alutkúru Kóralé North .	37	468	179	2,241	2,925	1,084
Hápitigam Kóralé ...	24	614	233	2,789	3,660	1,411
Total ...	61	1,082	412	5,030	6,585	2,495

License and Excise.—The arrack farms of Colombo and Kalutara for 1893-94 realized Rs. 162,525 less than in the current year, due, it is believed, to the action of a syndicate of dealers formed to keep down the price to be paid for the monopoly, though it is thought by many that the purchasers for the previous twelve months had bid too high a figure and had lost by the transaction. I am happy to be in a position to report that this combination was unable to command the market this year, and that at the sale recently held the offers for 1894–95 aggregated the sum of Rs. 1,166,000, and are the highest ever recorded.

There is a reduction of Rs. 13,700 under "Wholesale and Still Licenses," owing to the duty under these heads being discharged by stamps affixed to the documents issued, instead of being received in cash and brought to account as in previous years. This change of practice is consequently responsible for the increase of Rs. 15,687 under "Stamps."

The sums credited under "Tolls" (exclusive of Municipal ones) are Rs. 132,460, as against Rs. 125,140 in 1892 and Rs. 108,395 in 1891.

"Stamps," Rs. 70,680, as against Rs. 55,023 in 1892 and Rs. 46,435 in 1891.

"Reimbursements" realized Rs. 94,911, of which Rs. 36,188 come from judicial stamps; Rs. 15,937 from collections at dispensaries; Rs. 17,448 from school fees; Rs. 3,973 from cemetery fees; Rs. 6,306 from police rates (on Nègombo, Kalutara, and Pánaduré only, as the recoveries from the Colombo Municipality are now paid in direct to the Treasurer).

Under "Fines" there is a reduction of Rs. 1,651, owing to the inflicting of fewer penalties on Road Ordinance defaulters.

Under "Sale of Government Property," which consists almost entirely of receipts on account of "Timber," a sum of Rs. 75,510 has been credited, but this includes a large sum realized by the sales at the Central Depôt, which is under the direct control of the Conservator of Forest, and to which timber is sent from all parts of the Island. The contribution of the Western Province was only Rs. 17,758.

Under "Rents" it is interesting to note the reclamation ground round the Colombo Harbour yielded a revenue of Rs. 13,447.

The expenditure was as follows for the yast three years :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Personal Emoluments	168,622	167,690	187,527
Other Charges	112,901	81,947	99,292
Pensions	6,085	5,991	6,584
Total ...	287,608	255,636	293,673

The increase under Personal Emoluments in 1893 was due to the Government Agent now paying the salaries of the rural police staff, paid in former years by the Inspector-General of Police, while the increase under Other Charges was owing to the more extended operations of the Forest Department.

III.—THE FOOD SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE.

As is almost invariably the case in this Province, the food supply during the year was abundant.

Large quantities of fruit, vegetable, and roots are grown in the country around Colombo and brought long distances in consequence of the great facilities for transport which exist both by rail and road. Of fish, too, there is always a good supply for the greater part of the year, and especially during the north-east monsoon, when the sea is smooth and permits of great hauls being made of small fish in large má-dels (seines) all along the coast. The demand for fresh fish and the facilities for sending it up-country are now so cheap and frequent that there is hardly ever any to spare for salting or curing. In consequence of this there is a large import of salt fish of various kinds, specially from the Maldives.

The local supply of condiments, known generally as "curry stuffs," is insufficient, and is largely supplemented by importation.

As regards *rice*, the staple of life in this country with so large a proportion of the inhabitants engaged in remunerative occupations other than growing food, the bulk is necessarily imported, and only a portion is grown locally. What this proportion is, it is difficult to say. The Mudaliyár of Salpiti kóralé (lying to the south of Colombo, and a large proportion of the inhabitants of which flock to Colombo daily) estimates it at one-tenth, while my Assistant at Kalutara puts it at one-half for his district.

The actual local production of paddy and acreage sown for the year was estimated as follows:—

	Bushels.	Acreage Sown.
In Colombo District	1,100,000	60,860
In Negombo District	266,000	14,778
In Kalutara District	720,000	40,000

Paddy cultivation is admittedly remunerative in the Western Province, and in most localities I believe the sale of the straw pays the actual cost of cultivation and leaves the whole crop as profit. I understand that wealthy proprietors, who have engaged in this branch of agriculture on a large scale in the upper part of the Muturájawela, have found it pays substantially, though put to considerable expense by the protective works against floods and salt water they have had to provide. I have been much struck with the casual manner in which paddy cultivation is carried on in the Colombo District, without that intimate co-operation which was considered so necessary in olden times, and is still followed with advantage in other districts, where the tracts are larger and the rainfall is not so regular and sufficient. Matters would be better, I think, if there were regular rules under the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, and headmen to enforce their observance. It would prevent many disputes which now at times lead to crimes of violence, and possibly tend to the better cultivation of land and to secure better crops. But the people are jealous of any interference, and decline to provide for the remuneration of headmen. Much might also be done for improving the distribution of water in the streams, especially in the line of Attanagalu-oya, I think; but there seems no chance of the proprietors accepting the terms the Central Irrigation Board is prepared to grant.

As regards the paddy crop of the year, the maha (reaped in February and March) was reported to be good, and was followed by a small and fair crop of an intermediate cultivation locally known as muttę. The cultivation for the yala (or midsummer crop), which should ordinarily be finished before the Sinhalese new year (11th April), was extensive, but, though the crops were damaged by flood in May and June, the outturn was good, except in the low-lying fields near the Kelani.

For the maha (sown from August to October) there was a very extensive cultivation, especially of low fields, in consequence of the dry weather which prevailed; but, as it unfortunately lasted until October, the growth of the earlier sowings was injuriously affected in the high-lying villages, and the outturn in these was short, though there was a good crop in other parts of the district.

Other Crops.—My Assistants at Kalutara and Negombo give interesting details of other cultivation in their districts.

The extension of tea cultivation, and the opportunities it affords to villagers in outlying localities for earning wages, is having a very important bearing on the development and advancement of Kalutara.

Tea in the Colombo District is of limited extent, and consists chiefly of a portion of the Kelani Valley estates lying between Avisáwélla and Labugama in Héwágam kóralé. There is also one estate in Siyané kóralé west and three in Salpiti kóralé. They seem all to give satisfactory returns.

In Negombo planting operations date much further back; but of late years a special impetus has been given to cocoanut planting, while cinnamon is on the decrease and giving place to the cocoanut.

Mr. White supplies an interesting account of planting operations in his district, to which I would call special attention. The remarks apply very much to the Colombo District, especially the portion lying to the north of the Kelani. All I need add is that there is a pressing demand for land for cocoanut planting, and every block brought into the market is briskly competed for.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

My views as to the requirements of the Island under this head are as follows:—

(*a*) *Local Boards.*—I think it would be advisable to provide for a registration beforehand of the persons qualified to be members of Local Boards and those entitled to vote for members. I felt the want of a document of this nature, having had two contested elections to hold in December last. At one the leaders were lawyers, one of whom took an objection to the qualifications of

one of the candidates. This entailed some delay and inquiry, which had to be made at the spot under very disadvantageous surroundings, as on such occasions there is more or less partizanship, and it is impossible to depend on the assurance of those we have to look to for impartial evidence. Many of those who claim to vote are obscure people, temporarily occupying boutiques, and it is frequently very difficult to discover if they are really qualified. Besides these difficulties there are the haste and interruption which necessarily attend such inquiries in the midst of a contested election. The list of those qualified to serve as members might be published in the *Gazette*, but that of the voters need not be. It should be compiled by the Goverment Agent at least three clear months before the election, and be open to inspection at the district kachchéri.

The Negombo Assistant Agent suggests power should be given to the Local Board to impose rates within limited areas, so that such taxes as police and other special taxes might be imposed in the town parts of the Local Board limits without unnecessarily inflicting it in the suburbs. An amendment in the law is also required to make it clear that a Local Board can impose a special rate outside police limits.

(*b*) *A registration of the occupiers* of lands is urgently required to punish the numerous affrays, assaults, &c., which now occur owing to the doubts as to the rights in landed property in this country.

Efforts have been made to carry out a registration of titles, and it has been abandoned as too expensive. My idea is, it would suffice to compile a simple record of the present occupiers of each land and the interests of others as admitted by them, leaving any who set up a claim, which is disputed, to enforce it by ordinary action. It will in fact be a registration of possessory rights only, a tenure recognized by the Roman-Dutch Law, and quite understood in the Colony, and the necessary legislation should make this clear. I would like to go a step further and register the chief co-parcener as a trustee for all the shareholders, and responsible at law that each gets his proper share of the fruits and profits. Any person who attempted to take possession of any fruits, &c., in opposition, and without his consent, should be treated as a trespasser and wrongdoer. This would, I believe, lead to a general reduction in the crime of the country, viz., the casual acts of violence which are directly due to the disputes which now exist or arise as to the possession of landed property. At present, when a disturbance occurs, it is frequently impossible to say who is the wrongdoer. To nearly every property in the Island there are dormant or prescribed rights which some accident brings to light or memory, and efforts are made to enforce these. At times they are brought chiefly by some enterprising or bolder spirit who proceeds to assert his rights. This leads to frequent assaults, and at times to homicides, of which so many cases appear in our crime returns. Punishment does not always follow or fall on the real offender, as it is generally difficult to discover who was the assailant or wrongdoer in the first instance. Oral evidence is generally forthcoming as to acts of ownership having been exercised to keep alive dormant right, and it is generally difficult to say how far this is true or false.

My contention is that, if we could only know who was *bonâ fide* in possession or had a written record thereof, we could then unhesitatingly deal with the other parties to a disturbance as trespassers or wrongdoers, and the effect in the crime of the country would, I believe, be considerable.

As to the question of cost, it could be very cheaply carried out by a few intelligent native Assistants of the Mudaliyár class under the supervision of the Government Agents and their Assistants. The registers might also be written in Sinhalese and Tamil, and this would cheapen the clerical portion of the work. My views are not entirely theoretical, but based on a registration carried out by Mr. Birch in the Batticaloa District; about 1860 I think, and which still exists in the Batticaloa kachchéri, though not kept up to date.

Surveys, where they exist, should be utilized and referred to; but a special cadastral survey of the country is not required. As a rule, each property is well known by a special name, and notaries might be required to include the registration number of the land in all transfers, and further forbidden to execute documents from persons who could not produce a certificate of registration of the share he proposes to sell, or mortgage, or gift. Disputes as to boundaries are comparatively unfrequent, and not difficult of settlement. Special powers for this purpose might be made through the agency of the village tribunals by giving them jurisdiction up to Rs. 100 in such cases.

(*c*) The *Civil Jurisdiction* of the lower courts might, I think, with advantage be increased as follows:—Village tribunals up to Rs. 50 (with stamps); Court of Requests up to Rs. 200. This would, I think, relieve the District Courts of a good deal of work.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The condition of the main roads of the Province was certainly not satisfactory during the greater part of the year, the Kandy and Avisáwélla roads being especially bad.

There was a great improvement towards the end of the twelvemonth, but if this was due to a change of officers or to some other cause I am not aware, and as the Kandy road is, as I write, again in an unsatisfactory condition, I cannot help thinking there is possibly a want of sufficient funds to upkeep it properly. The vote allowed for metalling the main roads leading to and from Negombo during the last and present year has materially improved the surface of the thoroughfares in that district. Funds for similar improvements are however still required as specified below.

The condition of the Negombo canal was also not satisfactory, and calls for liberal expenditure as more fully set out hereafter.

The public works which appear to me to call for attention and provision in the Estimates for 1895, as far as funds are available, are as follows:—

1.—*Bridges.*

(*a*) Múnamalwatta bridge (new).
(*b*) Kospalankissa bridge (new).
(*c*) Attanagalla bridge (new structures to replace existing ones).
(*d*) Footbridge over Kalu-gangga on Anguruátota ferry (new)
(*e*) Bridge at Galpáta (new).
(*f*) Bridge at Badanagody (new).

2.—*Roads.*

(*h*) Additional metalling in Kandy road.
(*i*) Additional metalling in certain Negombo roads.
(*k*) Pasdun kóralé-Baduréliya road and extension to Kukulu kóralé.
(*l*) Néboda (Pasdun kóralé) hospital approach road.
(*m*) The taking over of certain minor roads for reasons stated in the notes under this head.

3.—*Buildings.*

(*n*) Assistant Agent's house, Kalutara.
(*o*) New police barracks at Negombo.
(*p*) Quarters at Colombo for Western Province police.

4.—*Miscellaneous.*

(*q*) Railway to Negombo.
(*r*) Canal improvements.
(*s*) Flood-outlets and protection for Colombo.
(*t*) Burial places in rural districts.
(*u*) Clearing rivers in Kalutara District.

To this list I append some explanatory notes, giving the reasons for the inclusion of these works and the degree of urgency in each case.

(*a*) *Múnamalwatta Bridge.*—This is really and urgently required, and has formed the subject of special correspondence. It is situated about eight miles from Alutgama railway station on a principal road leading into the heart of Pasdun kóralé south; this line was taken over and improved in view of the heavy traffic using it, and which was largely composed of plumbago from the rich mines some distance inland. Though this industry has just passed through a period of depression, it already shows signs of revival, and some of the temporarily closed pits are being re-opened and worked. Under these cirucmstances I feel no hesitation in repeating Mr. Dawson's recommendation of 1891, "that of public works in the Kalutara District the building of a bridge at Múnamalwatta is a work of urgency, and should receive attention before any other work is undertaken."

(*b*) *Kospalankissa Ferry.*—A bridge at this point stands next in urgency to facilitate access between the populous hamlets of Moratuwa and the country around Kesbéwa, especially the large bazaar at Piliandara. This is now a great centre of trade, from which Moratuwa principally draws its supply of vegetable and other country products of the inland villages, and the latter procure the articles they cannot produce themselves, such as clothing, crockery, hardware, lamps, oil, and many other articles once considered luxuries, but which are now to be found in very ordinary native houses in the interior. The road between the two points is already a principal one, and though the present ferry is rather a wide one a much narrower crossing could probably be secured by a deviation of the road to the northward (without increasing the distance). On this point I specially addressed the Government and asked that the Director of Public Works be instructed to examine the proposal.

(*c*) *Attanagalla Bridge* is a wooden structure on the Negombo-Henaratgoda road and in the long embankment opposite to the railway station, which it is desirable to replace by an iron bridge at an early date.

(*d*) *Kalu-ganga Footbridge.*—My Assistant at Kalutara has revived a project suggested some years ago, by Mr. Cameron I believe, for providing (at Uduwara, a mile below Anguruátota ferry) this means of facilitating access to the numerous villagers on the north bank, who are reported to be employed in considerable numbers on the tea estates on the south side of the Pasdun kóralé.

(*e*) *Bridges at Galpáta* (over the Kępu-ęla) on a minor road within five miles of Kalutara and at Bombuwala (on a village road, which it is said would be a valuable feeder to the railway at Béruwala), and recommended by Mr. Short in his report. Though possibly funds cannot be found to construct these in 1895, I include them in this list with a view to keeping them before Government and securing an estimate of the cost.

(*h*) *Additional Metalling on Kandy Roads*, so that its surface may the better resist the increased traffic thereon, is I believe necessary, and I put it at the head of this subdivision. (I do not think similar provision is required on the Avisáwella-Ratnapura road, as the traffic on it has been affected by the extension of the railway to Haputalé.)

(*i*) *In the Negombo District* further provision for metalling is required on the roads leading to Giriulla (from 8th mile onwards), also on road from Minuwangoda to Já-ęla.

(*k*) *Pasdun Kóralé-Baduréliya Road.*—For the completion of this to the boundary of the Province a further sum is required in addition to the Rs. 12,500 allowed for this year. I recommend a further sum of Rs. 10,000 be allowed, of which at least half will be required to make a tolerable road of the existing minor one between Matugama and Baduréliya. After this the further extension is one for the Sabaragamuwa authorities to urge.

(*l*) *The Néboda Hospital* in the Pasdun kóralé has been located without due consideration as to the approaches thereto. It appears to be centrally situated, but is still only accessible by indifferent paths. The Assistant Agent presses for a cart road from Arukpolakanda on the Kalutara-Néboda road. This seems a reasonable request deserving of early consideration.

(*m*) *The taking over of some Minor Roads* in the Province by Government as principal roads is a matter of importance and urgency on two grounds—first, for the purpose of fitting these roads to convey the increasing traffic due to the development of the country; and secondly, to enable the District Road Committees to proceed with the opening of the many lines of communication still required in the country, and devoting to this object the funds now necessarily spent in keeping up the older lines, which are no longer minor roads but principal thoroughfares in all but names. Another solution of the difficulty would be to increase the share of the collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, left at the disposal of the District Road Committee, to one-half instead of one-third. This would be equivalent to an additional grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum in the Colombo District, Rs. 4,500 in the Negombo District, and Rs. 4,500 in the Kalutara District, or for the Province (say) Rs. 19,000.

There is much to be said in favour of this alteration, as it would admit of the extension of the secondary roads and the upkeep of the existing ones on a scale perfectly sufficient for all practical purposes, though below the standard of excellence the Public Works Department now consider necessary.

My Assistants have included some of the new lines of communication required in their districts, and asked Government to construct them; but I think it will in every way be better for Government to accept one of the proposals I have made above, and leave the construction of such lines in the hands of the District Road Committee, which will carry this out far more moderately and suitably than any other agency. But if the old system is to be adhered to, the following minor roads should be taken over during the next two years:—

In Colombo District.

(1) From Colombo (Kótté toll bar *viâ* Talangama) to Bopé (where it joins the Hanwella-Bopé principal road), distance 18 miles.
(2) From Digarolla to Pánaduré (on west shore of the lake), 4 miles.
(3) From General Cemetery to Bambalapitiya, 2 miles.

In Kalutara District.

(4) From Bopé (Carukawatta) to Nambapana road, 6½ miles.
(5) Nágoda to Badureliya, 22 miles.
(6) Kongmulla to Matugama.

In Negombo District.

(7) Kochchikade to Halpé, 6 miles.
(8) Kotugoda to Naiwella, 8 miles.

All these roads are now fair and good cart roads, gravelled and provided with cross drains and bridges. The traffic on these roads is heavy, and their upkeep consequently extracts a disproportionate share of the revenue of the Committee to the detriment of other roads, and the further development of the country.

Buildings.

Assistant Agent's House, Kalutara.—There cannot be, I think, a second opinion that this officer should be furnished with a house. It has been recently suggested that the present kachchéri might be utilized and the administrative staff be lodged in the existing resthouse, which is not well suited for this purpose. For a resthouse it is proposed to take a building near the railway station intended for a market, but which is not used, being inconveniently situated. This seems to me a favourable arrangement, and one likely to lead to amelioration all round.

Police Barracks at Negombo in a more central situation is urged by the Assistant Agent, I think very properly. There is a suitable site near St. Joseph's bridge.

Police Quarters for the Western Province police attached to the kachchéri (10 men) is also required. There is a suitable site for this purpose available.

Miscellaneous.

The Assistant Government Agent, Negombo, urges the construction of a railway to Negombo. The proposition was, I believe, examined some years ago, and the result was unfavourable. The district has gone ahead a good deal since, and I think the proposal deserves further consideration.

The improvement of the northern canal is a subject on which there is greater unanimity and less doubt. The condition of the portion in the Province has not been satisfactory during 1893. Special votes have been allowed to remedy this during the current year, but far more money is required for permanent improvements, such as the protection of the banks by walling or otherwise, especially now that steamers have begun to use the canal, and there seems every prospect of their being increased in numbers.

The Negombo Waterworks Scheme is still in abeyance. A proposal made by the Assistant Agent is explained in his report, but, like the others, it has proved too expensive.

Flood-outlets and protection from Floods at the Kelani.—It is now apparently recognized that the proper way of dealing with heavy floods in the Kelani is by banking them in. A small dam in the northern side already gives a good deal of protection to the villages behind it against some ordinary floods. This should be strengthened and raised and continued to Hendala. Elaborate surveys and levels have been taken during the year to test the feasibility and ascertain the cost of a large scheme proposed by the Director of Public Works for banking in the Kelani as far up as Hanwella. The result has been, I believe, to show the cost of this would be practically prohibitive. It would, moreover, if executed, protect a large area of country where the floods do very little harm, and probably more good to the paddy lands and gardens submerged by the deposit of silt. Too much seems to me to have been aimed at, and I have accordingly submitted for professional examination and estimate a modified scheme for protecting Colombo, its suburbs, and what may be termed the Kótté country by adopting (as far as the 5th mile) the line of the Urugodawatta road, which only requires slight raising in parts and the closing of the existing waterways to shut out the Kelani floods from the country to the south. This would necessitate the diversion of the Kalutara canal and the excavation of a short length to connect it with the Dematagoda canal, which runs at the back of Welikada and under the first railway bridge out of Colombo and joins the Fort canal close to Skinner's road. The drainage of the protected area would be provided for by the flood-outlets already constructed and discharging into the sea at Dehiwala and Kirillapana, and that of the Madampitiya fields by the proposed coaling channel at Korteboam.

The clearing of certain Rivers in the Kalutara District is strongly recommended by Mr. Short, and the cost is estimated at Rs. 5,000. At my suggestion the Assistant Conservator of Forests has begun an experiment of clearing one of these rivers to test how far the cost would be repaid by the value of the firewood and timber obtained. The first attempt by contract on the share system has failed, and now it is being done by hired labour; but I fear there is no chance of making it pay its way, though probably 50 per cent. of the cost may be thus secured. I would be glad to see Rs. 1,000 provided in the Estimates for 1895 for trial on a larger scale, though I do not go so far as Mr. Short in his estimate of the benefits of the measure.

Burial Places.—In the Western Province, as most advanced in the Island and longest under European influences, it is not surprising to find the propriety of interring dead bodies in regular burial places specially set apart for this purpose is widely recognized and largely followed in practice by non-Christians as well as Christians. In fact, so far has it become a custom that neglect to do so is now an offence under a rule framed under the Village Communities' Ordinance. Most localities have their appointed places, but in some there are none, as the old grounds are filled and more accommodation is required. This is especially the case in the Kalutara District, and Mr. Short specifies the following as in need of attention: Alutgama and Pánaduré, Paiyagala and Maggona. There are a few cases where aid is required in the Colombo District.

Negombo Town Hall and Causeway.—I am unable to support the request made by the Assistant Agent for the execution of these works by Government. I think they are schemes to be carried out by the Local Board, raising a loan, if necessary, for the purpose: they will be found further referred to under the head "Local Board."

VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

I have, during the year, paid considerable attention to the introduction of the new rural police system which Mr. Dawson's illness only permitted him to initiate. The whole Province is now partitioned into subdivisions, and for each a village sergeant (the title decided on by Mr. Dawson) appointed on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem, and rules have been drawn up for their information and guidance. Under these the village sergeant is required to take early and immediate cognizance and action in regard to any serious crime, such as would not be treated summarily by the police constable, and also cattle stealing. On receiving intimation he should proceed to the spot, arrest the accused persons, inquire into the matter, and send up the accused with a full report to the court. He is at the same time required to report the matter to the Mudaliyár of the kóralé, who sends on similar information to the Government Agent or his Assistant in a very elaborate form, which is dealt with, in the Colombo District, in the Police Department. The unpaid police vidánés have been retained as village headmen and placed under the control of the village sergeants, as regards serious crimes, being required to take immediate action pending the arrival of the village sergeant, while they are left as heretofore to attend to the minor offences of their villages. In addition to this body of rural headmen the Government Agent has at his disposal a small body of organized police headed by an inspector. The latter, with one sergeant and five constables, is stationed at Colombo, and the rest of the force is divided amongst outlying stations. Four of these are at points just outside Municipal limits and intended to command the approaches to Colombo and to keep under surveillance those living in the populous hamlets beyond the jurisdiction of the city police, and which are in consequence favourite hamlets of the town thieves. These stations are at Péliyagoḍa (just beyond the bridge-of-boats), Kolonnáwa (beyond the slaughter-house), Pamankada (just beyond the weaving mills), and it is proposed to open another on the Kóṭṭé road. There are also police stations at Kalutara (1 sergeant and 9 constables), Negombo (1 sergeant and 13 constables), Pánaduré (1 sergeant and 4 constables), and Avisáwélla, (1 sergeant and 5 constables).

Two constables (changed weekly) are placed at disposal of the Itinerating Police Magistrate to attend to any urgent matter and escort prisoners. At the Colombo headquarters all crime reports are at once dealt with in the Police Department, and in cases of homicide and others of a serious nature the inspector proceeds personally to supervise proceedings and to see to the arrest of the accused, and to evidence being put properly before the Magistrate. In small matters the sergeant and constables are similarly utilized, but sparingly, as the object is to make the village sergeant self-reliant, and in the first instance responsible for the suppression of crime and the prompt arrest of offenders. At outstations less use has been made of the police as auxiliaries in rural cases for want of an officer of sufficient intelligence and standing under the Assistant Agent to entrust with the duties discharged by the inspector in Colombo; and it has not been possible to spare the latter officer for duty beyond the home district. I think the staff should be increased by the addition of at least two inspectors or sergeant-majors to be stationed at Kalutara and Negombo respectively. Since 1st January the staff has been strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Superintendent. This officer has relieved the Government Agent and his Office Assistant of a great deal of routine work, charge of the accounts, and gives special attention to the professional part of the work (drill, detail of duty, &c.), and, as he gets familiar with the Province and language, will further relieve the Government Agent in the supervision of the criminal work both at Colombo and the outstations.

Though but a short time in operation, the new plan of working is answering admirably. In the first place, the Government Agent is kept fully informed of all serious crimes and the action taken by his subordinates in regard to each offence. When his interference is necessary he is consequently in a position to take action and bring in the services of the organized police. When the latter now appear in a village it is known they are there at the instance of the Government Agent, and they are rendered all possible assistance by the rural headmen instead of being looked on as intruders and interlopers and rivals. In like manner, the co-operation of the Mudaliyárs is secured and their responsibility properly defined and exact, viz., the necessity for taking immediate action in serious cases and proceeding to the spot themselves when not satisfied with what the local headmen are doing.

To complete the surveillance, all reports of crime are taken on circuit by the Agent and the Assistant Agents, and inquiries made as to the progress of the case until it is finally disposed of by the judicial authorities. Any laxity of the headmen is ascertained and brought to light without waiting for a formal complaint by Magistrate or parties, as in former times.

The conduct of the headmen being thus kept under constant watch of the authorities, who appoint and reward them, they are obliged to be constantly on the *qui vive*. One result of this is, offenders are now, as a rule, promptly arrested and sent before a Magistrate before they can escape or arrange for a settlement, as was too frequently done before. As a consequence, crime has very much decreased in the northern districts of the Province, especially in the Siyané kóralé west, which of recent years had a most unenviable notoriety.

The Itinerating Police Magistrate's services have been most valuable, and tended much to this happy state of affairs. He now practically works to the north of the Kelani river, where his

services and constant presence were mostly wanted. I think the appointment should be made permanent and his jurisdiction extended over the Pasyala District, which he can reach so much more quickly and easily by road than can the Avisáwélla Magistrate. The latter might with advantage hold criminal court at Hanwella and Aturugiriya in the Héwágam kóralé, which are nearer to his headquarters and more closely connected with his district and easy of access.

Village Tribunals.—The working of these useful institutions has engaged much of my attention, especially when on circuit, and with this view it has always been my practice to deal with appeals as far as possible in the presence of the parties, and after giving them an opportunity of urging any special grounds for dissatisfaction. I occasionally examine the parties to clear up doubtful points which have struck me on reading the proceedings (which I do beforehand). I then and there announce my decision and record it. A translation of this is sent to the President, who formally communicates to the parties in his court and records he has done so.

When on these circuits I generally deal with petitions, complaints, and business affecting or arising in the kóralés, getting up the parties interested and making inquiries from them as well as from Mudaliyárs and subordinate headmen. I have a great belief in thus meeting the people face to face, and the public and open inquiry in the presence of generally a considerable number of villagers into such matters as I have specified.

I am sure we get far more truth told in this way, and frequently there are indications amongst the crowd which guide one in judging how far truth or lies are being told. I am sure that the people are far more satisfied by knowing that any matter has, for good or ill, been dealt with by the Government Agent and not left to "the Mudaliyár," as is so frequently alleged by those who little know the pains taken by public servants of all classes about thousands of matters which appear trifling in themselves but affect the welfare and happiness of our humbler brethren. It also makes the headmen of all classes more careful as to their reports when they know their accuracy is liable to public inquiry of this nature.

VII.—CRIME.

Having already stated somewhat fully the action taken for improving the rural police and the detection and punishment of crime in the kóralés, I will now give a statement of all the more serious offences reported during the year in the Colombo District only, as my Assistants have given similar particulars as regards their districts.

Mr. Dawson last year introduced the practice of requiring the local headmen to report through the Mudaliyárs all such cases, but the village sergeants did not get to work until the third quarter of the present year. The following table discloses the number of cases reported through this agency of the headmen and includes all the serious crimes which occurred during the year, and indeed some of a mild kind as indicated by the result of the investigation before the Magistrates. Thus, many of the cases of theft from houses by night, which are frequently dignified, especially when they are noticed in the local newspapers, with the old-fashioned title of burglary, are really thefts, frequently of articles of trivial value from insecure buildings and without any "breaking." Some of the highway robberies are simply snatching a few cents or some fruit from the basket women who attend the Colombo market, and are liable to be thus pestered occasionally by some half-drunken village rowdy. These offences are promptly followed up and the offenders brought to justice, but they can be scarcely termed serious crime.

The cases of alleged serious crimes reported by the headmen of the Colombo District during 1893 were as follows :—

Kóralés.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
Salpiti kóralé ...	5	8	10	13	38
Héwágam kóralé ...	16	3	6	2	27
Alutkúru kóralé south ...	6	9	4	2	23
Siyané kóralé west ...	17	9	9	7	—
Do. east ...	5	2	4	4	15
Total ...	49	31	33	28*	140

The nature of the crimes reported were as follows :—

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
Homicides ...	1	2	1	3	7
Serious assaults ...	17	5	12	9	43
Shooting ...	2	2	2	1	7
Theft from houses by night	12	13	6	9	40
Highway robbery ...	13	5	6	1	25
Theft	2	3	2	3	10
Arson	2	—	1	-	3
Rape	—	—	3	1	4
Riot	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	49	30	33	28	140
Results.					
Convictions ...	Not recorded.	13	18	17	—
Acquittals ...		9	4	10	—
Not known ...		7	5	1	—
And not arrested and at large ... * ...		2	—	—	—

* Seven other cases, though reported, were dealt with summarily by the Magistrate and punishment awarded, and so are included in the return of serious crime.

Of the homicides reported capital convictions were secured in three instances; in two others the verdicts were manslaughter, and severe sentences of imprisonment were inflicted. There was one acquittal, and in one there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial on. The house-breakings were chiefly in the coast districts both north and south of Colombo. In several instances it was impossible to say by whom they were committed, but it is believed those in the Salpiṭi kóralé were planned and carried out by two leaders, both of whom were after a while caught, and have been since convicted and received long sentences.

In the inland districts, especially in Siyané kóralé west, casual crimes of violence (many of them arising out of dispute to lands) formed the chief offences.

The increase in the Salpiti kóralé in the fourth quarter may be ascribed to the zealousness of the new village sergeants, as I find in two instances the Police Magistrate disposed of the offences summarily and inflicted very moderate punishments, whilst two others (one a rape case) were dismissed.

I would especially draw attention to the fact that only in two instances in the second quarter did the accused make their escape. One of them has been recently arrested and sent before the Police Magistrate.

Cattle Stealing has not been regularly reported during the past year, as it is summarily tried by the Police Courts, and is generally left to private prosecution. There is not, I believe, much real cattle stealing in the Colombo District, but animals are tied up in secluded localities and the owners indirectly communicated with and induced to offer a reward for their restoration, when the animals are returned as having been found trespassing. Prosecution rarely follows, though this is a statutory offence, nor is complaint always made to the headmen.

The work of the Itinerating Police Magistrate (Mr. Peter de Saram) has had an excellent effect on crime, and to it may be largely ascribed the peaceful condition of the Colombo District, and especially that to the north of the Kelani. The prompt attention which a Magistrate, who has no other judicial duties, can give to an offence immediately on hearing of it, and the freedom from other engagements which affords him leisure for visiting the locality in a case of a homicide or other serious crimes, are probably the most deterrent powers which it is possible to clothe a Magistrate with, as well as a great safeguard to innocent people. Evidence is heard and recorded before the witnesses can be tampered with or false testimony concocted, or the accused can square the injured parties. Prompt trial and punishment follow as a matter of consequence. Where these favourable influences can be secured crime of all kinds diminish. Mr. de Saram has furnished me with the following statement referring to his work :—

During 1893 thirty cases went up in appeal from the Itinerating Court before the Supreme Court. In twenty-four cases my judgment has been affirmed and in six cases set aside. In all these cases Proctors appeared for the accused in my court, and counsel represented them in the Supreme Court.

During 1893 seventeen cases were committed by me before the Supreme Court and District Court. In fourteen cases accused were convicted and sentence of death was passed in one, and in the others sentences varying from twenty years downwards have been passed. Of the three remaining cases, one was the famous Heyantuduwa riot case. The Crown Counsel withdrew this case in the midst of the trial before Justice Browne, and subsequently moved before Justice Lawrie for a postponement of the case for the next session. This was allowed; at the session following the case was withdrawn. In the other two cases one resulted in an acquittal in the District Court, and the other case was committed before the District Court upon instructions of the Crown Counsel. The District Judge refused to try the case as one beyond his jurisdiction. It was a case of highway robbery. The Solicitor-Generarl then requested me to re-commit the case before the Supreme Court. This procedure was not quite regular; however, I committed the case, and, as I anticipated, accused was acquitted.

In all the cases committed by me accused were represented by counsel both in my court as well as in the higher court.

This is a most satisfactorily record, and testifies to the quality as well as quantity of the work done.

In the portion of the Province under the jurisdiction of the Avisáwélla and Pasyála Courts Mr. Philip de Saram continues jealously to guard the public peace most effectively, in spite of the lawless characters of many of those attracted to this part of the Island by the rapid development of its agricultural and mineral resources; those engaged in the latter being, as it is well known, the boldest and most reckless of the industrial classes. Mr. Inspector Modder has discharged his duties in a most efficient manner, and justified the good opinion entertained of him by his superiors as a zealous, trustworthy, and judicious officer of police.

VIII.—Sanitary Condition and Medical Facilities.

The sanitary condition of the Province was very unsatisfactory during the first half of the year, when there was a very severe epidemic of fever, especially in the Colombo and Negombo Districts. Additional medical officers were sent out to treat the sick in the villages, and relief was granted when required in the Negombo District on a small scale. None was called for in the Colombo District.

The means of obtaining treatment for sickness in this Province are considerable; there are good hospitals properly equipped and officered at several points and numerous dispensaries throughout the rural parts; more of the latter are required at the villages named in the Assistant Agents' reports in the Kalutara and Negombo Districts, and two or three more in the eastern portion of the Siyané kóralé in the Colombo District.

IX.—Cattle.

The health of cattle in the Province was on the whole good during the year, except in the Negombo District, where there was an outbreak of murrain, which worked its way down to the boundary and attacked some sixty head of cattle left to graze in a tract of fields in the Alutkúru kóralé south. The Negombo headmen were much to blame for this, and they were punished accordingly. In Kalutara there was no disease during the year.

X.—TIMBER AND FOREST OPERATIONS.

Though a report full of technical details is furnished to the Conservator of Forests by my professional assistant, a short notice of the operations of the year will not, I think, be out of place in this report.

The large sum of Rs. 75,510 appears as realized by the sale of timber in my formal accounts, but most of this is contributed by sales at the Central Depôt under the Conservator's supervision, to which timber from all parts of the Island is sent for sale. I think it would be better if the net proceeds of the timber so forwarded from each Province were sent to it, instead of being paid in a lump into the Colombo Kachchéri, as this course directly affects the profit and loss account rendered by each administration. The amount actually realized by the sale of timber, &c., cut in this Province during 1893 was Rs. 17,758, as against Rs. 11,280 in 1892, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 35,846, as against Rs. 22,859. Active operations were only undertaken in the second half of the year, shortly after Mr. Tocke's return to the Province, and a considerable stock of timber and firewood was laid in by the end of the year with a view of meeting demands in this, especially by the railway for fuel. The profits arising from the outlay will consequently affect the accounts of 1894. In this connection I would call attention to the propriety of the Forest Department being entrusted entirely with the supply of firewood for the railway, instead of the latter department drawing a large portion from private parties at Henaratgoda and Véyangoda. In these neighbourhoods there are no jungle lands from which it can be procured, but the people are being tempted by the prices offered to cut down the trees growing in their gardens in hedges, &c. This is I think a mistake, and should be discouraged by the railway taking entirely from the Forest Department at all points.

Stringent measures have been taken to check illicit removal in the approaches to Colombo, Kalutara, and Moratuwa, especially by water. As we found the watchers on the Kalu-ganga not trustworthy I stationed a forest guard in Rayigam kóralé and moved the checking station to the mouth of the Kepu-ela (a canal leading from the Kalu-ganga to Moratuwa and Pánaduré), where the flow is moderate and the rafts can be more readily examined and checked than in the river. On the Kelani the depôt has been moved to Kaḍuwela, so as to be down stream from Baráwa forest, and the depôt-keeper charged with the examination of permits and the supervision of the watchers. I have reason to believe that the measures have been effectual and checked the illicit removal of timber, especially from the forests of the Pasdun kóralé, which are very extensive and permeated by streams affording great facilities for transport. It is therefore exceedingly difficult to prevent illicit felling, but by guarding the entrance to the principal markets a very effective control is established. To supervise these arrangements as well as the extensive felling of timber and firewood going on and contemplated in Kalutara, I applied for the services of an additional Forester, and was fortunate in having Mr. W. Ferguson detached for the duty, it is said, temporarily, but in view of the large interests in the Pasdun kóralé and past irregularities and depredations I am of opinion a Forester should be appointed permanently to the Kalutara District.

In concluding this part of my report I desire to place on record the excellent work done by Mr. Tocke, Assistant Conservator of Forests, since his return to the Province. On taking over he found the stocks of timber and firewood had run very low, and has exerted himself to replenish the depôts, and especially to be ready to regularly supply the railway with fuel from the 1st January, 1894, as arranged by the Conservator. He has also cordially co-operated with the Government Agent and rendered valuable services by reporting on a large number of applications for land and vigorously proceeded against illicit clearings and fellings which prevailed in various portions of the Province.

XI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Boards.—On the working of these at Kalutara and Negombo my Assistants have furnished separate reports, which will be duly published, and I need only make a short reference thereto in this place.

The revenue and expenditure during the past year was as under :—

	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Negombo ...	23,229	17,251
Kalutara ...	15,049	9,956
Total ...	38,278	27,207

The expenditure on public works was in Negombo Rs. 10,237 and in Kalutara Rs. 3,782. Both Boards had considerable balances to their credit at end of the year, in addition to the amount bid for the right to retail and vend opium during 1894—viz., Rs. 2,260 at Negombo and Rs. 6,650 at Kalutara.

At Negombo considerable attention has been paid to the propriety of affording facilities for the inhabitants of the outlying portions known as Dúwa and Pitipana to reach Negombo town, and which are now cut off by the outlet of the lake. Though these hamlets have formed part of the Local Board limits for many years, and have regularly paid their labour commutation into its coffers to the extent of about Rs. 1,350, nothing has been expended in return. When it was proposed to impose fresh taxation, and no promise was made of any corresponding outlay, the taxpayers naturally objected, and in consequence of some legal objections the tax had to be abandoned. A footway has been made over one of the waterways and estimates made for the construction of bridges over the two wider openings. It is believed the narrower one can be constructed for about Rs. 10,000; but the wider one would probably cost Rs. 25,000. In view of the interests to be served, I think both ought to be carried out in turn by means of a loan spread over thirty years. This would entail only an annual cost of Rs. 1,750, or, including upkeep, say Rs. 2,500, against a present contribution by the residents of over Rs. 1,350 to the funds of the Board, which might be increased by tolls.

Road Ordinance Funds.—Separate reports of the collections and expenditure of this being furnished, I do not repeat the figures here.

XII.—WORKING OF VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

I annex abstract of the work done in each króalé of the Province :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed from under the Village Communities' Ordinance, for the year 1893.

	Colombo District.					Kalutara District.	Negombo District.		
	Alutkúru Kóralé South.	Héwágam Kóralé.	Salpiti Kóralé.	Siyané Kóralé West.	Total.		Alutkúru Kóralé North.	Hapitigam Kóralé.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1893 :—									
Civil	25	57	25	3	110	82	49	—	49
Criminal	45	61	44	21	171	15	56	9	65
Instituted during the year :—									
Civil	703	1,080	496	547	2,826	699	772	—	772
Criminal	810	1,266	1,055	1,127	4,258	448	875	168	1,043
Total Number of Cases :—									
Civil	728	1,137	521	550	2,936	781	821	—	821
Criminal	855	1,327	1,099	1,148	4,429	463	931	177	1,108
DECISIONS.									
Breach of V. C. Rules, Criminal ...	346	558	359	499	1,762	160	362	155	517
Irrigation	4	6	1	7	18	—	24	9	33
Civil :—									
Money	709	1,123	455	534	2,821	704	781	—	781
Land	3	—	—	9	12	—	5	—	5
Criminal :—									
Assault	223	270	312	252	1,058	157	252	—	252
Theft	223	382	279	359	1,243	35	139	—	139
Malicious injury	21	61	32	10	124	28	36	—	36
Cattle trespass	2	22	7	5	36	68	86	—	86
Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Decisions :—									
Civil	712	1,123	455	543	2,833	704	786	—	786
Criminal	819	1,299	990	1,133	4,241	448	899	164	1,063
Amicable Settlement under section 23 included under head "Decisions" :—									
Civil	46	237	5	163	451	74	55	—	55
Criminal	95	276	38	390	799	84	155	27	182
APPEALS.									
To Government Agent.									
Civil :—									
Confirmed	21	53	32	5	111	12	14	—	14
Set aside	16	5	15	2	38	2	1	—	1
Criminal :—									
Confirmed	38	40	95	9	182	7	24	2	26
Set aside	11	4	12	4	31	2	4	1	5
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.									
Civil :—									
Confirmed	1	3	10	—	14	—	3	—	3
Set aside	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Criminal :									
Confirmed	—	2	8	—	10	—	4	—	4
Set aside	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31,189 3 :—									
Civil	16	14	66	7	103	77	35	—	35
Criminal	36	28	109	15	188	15	32	13	45

Under the *Village Communities' Ordinance* the collections amounted to Rs. 10,730 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,579, distributed as follows :—

	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Colombo District	7,603 ...	6,460
Negombo District	1,631 ...	1,028
Kalutara District	1,495 ...	1,090

I think a portion of these funds might be with advantage devoted to supply market places which strike me as being urgently required in several localities, where I have noticed both men and women in considerable numbers sitting on the side of the road, and so not only interfering with the traffic, but expose themselves and their goods to all weather.

I have, with the co-operation of the village committee, as an experiment, provided a shed at Hapwella, which is being now used. At Piliandara, near Kesbéwa, in the Sálpiti kóralé (a very large bazaar from which Moratuwa draws its supplies of vegetable and fruits) I have purchased half an acre of a garden for Rs. 800 and expended Rs. 500 more in erecting a market shed, leaving an ample empty space round the central building. I have divided the margin of three sides of the quadrangle into building allotments (with a frontage of 12 ft. and about 30 ft. depth), and sold each by auction with a condition that the purchaser is bound to erect on it a simple type of tiled boutique within six months. The experiment promises to be a success, as at the first sale I disposed of nine allotments for Rs. 800, and I have little doubt the whole of the outlay will in a short time be recouped by the sale of the remaining allotments, while the income from the sellings in the market shed will in time supply funds for replacing the present wooden post and cadjan roof with substantial masonry and tiles.

XIII.—Work other than Routine.

During the year I presided over the working of two special committees: one was to report upon the existing school books issued by the Public Instruction Department. On the whole, the report was favourable, though it was admitted the style adopted was not as classical as the older school of scholars would desire. I was, however, glad to find amongst the representatives of the Buddhist priesthood on the committee a recognition of the necessity for keeping up with the age and the creation of a modern style of literature, such as has already occurred in other languages.

Another committee was to inquire into the evasion of the registration of deaths, especially amongst Mohammedans, subsequent to the introduction of the Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, requiring certificates of death from medical officers or others licensed to grant them.

Certain suggestions were made by the committee, but not acted on, as it was decided the simple plan would be to empower the Municipal Council (to which the cemeteries have been handed over) to make rules to meet such cases.

Much of my time has also been engaged by the numerous acquisitions of property required for the improvement of the harbour and town.

E. ELLIOTT,
Acting Government Agent.

Colombo, April 28, 1894.

REPORT ON THE NEGOMBO DISTRICT FOR 1893.

The area of the Negombo District is 248 square miles and the population 154,869, or rather more than 624 to the square mile. It is officered as follows:—

1 Assistant Agent.
1 District Judge and Police Magistrate, whose jurisdiction includes part of the Colombo Revenue District.
1 Police Magistrate not resident in the district, but with jurisdiction over Hápitigam kóralé.
1 District Engineer, whose charge embraces a portion of the Colombo District.
1 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital.
1 Registrar of Lands.
2 Mudaliyárs of kóralés.
1 President of Village Tribunals.
2 Muhandirams of kóralés.
12 Vidáné Arachchiés, of whom 7 are paid as rural sergeants.
175 Police Vidánés.
1 Sergeant of regular police and 14 constables.

There are 112 miles of principal roads, 61 miles of minor roads, 18 miles of Local Board roads, 1 civil hospital and dispensary, 3 outdoor dispensaries, 157 schools (of which 35 are Government schools), 60 arrack taverns (or 1 to every 2,581 persons).

I.—Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue of 1893 was Rs. 318,450·93, showing an increase of Rs. 11,489·15 over that of 1892. The expenditure defrayed at this kachchéri was Rs. 60,958·93. Neither the revenue nor the expenditure show what should be actually credited and debited to this district. For instance, the receipts from sale of fuel to the railway line, from the sale of postage and telegraph stamps, from fines at the Pasyála Court and sale of stamps there, are credited at Colombo, while, on the other hand, the expenditure of the Public Works, Medical, and Forest Departments is defrayed there also.

The following is the comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1892 and 1893:—

	1892.		1893.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Customs	3,953	48	1,727	44
Port, Harbour, and Wharf Dues ...	272	94	210	10
Licenses, Excise, and other Internal Revenue	277,808	95	288,760	21
Fees of Court and Office, Payment for Specific Services and Reimbursements ...	21,035	40	21,332	36
Post and Telegraph	—		—	
Government Railways	340	11	—	
Rent of Government Property ...	2,009	21	2,077	2
Interest	89	64	259	53
Miscellaneous Receipts	782	2	1,094	22
Sale of Government Property ...	53	86	169	57
Land Sales	616	17	2,820	48
Total ...	306,961	76	318,450	93

The revenue collected by local bodies was—

	Rs.	c.
District Road Committee	44,531	1
Local Board	20,340	84
Village Communities...	1,631	48

In 1892 the amount recovered as paddy tax was Rs. 27,661·20. In 1893 this was more than counterbalanced by the recovery of Rs. 29,063·54 under the head of Redemptions, to which further reference is made below.

The decrease under the head "Customs" is worthy of note. In 1876, the first complete year after the re-establishment of the Assistant Agency at Negombo, the revenue under this head was Rs. 9,250·02, while in 1893 it was only Rs. 1,727·44. I use the word "re-establishment" advisedly, for the creation of the Assistant Agency here in 1875 was no new step, but only a reversion to the old order of things. Mr. C. R. Buller was Assistant Agent of Negombo in 1835.

The following table shows the progress of the revenue, exclusive of that derived from "Land Sales," in the decennial period 1884–1893 :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1884	297,875	27	1889	269,004	31
1885	286,436	1	1890	280,674	43
1886	280,278	20	1891	307,682	5
1887	240,570	93	1892	306,345	61
1888	276,322	10	1893	315,630	45

II.—THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

The area under paddy is 14,828 acres, and only a very small quantity of dry grain is grown in the district. The paddy crops in 1893 were on the whole poor, owing to unfavourable weather. I estimate the total outturn at 207,592 bushels of paddy. Only 5,934 bushels of rice were imported by sea. There are no means of ascertaining the quantity otherwise imported into the district by rail, canal, and road transport, but it must necessarily be considerable. Country-grown rice is not sold in the market. The price of imported rice has been high, from Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 5 per bushel. The quantity of fish caught in the sea and lake is large, but it is said on all sides to have greatly diminished of late years. A certain proportion of the catch off the coast of Negombo is transferred to other boats and carried down to Colombo. The value of that sold at the Negombo fish market was put at Rs. 130,000 by one of the Roman Catholic priests at this station. He tells me that there is an impression that the diminution of the take of fish is owing to the construction of the Colombo Breakwater, which doubtless also "fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies." The real reason I imagine is none other than the incessant netting in the lake which interferes with the spawning of the fish. This question is well worthy of a thorough investigation by a special commission.

A very large quantity of fresh fish is conveyed inland and sold at Minuwangoda, Véyangoda, and other populous centres, while a great deal is pickled and preserved. The consumption of flesh foods in this district is considerable. In Negombo town alone 801 head of cattle and 676 sheep and goats were slaughtered during the year, to say nothing of pigs and poultry. A large number of fowls are exported from the district to Colombo to supply the hotels and shipping, and the local price has been considerably enhanced. The price of the birds constantly tends to increase, while their size and durability of texture remain unchanged.

The above-mentioned food supply is augmented by yams, manioca or cassava, jak, bread-fruit, pumpkins, and other vegetables.

III.—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

The area under rice is constant, there being little or no room for expansion. The acreage under cocoanuts is increasing, and that under cinnamon decreasing in proportion. No forest land is sold in this district. There is none to speak of in Alutkúru kóralé north, and what there is must be reserved for village communal purposes. In Hápitigam kóralé, which abuts on the railway line at Mirigama and Ambépussa, there are considerable fuel reserves. Tobacco cultivation, which is profitable, is extending where suitable soil can be found. Neither tea nor coffee are grown. Greater attention is now being given by the owners of even quite small holdings to the weeding and manuring of their cocoanut gardens, following the example of some of their wealthier neighbours, though I regret to see that there are still in this district some very large estates which are models of bad cultivation. With the area of land a fixed factor, and a rapidly increasing population, this is becoming a congested district. When the area of cultivation cannot be extended the only remedy is higher farming. I believe it to be an undoubted fact that cocoanut trees will grow better if the surrounding lantana and other jungle is not higher than themselves, and that cattle would find better pasturage if that jungle was cleared than they now do in the side drains of public thoroughfares.

IV.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

The rainfall in Negombo during the year was 79·07 inches as compared with 59·95 in 1892, and with an average of 62·03 for ten years. It was not well distributed :—

	Inches.		Inches.
January	1·53	July	1·12
February	5·38	August	1·16
March	4·26	September	1·29
April	18·68	October	4·60
May	7·36	November	16·78
June	5·51	December	1·40

The drought of January, February, and March, and the heavy downfall in April and November, were unfavourable both to the health of the district and to the paddy crops.

Two gentlemen of high standing and great experience have favoured me with the following valuable and interesting notes on the progress of cocoanut and cinnamon culture, and that of a few other products in the neighbourhood of Negombo and Mirigama respectively, for which I am under great obligations to them :—

Weather.—During the first half of the year the weather was favourable, the rainfall having been above the average and well distributed over the period.

From July to October it was very dry : the latter month was exceptionally so, with only 3·52 inches of rain as against an average for eight years of 13·66 inches. November was wetter than usual, but in December the weather was normal.

At the monsoon burst in April severe thunderstorms were experienced, which did considerable damage to cocoanut trees : on one plantation alone thirty-one of the palms were lost that month from the effects of lightning.

April was also noteworthy for a heavy fall of rain on the 21st–22nd, which gauged 6·65 inches : this was the greatest quantity registered in any twenty-four hours in the period under review.

Appended are the figures of rainfall for the twelve months, with the means for the corresponding periods during the last eight years, contrasted :—

Rainfall in 1893.

Months.	Number of Days.	Inches.	Means during Eight Years.
January	5	2·17	2·10
February	7	3·53	2·80
March	11	7·43	3·27
April	12	13·44	12·16
May	19	8·22	11·71
June	12	6·95	6·77
July	4	1·70	3·18
August	6	1·21	1·65
September	4	1 21	4·70
October	12	3·52	13·66
November	21	17·42	11·27
December	5	3·10	4·56
Total ...	118	69·90	77·83

Cinnamon.—The deficient rainfall in 1892, which resulted last season (May, 1892–April, 1893) in one of the smallest crops on record, has also had a disastrous effect on the outturn for the current season, the growth of the bushes having been seriously affected. Crop prospects have been rendered still more unfavourable owing to harvesting operations having been hindered by insufficient rain in the latter part (July–October) of the *Maha Mosuma* (May–October).

It is therefore likely that the crop of 1893–94 also will be below the average.

The Colombo market price for the spice averaged about 39 cents per pound as compared with about 35 cents in the previous year.

Owing to the persistent low price of the bark, which at one time sold locally for a rupee and more per pound, cinnamon has lost favour with the villagers, and in those cocoanut gardens which in the days of high prices were planted up with the fragrant laurel, to the detriment of the existing palms, the work of uprooting it had gradually gone on for years till it received an impetus in the extraordinary advance in the price of cocoanuts at the latter end of last year.

Scarcely any cinnamon is now to be seen in the villages where it had been planted, in every available spot, up to the very threshold of the dwellings. In the Negombo District generally—even on some of the larger high class estates whose spice has a reputation in the London market—cinnamon has been, and is being, superseded by cocoanuts wherever the soil is considered suitable for the latter, and the area under the former has decreased year by year. Despite this fact there has been an enormous increase, within the last dozen years, in the quantity of bark exported, as shown by the following figures taken from the table of exports of Ceylon produce compiled by the Chamber of Commerce :—

Quantity of Cinnamon exported from Colombo and Galle.

	Quills. lb.	Chips. lb.
In 1882	1,587,016	422,915
In 1892	1,947,538	615,155
Up to 11th December, 1893	1,823,417	598,694

The increase is due, of course, to extension of the cultivation in other places, especially in the Southern Province, where the annual return of bark in virgin soil is said to be as large as 250 to 300 lb. per acre, while the yield in the well-nigh exhausted sandy soils of Kadirana and Ekala is only about 75 to 100 lb.

The export of cinnamon is now more freely distributed than it was some years back : the direct shipments to the Continent of Europe (Germany especially) in 1892 amounted to as much as 1,323,770 lb., while there were appreciable quantities exported to America (7,500 lb.), the Far East (42,718 lb.), India, and Australia.

Cocoanuts.—The outturn was generally satisfactory, and the price exceptionally good in the year under notice.

The industry in preparing desiccated cocoanuts for confectionery, which first began in Colombo under European auspices, rapidly caught on and extended to other points, the development in two years being wonderful. In 1891 the quantity of desiccated cocoanuts exported was 1,416,330 lb. ; in 1892, 3,849,724 lb. ; and in 1893 the export probably reached 5¼ million pounds, equivalent to 16½ million nuts !

The increased demand for nuts resulted in keen competition, especially in the districts from which the several factories drew their supply, and in the latter part of 1892 the price in the Negombo District rose from Rs. 31 to Rs. 41 per thousand. At the beginning of 1893 the best nuts were selling for the unprecedentedly high rate of Rs. 50 per mille, but by the end of June the price had gradually declined to Rs. 36.

There was a slight advance since, the year closing with the quotation at Rs. 37.

The average price for the year was Rs. 40·50 as compared with Rs. 38·25 in 1892.

It is feared, however, that the high average of 1893 will not be maintained, as the trade in desiccated cocoanuts would appear to have been already overdone. The smaller factories have now ceased work, while the larger ones are restricting their output.

As stated before, under the heading of Cinnamon, the cultivation of cocoanuts is rapidly extending, every available piece of land being planted up with it, while neglected gardens are being taken in hand and improved under the stimulus of high prices.

The several industries in the products of the palm have developed in a remarkable way. There are now in the district at least two oil mills with hydraulic machinery driven by steam power, besides a number of *checkoos* worked by cattle and hand, two desiccating factories, and six or seven coir fibre mills.

Cacao.—Experiments in this district have proved that cacao of the hardier variety known as *forestero* could be profitably grown with cocoanuts wherever the soil is suitable, provided the trees are given sufficient space, but the desirability of cultivating valuable new plants, either separately or intermixed with the older products, does not seem to be recognized by even the more intelligent of our wealthy native landowners.

Pepper grows well in several parts of the district, and its cultivation is eminently suited to the villager, from whom, however, it does not generally receive the attention which it deserves. Except in poor light sand and low marshy land, pepper will grow in nearly every description of soil, and almost every jak, mango, and arecanut tree, and probably every forest tree, in the several villages might be made to support each a profitable vine.

Indiarubber of the Ceara kind has also been tried, but it has proved a failure. It is a hardy tree and flourishes in comparatively poor soil, justifying all that has been said of its quick growth, &c., but its caoutchouc-yielding capabilities have been much exaggerated: the yield of milk is too small to make its cultivation profitable at the existing price of rubber.

Cattle.—Except from about August to October, when the natural pasturage was scanty and somewhat parched up owing to want of rain, the cattle were generally well off for fodder.

With reference to your letter No. [illegible] of the 5th ultimo, I have the honour to furnish a few notes on some of the subjects mentioned by you, and trust that they may be found useful.

Cocoanut Cultivation.—No new large plantations of cocoanut have been opened up within the last few years in the Mirigama District, but small native holdings have for some years past been, and are still being, steadily and systematically planted with the product, and it is very manifest that the increasing value of the cocoanut palm is being fully recognized by native cultivators in the district, and that the hitherto neglected trees in their gardens are receiving better attention with of course better results in crops. The method followed by me upon my plantation of 275 acres when planting out the young palms—namely, cutting the necessary holes about 3 ft. square and 36 in. deep, and burning in them all cast-away wood and all rubbish, and planting the young palms after the ashes thus obtained have been well forked into the soil—is, I observe, being followed by some of the natives with very good results, which they thoroughly appreciate, and I have no doubt that gradually the system will be more generally observed. I may mention, too, that I believe that native cultivators in the district pretty generally give attention now to the selection of good mature nuts for purposes of opening nurseries, and do not as before plant any and every nut haphazard. This selection of proper nuts is in my opinion one of the principal means of successful cocoanut planting.

My estate is now fully opened up, and plants put out in May, 1887, were in 1893 bearing good crops from which I manufactured copperah and sold the same at highest market prices to Messrs. Leechman & Co. of Colombo. I am still continuing the manufacture of copperah on this estate, always obtaining best market prices for the outturn. Prices and crops during the year have been good—better than previous years; and briefly I may state that during 1893 cocoanut cultivation in the district has been progressive.

Cinnamon.—I have paid no attention whatsoever to this product, and can therefore offer no remarks in reference thereto.

Vanilla and Pepper.—Five acres of this estate are under cultivation with these products, the growth of which has been satisfactory, and very fair crops have been obtained heretofore, and I am confident that as the creepers grow older the crops will be larger. I regret to remark, however, that the prices offered in the market for the products is not very encouraging. I am not aware that vanilla is grown anywhere else in this district, and regarding pepper it is not *generally* cultivated I believe in Mirigama.

Jak.—I obtained the nuts of the Johore jakfruit and planted some on this estate—the plants are coming on well, and should bear in three years more.

A variety of the jak from the Galle District bearing very large fruit is being grown by me here, and the trees are now coming into bearing; in course of time it is bound to be seen all over the district.

Mangosteen and Durian.—Plants of the mangosteen obtained by me from Penang, and also some durians received from the same country, are doing excellently with me. The former show magnificent growth, and ought to bear in another year, and the trees of the latter have now grown to a height varying from 20 to 50 feet.

Chestnut and Brazillian Nuts.—A chestnut plant from Australia obtained a few years ago is 15 feet high now, but I do not suppose it will bear; and Brazilian nuts planted two years ago are growing well, but I do not expect any crop.

Cattle in the district are of the usual native breed, and I find no attempt made by the natives to improve either the condition or breed of their stock. I have on this estate some pure bred Australian and native cattle, and cross-breeding between the two has produced excellent results. If some system could be adopted whereby cross-breeding of the native with other breeds of cattle could be introduced into a few villages in the district to begin with, a vast amount of good will, I feel sure, result eventually.

I keep, too, on this estate a large flock of sheep. The animals are thriving most excellently, and I hope in course of time to be able to state that sheep-breeding in Mirigama can be carried on successfully.

The flock consists of the usual Indian sheep from the Coast and a few pure bred Australian rams and owes which I specially imported. These Australians were a little backward in condition at first, but they are now thoroughly acclimatized, and the results of the cross between the two breeds is most encouraging.

V.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The year was very unhealthy. The statistics of births, deaths, and marriages, as compared with 1891 and 1892, are as follows—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Births	5,555	4,695	5,410
Deaths	3,440	2,676	3,852
Marriages	986	1,046	803

The very heavy death-rate was owing to a severe outbreak of malarial fever during the second quarter of the year. Prompt steps were taken to cope with the epidemic and alleviate the consequent distress among the poorer classes. Itinerating Medical Officers were sent into the kóralés, quinine was distributed in large quantities through the headmen, and 459 cases were assisted with rice at Government expense.

There was no cholera or smallpox, nor did the district suffer from floods.

The number of patients treated at the Negombo Civil Hospital was, as compared with 1892—

	Indoor.	Outdoor.
1892	685	3,947
1893	991	6,431

and at the rural dispensaries—

	1892.	1893
Minuwangoda	2,044	7,885
Halpé	1,058	3,661
Mirigama	1,851	4,357

It will be seen that the total number of cases treated was 22,334.

I have strongly recommended the establishment of two new rural dispensaries at Diwulapitiya and Kotadeniyawa, and I commend the sale of quinine in one-cent packets at railway stations, post offices, schools, &c., on the lines of the practice which I believe obtains in India, to the consideration of Government.

VI.—CRIME.

One hundred and twenty-five cases of serious crime were reported to the Assistant Agent during the year, including 8 cases of murder and 16 cases of cutting and wounding. As a rule, the headmen acquitted themselves well in their capacity of rural police, but there were a large number of offences of which the perpetrators were not discovered, particularly cases of house-breaking and cattle stealing in the Hapitigam kóralé. Several of the murdered men were either cocoanut thieves or village bullies, who were quietly got rid of without detection, and in one case the victim was an estate watchman who was killed by a cocoanut thief whom he captured in the act. The toll-keeper at Kandangamuwa was killed in his toll station, which is in rather a lonely situation, and there was no eye-witness of the deed.

The house of the medical officer in Negombo was entered by night and a quantity of property removed without any of the inmates being aroused. The efforts of the police to discover the stolen articles were not assisted by the following paragraph which appeared in one of the local papers on the following day:—"The house of Dr. Johnson at Negombo was entered by thieves last night, who removed a clock, electro cruetstand and toast rack, and a quantity of liquor. It is suspected that the articles have been removed to Colombo. The Police Magistrate at that station has wired to headquarters regarding the robbery, and on the arrival of boats from Negombo they will be inspected by the police authorities."

The property was never found, but in the course of search a number of similar articles and some racing prizes, which had been stolen in the neighbourhood of Gampola some time before, were found near Já-ela.

I believe that the gigantic swindles called raffles and lotteries, which are so common in this district, lead to a good deal of petty theft. One prospectus I obtained advertized 10,000 tickets at 50 cents each, and prizes to the nominal value of only Rs. 1,800. Drink, of which too much is consumed in this district, is another fruitful source of crime. As detailed statistics in regard to crime appear in the reports of the Government Agent and Inspector-General of Police and Crown Counsel, I have not given any.

Seven rural sergeants on Rs. 15 per month each were appointed during the year, and the system should answer well if the Kóralé Mudaliyárs, under whom they immediately work, are alive to their responsibilities, which I regret to say has not been the case in Alutkúru kóralé north.

VII.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

Under this head I would call attention to the recommendations made by Mr. J. P. Lewis in his Administration Report for 1892. I think that the Local Board Ordinance of 1876 requires amendment. Local Boards should be empowered to levy an assessment rate over restricted areas within their limits. As the law stands at present, the rate must be levied over the whole area. It may be desirable to include within the limits of a Board, islands such as Pitipana and Duwa, but it may not be desirable to subject them to a rate. Assistant Agents should be empowered to collect the tax as well as Government Agents, who alone can legally do so now. Section 29, and the words "together with the police tax" in the same section, should be deleted, as in some towns there are Local Boards, but there is no police tax.

I am in favour of handing over all minor roads in districts such as this, together with the one-third which is now expended by the District Road Committee, to the Public Works Department. The District Road Committee should be abolished, and a small portion of the funds handed over to the Assistant Agent to assist in developing Gaṇsabháwa roads.

VIII.—WORKS REQUIRED.

(i.) A railway to Negombo.

(ii.) A water supply for the town of Negombo. I obtained particulars and price lists of distilling machinery for converting sea water into fresh water from Messrs. Normandy of London, whose machinery is in use at Aden, Gibraltar, St. Vincent, Cape Coast Castle, and other land stations, as well as in H. M. Navy, but the cost of fuel is, I think, prohibitive. The only other alternative for Negombo I consider is a branch pipe from the Colombo line when that is duplicated.

(iii.) An iron bridge over the Dandugama-oya at Dandugama.

(iv.) An iron bridge over the Attanagalu-oya near Henaratgoda.

(v.) An iron bridge over the canal at St. Joseph's street.

(vi.) An iron bridge over the canal on the Ettukal road.

(vii.) Causeways connecting Negombo and Munakkara, Munakkara and Pitipana, and Pitipana and Duwa.

(viii.) A residence for the District Judge.

(ix.) A town hall.

(x.) The removal of the police station and barracks to a more central position, and the conversion of the present building into quarters for the jailor and of the jailor's quarters into a barrack for jail guards.

(xi.) The filling up of the arm of the lake between St. Stephen's church and the kachchéri, really part of the old moat, which is picturesque, but offensive and insanitary in the dry weather. The Customs-house road could then be carried round by the back of the jail.

(xii.) A seaside road along the beach to the north of Negombo.

(xiii.) The improvement of the esplanade and formation of a racecourse.

IX.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

I do not hesitate to place first here the much-needed improvement of the canal. This is not a Yodi-ela of problematical value running through a desert, but a busy waterway for dense traffic, and its condition at all seasons, but more especially during the dry months, is nothing short of

scandalous, when scores of padda boats are detained for days together necessitating discharge of cargo and enhanced tolls. The canal requires widening and deepening. The condition of the towing path and of some of the bridges also leaves much to be desired.

The metalling of the Colombo road and of three miles of the Giriulla road has been completed. All the trunk roads in the district should be metalled, as the traffic is very heavy. Two short new roads are much needed, viz., from Kadirana to Yagodamulla and from Mirigama to Weweldeniya on the Kandy road. The District Road Committee has now taken up the latter road, which was first mooted in 1886.

The establishment of a post office and savings bank at Mirigama is wanted. It is proposed to erect there from communal funds a public market similar to those which are of such utility in the Mátara District. I am an advocate for the formation of provincial and district agricultural boards supplied with funds in the shape of a small percentage of the amount realized by the sale of Crown land to be spent in the payment of agricultural instructors, the introduction of new products, the improvement of the breeds of cattle, and kindred useful objects. I should also like to see the use of typewriters or copying presses in offices to save clerical labour, and of free money orders for payment of schoolmasters, headmen, &c.

X.—WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

This heading is retained in spite of the popular idea that the paddy tax has been abolished. Only lands paying one-tenth have been freed from tax. There were in the Negombo District at the end of 1892 7,525 fields liable to the payment of quarter and half of their produce to Government. Steps to induce the holders to redeem by paying four times the difference between one-tenth and the higher rates were vigorously taken during the year under review, with the result that 4,987 fields were redeemed by payment of Rs. 29,063·54. There still remain 2,538 to be redeemed, and which are liable to quarter or half tax pending redemption.

Statement of Lands redeemed.

Negombo District.	Prior to 1891.	In 1891.	In 1892.	In 1893.
Alutkúru Kóralé North ...	188 ...	668 ...	257 ...	2,043
Hapitigam Kóralé ...	139 ...	714 ...	155 ...	2,944
Total ...	327	1,382	412	4,987

Number of Lands left unredeemed.

Alutkúru Kóralé North	1,282
Hapitigam Kóralé	1,256
Total ...	2,538

XI.—CATTLE.

183 head of cattle were attacked by murrain, of which 105 died. The death of half of these is attributable to culpable neglect on the part of the headmen of Alutkúru kóralé north, who not only failed to report the disease, but reported that there was no disease when it was raging among large herds on the banks of the Dandugama-oya. Their conduct received its due reward.

Nineteen head of cattle were attacked by foot-and-mouth disease, of which none died.

XII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

A very large proportion of my time was spent on circuit while engaged in effecting the redemption of ¼ and ½ fields. Since assuming duties on 14th March, I was in the interior 89 days and travelled 1,301 miles, exclusive of journeys on foot. All the principal and minor roads were inspected, as well as schools, Gaṇsabhâwas, and dispensaries. In town my time out of office hours was spent in supervising the expenditure of the Local Board. A masonry causeway between Pitipana and Duwa was constructed, a large section of drains was repaired and cemented, masonry seats were put up round the banyan tree and the tamarind tree, which are much appreciated, name boards for the streets were fixed, the lamp posts were all painted red and the top glasses were painted black outside and white inside, which greatly increases their illuminating power. The number of District Court criminal cases heard by the Assistant Agent was 20, and the number of jail offences inquired into by him as Superintendent of the Jail was 83.

The average daily strength of the jail was convicted 151·82, unconvicted 7·32.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Works.—During 1893 the Colombo road and 3 miles of the Giriulla road were metalled and three buckle-plate bridges were built at the 26½ mile, Chilaw road, 15th mile, Giriulla road, and over the canal near the cemetery, and ten buckle-plate culverts were put in on the Pasyala road.

Land Sales.—Eighty-four lots were sold outright at an average of Rs. 25·47 per acre. Fifteen lots were granted on payment of half-improved value, and 61 certificates of quiet possession were issued.

Working of Village Tribunals.—There are two village tribunals, at Minuwangoda and Katana, presided over by one President. The institutions were civil 772, criminal 875, as compared with 639 and 847 respectively in 1892. Out of 15 civil appeals to the Assistant Agent the judgments in 14 were affirmed and 1 set aside; there were three appeals to the Governor, in which judgments were affirmed. Out of 28 criminal appeals to the Assistant Agent 24 judgments were affirmed and 4 set aside; of the four to the Governor all were affirmed.

Working of Village Communities.—In Alutkúru kóralé north the committee took in hand and completed the following works:—Repair of village tribunal building, Minuwangoda; repair of schools, Minuwangoda, Udugampola, Alutepola; and cleared a certain amount of rural footpath.

In Hapitigam kóralé: repair of village committee bungalow; repair of schools, Bataliya, and Kaleliya; building of school, Mugurugampola; and cleared rural burial grounds and paths.

Education.—Two new girls' schools have been opened, one in each kóralé, and application made to the Director of Public Instruction for teachers.

Cart and boat licenses issued :—

	1892.	1893.
Carts	1,223 ...	1,203
Hackeries	83 ...	95
Boats	69 ...	75

XIV.—EVENTS OF INTEREST DURING THE YEAR.

March 14.—Mr. J. P. Lewis, Assistant Agent, went on leave.
June 10.—Wreck of a fishing boat and loss of one life.
October 21.—Pitipana causeway opened by the Assistant Agent.
November 2.—The central screw steamer "Lotus" made her trial trip from Colombo to Negombo.

H. WHITE,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

January 30, 1894.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1893.

Area, 623¾ square miles ; Population, 191,678.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the district has of course fallen off in view of the abolition of the paddy tax, but there is an advance under other heads which shows continued prosperity—

	Rs.	c.
Revenue for 1892	275,055	84
Revenue for 1893	221,711	7
Decrease ...	53,344	77

which is more than accounted for by the loss under the head Paddy, Rs. 59,117·10. Land Sales show a decrease of Rs. 24,160·17, while a large sum was realized by redemption of Crown share of paddy lands, Rs. 20,001·65 ; but as neither of these items are real revenue, they may be left out of consideration for purposes of this comparison, making the amount to credit under the ordinary heads of revenue for the year as nearly as possible Rs. 10,000.

The following heads show material increase :—

	Rs.	c.	
Licenses.			
Arrack	12,542	87	higher price for rent.
Tithes redeemed ...	20,001	65	
Stamps	13,979	45	counterbalanced by decrease of Rs. 12,400 under Still Licenses, which were stamped last year.
Fees of Court, &c.			
Medical Aid dues ...	3,004	95	due to opening of Medical Aid hospital, but partly counterbalanced by decrease under Hospital Stoppages.
	49,528	92	

The following show decrease :—

	Rs.	c.	
Customs.			
Imports	2,409	12	fluctuating.
Licenses.			
Stills	12,400	0	credited under Stamps.
Land Revenue.			
Paddy	59,117	10	abolition of tax.
Fees of Court, &c.			
Survey fees ...	1,573	50	no large land sales.
Hospital stoppages ...	1,144	2	
Miscellaneous.			
Unclaimed deposits ...	1,833	56	
Land sales	24,160	17	
	102,637	47	

The fluctuations under other heads are small, and do not call for remark.

As regards expenditure, the pension list was increased by Rs. 1,041·54, and the payment of the Police Department here added Rs. 5,232·27 under Personal Emoluments :—

	Rs.	c.
Expenditure for 1892	57,390	19
Expenditure for 1893	64,204	84
Increase ...	6,814	65

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

With the exception of a little fine grain in Pasdun kóralé, paddy is the only grain grown in the district, which depends mainly on imported rice. The paddy crop of 1893 is estimated at 526,000 bushels, which is less than half of the actual requirements of the district, giving, as it does, an average of 2·75 bushels per head of the population (191,678).

The food supply for the year was satisfactory: a good crop was raised, the supply of fish was plentiful, and fruit and vegetables were as usual abundant. There was no scarcity during the year. The food supply is increasing annually in proportion to the ever-growing number of Sinhalese villagers (who use imported rice) employed on the tea estates.

Prices ranged as follows:—

Paddy from Re. 1·75 to Rs. 2, average.
Rice from Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4.
Cocoanuts from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, above the average.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

The rainfall for 1893 was below the average, 82·31 inches, against an average of 85·90 for the last ten years.

The highest fall for the decade occurred in 1891 (110·08 inches), the lowest in 1892 (69·48 inches).

Crops, however, were good, especially in Rayigam kóralé, where the yala yield was unusually large. The extent sown is put down at 39,995 acres, and the total yield 526,800 bushels of paddy, at the rate of 13 bushels to an acre—a low estimate.

The abolition of the paddy tax has necessitated the early settlement of the large number of Crown lands which have for a long period been cultivated by villagers on payment of one-half, one-quarter, or one-fifth share by way of rent. The easiest terms of redeeming the Crown share (equal to about 3½ years' purchase) have been offered by Government, and large numbers have taken advantage of them; a few, who imagine that long possession on the above terms has given them a prescriptive claim to the lands, are waiting to see whether the Crown will insist on its rights, while others, for want of unanimity among shareholders, neglect to redeem; such lands will have to be disposed of by public sale in the ordinary course.

The number of unredeemed lands was last year largely reduced. At the beginning of the year it stood as follows:—

Kalutara and Pánaduré	59
Rayigam kóralé	1,581
Pasdun kóralé	1,346
Total ...	2,986

During the year the redemptions were as follows:—

	Number.	Extent. B. P. A.	Amount. Rs. c.
Kalutara and Pánaduré ...	9	39 2 0	192 0
Rayigam kóralé	697	1,904 2 4	11,074 22
Pasdun kóralé	521	1,498 2 4	5,813 37
Total ...	1,227	3,442 3 0	17,079 59

leaving 1,759 lands still to be dealt with.

IV.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

(*a*) Plumbago digging on Crown land is specially prohibited under the Forest Ordinance rules, but not gemming. The law on this point should be clearly laid down in an additional rule.

(*b*) It has been suggested in previous reports that the revenue derived from the distillation of arrack might reasonably be increased, but nothing has yet been done in this direction.

(*c*) The law relating to the beating of tom-toms on private ground within towns seems to me to require amendment. As it runs at present any one may make "any noise in the night so as to disturb the repose of the inhabitants," provided he has obtained a license from the Police Magistrate or from the Superintendent of Police. A tom-tom or any other loud "music" in a town at night is in itself a nuisance, and it is not clear upon what principle a man can be licensed to make himself a nuisance to his next door neighbour. The licensing clause should be omitted, and the matter left to the inhabitants themselves. If a man makes himself a nuisance to his neighbours, he should not be able to shelter himself behind a license from the Police.

V.—WORKS REQUIRED.

Roads.—(1) The extension of the Badureliya road into Kukulu kóralé. This work, for which an annual vote on account is now being given, is one of general rather than of local utility, affording as it does an outlet to a remote and inaccessible district (Kukulu kóralé). The extension should be steadily continued year by year.

(2) The extension of the Pelawatta road *viâ* Pitigala into the Southern Province. The advantage of opening up through communication between two Provinces need not be enlarged upon. In this instance communication could be opened at a cost of a few thousand rupees, there being only two miles of road to construct, four or five miles to improve, and comparatively small bridges only to build.

(3) A road from Arapolakanda to the Néboda hospital, and the extension of the Pantia-Polgahakanda road to the same place. The general hospital at Néboda can never attain its full measure of public usefulness until it has been rendered accessible to wheeled traffic. I have never before seen a hospital without a cart road to it.

(4) A road from Pasdun kóralé to Boruwala *viâ* Deñagoda as an additional feeder to the railway. There is no outlet for Pasdun kóralé in this direction between the 30th and 38th mile-posts—a distance of 8 miles.

(5) The following minor roads should be taken over :—

(a) Nagoda to Badureliya, 22 miles, the main thoroughfare through Pasdun kóralé and growing in importance every year.

(b) Horawala to Matugama, a 3-mile section of the principal road from Nęboda to Alutgama.

(c) Arakawila to Nambapana, a 6½-mile section of the principal road from Bopé to Nambapana.

Bridges.—Several are required :—

(1) A bridge at Munamalwatta on the Welipenna river, where communication is frequently cut off by high water. The growing importance of this locality as a tea district renders a bridge at Munamalwatta very necessary.

(2) A bridge at Galpata over the Kepu-ęla : a very necessary work in view of the population interested and of its proximity to Kalutara (4 miles). The District Road Committee have not yet been able to find the money for this work.

(3) A bridge at Badanagoda over the Badanagoda-ęla. A useful road, formed many years by Road Ordinance labour at considerable cost, and a valuable feeder to the railway at Beruwala, is lying unutilized for want of a bridge.

(4) A foot-bridge over the Kalu-gaṇga at Uduwara, a mile below the Anguruwatota ferry.

Tea estates have been opened on both sides of the river at Uduwara, and a cheap wire foot-bridge would now be well worth erecting to facilitate the transport of Siṇhalese labour to the estates, and generally to open up communication between the two kóralés.

The scheme was proposed many years ago, when both sides of the river were still in jungle and its utility was then questioned. The aspect of affairs has changed since then, and I believe the scheme to be now worth taking up; possibly the estates interested would contribute towards the cost.

Buildings.—(1) *A House for the Assistant Agent.* Kalutara is the only Assistant Agency in the Island unprovided with a house, and the Revenue Officer in charge of the district has to fall back upon a rented house in a low-lying and hot locality, possessing all the disadvantages of a semi-detached villa.

(2) *A New Police Court.*—A work frequently urged before, but now perhaps of less pressing importance in view of the amalgamation of duties with the Police Court of Pánaduré.

(3) *A New Market for the Town of Kalutara.*—The existing market is admittedly in the wrong place, and few can be induced to use it. It should be moved elsewhere, and the present building converted into an upstair resthouse.

(4) *A Public Market at Tebuwana.*—The Tebuwana bazaar is yearly increasing in size and importance, and every Sunday a regular fair is held, the street being inconveniently crowded. A large building is necessary both as a market and a public shelter.

(5) A public market at Alutgama, also a crowded and busy bazaar.

(6) A fish market at Beruwala, where large sales of fish take place daily, and general disorder reigns supreme.

The large town of Pánaduré is at present without a public market, but the want of one is not so apparent here as at the places above mentioned, in view of the order observed in the bazaars and elsewhere.

Miscellaneous.—Burial grounds are urgently needed at the following populous places :—(1) Paiyagala, (2) Maggona, (3) Alutgama. The existing arrangements at these places are almost as bad as they can be. No suitable Crown lands can be found, and a vote to acquire land at each place is necessary.

Pánaduré is also in want of a new burial ground. A site has been selected, and is now awaiting survey.

The Kalutara cemetery continues in a somewhat neglected condition for want of a wall, the cost of which is beyond the resources of the Local Board. Once properly protected by a wall the Local Board would gladly undertake, as it no doubt should do, the upkeep of the cemetery.

VI.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The necessity for clear waterways and an improved system of flood-outlets has again to be urged as the chief want of the district. A good deal is written annually on this subject, but little or nothing is done. Inland waterways are choked with jungle; on the sea-board the flood escapes are quite inadequate, and hence almost all over the district hardship and damage has annually to be undergone owing to inundation.

The question of flood-outlets is of course one for scientific treatment, but a beginning might at all events be made in keeping clear, and perhaps enlarging, such natural outlets as already exist—the Dummalamodara river, for instance, the Punchipalama-ela, the Iridillimodara-ela, the Beruwala-ela, and the Kaluwamodara-gaṇga, all of which are now worked at half their real discharging capacity for want of a little attention.

Inland, the rivers and streams are in a sadly neglected condition; navigable rivers are rendered almost impassable during high water by overhanging jungle, and at low water by snags and sunken timber, the free escape of flood water being of course seriously impeded.

The work required to be done is far beyond the resources of the local Road Committee. It is one of general public utility, and as such deserves the attention of Government. Given clear navigable rivers, the Committee could very well undertake to keep them open for traffic, but the initial cost of draining the country would not be a legitimate charge upon its resources.

Next in importance comes the question of outlets for Pasdun kóralé, which is, roughly speaking, bounded on the north by the Kalu-gaṇga, south by the Bentota river, east by the Kukulu kóralé range of hills, and west by the Kalutara Totamune. At present there are only three outlets, one on the north, by means of a ferry at Anguruwatota, and two on the west towards Kalutara and Alutgama; elsewhere, except by a few difficult footpaths, communication with other districts is impossible.

The three works that I have already referred to under public works, viz., the extension of the Badureliya road to Kukulu kóralé, the extension of the Pelawatta road to the Southern Province,

and the construction of a road westward to Beruwala, would go far towards opening up the kóralé. Minor outlets might be provided at Paiyagala on the west, at Horawala (by ferry) on the Bentota river, and by the proposed foot-bridge over the Kalu-ganga on the north. The kóralé, which has now developed into an important tea district, requires outlets in every direction.

Internal communication next demands attention. Rayigam kóralé—thanks to the present Mudaliyár—is well roaded. Pasdun kóralé is the reverse, though the Acting Mudaliyár, Mr. Wijesekera, has during the past year worked hard to remedy this defect. The present want of the kóralé is an extended system of village roads for cart and hackery traffic. Expensive driving roads are not yet necessary.

A little money given to help out village labour goes a long way in the hands of an active Mudaliyár interested in opening up his district, and good work has been done during the year in this direction.

I have already called attention to the state of the fine navigable rivers in the more remote and roadless parts of Pasdun kóralé. I endeavoured to get them cleared last year, but the contractors failed to carry out their contract. I hope the present year will see them thoroughly cleared.

The Pasdun kóralé is the great timber reserve of the Western Province. Every year timber is taken out of it in large quantities, but nothing is done in the way of re-afforesting. There is a block of 600 acres of Crown land within two miles of Kalutara which, planted up with good timber, would in time become an invaluable forest. A better place for an experiment on a large scale could not be found. Want of funds is, I presume, the cause of its not having already been taken in hand.

VII.—SANITATION.

Except for a somewhat serious outbreak of dysentery in the Kalutara Totamune in November, the year appears to have been a healthy one. Fever was less prevalent than in past years, and there were no epidemics.

The district is fairly well served as regards medical aid. There are three civil hospitals and seven outdoor dispensaries, and the annexed figures show a good record of work done :—

Civil Hospitals.	Patients.
Kalutara	818
Pánaduré	348
Néboda	290
Total ...	1,456

Dispensaries.	
Kalutara	21,553
Pánaduré	8,474
Néboda { Civil	1,948
Néboda { Estates	2,562
Bandáragama	7,748
Horana	6,181
Beruwala	6,883
Moragala	790
	56,139
Add persons treated indoors	1,456
Total ...	57,595

i.e., about 33 per cent. of the population resorted to European treatment during the year.

Ten isolated cases of smallpox were reported, but the disease nowhere spread.

163 cases of parangi were treated during the year. The Matugama parangi hospital undoubtedly in its time did much to lessen the ravages of this disease in the Pasdun kóralé, the number of cases taken in hand from December, 1887, to September, 1891, being 659.

There is perhaps room for another outdoor dispensary in Rayigam kóralé, there being only one medical officer in the kóralé of 50,000 inhabitants. Many of course resort to the hospitals at Pánaduré and Kalutara and to dispensaries in neighbouring districts, but from what I have seen on my periodical visits to the kóralé I am inclined to think that the medical officer of Bandáragama, Mr. Wickramasinha, a hard working officer, who seems to have gained the confidence of the villagers, has rather more on his hands than should in the cause of European medicine be entrusted to one officer.

The remote parts of Pasdun kóralé are not yet sufficiently served, a dispensary being required somewhere in the Badureliya direction.

As already stated, the Néboda hospital should not be allowed to remain any longer without a cart road to its door. More than 50 per cent. of the Tamil population of the estates resorted to it for treatment in six months, it having been opened on 1st July, 1893. It is intended for the general public as well as for estate coolies, and there seems every prospect of a new ward being required at an early date. Should such prove the case a separate civil ward should be opened and the present building given over to estate coolies.

In November, dysentery broke out at Alutgama and spread to the neighbouring villages, there being in November and December 36 cases and 4 deaths. It has not yet quite died out. Altogether 154 cases and 28 deaths have been reported. These outbreaks, which are not unfrequent along the sea-board, are attributed by some to change of diet during the breadfruit and fish season. It is undoubtedly contagious, and the villagers avoid it like cholera.

The births during 1893 exceeded the deaths by 1,784. The figures for the last three years are :—

	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1891	5,654	1,406	3,604
1892	5,540	1,411	4,135
1893	5,632	1,573	3,848

VIII.—CRIME.

The year 1893 saw great development in the new system of administration with regard to crime initiated in 1892. Seventeen village sergeants were appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 15, and were entrusted, under the general supervision of the Mudaliyárs, with the criminal work of the rural district, assisted by the village police vidánés.

Details of every serious crime, including murder, homicide, arson, rape, grievous hurt, gang-robbery, robbery with violence, abortion, burglary, theft, are now at once reported by the village sergeant to the Mudaliyár, who forwards them to the kachchéri on a prescribed form, each case being then followed up until finally disposed of by the Magistrate. The non-arrest of accused persons is at once detected. A list is kept of all absconders, and village headmen are held personally responsible if the return of an absconder to the village is not at once reported by them. A complete return is thus kept of all rural crime, and unusual lawlessness in any particular division is at once apparent. The system is not of course yet in full working order. Headmen in some instances are slow, both in taking action and in reporting, and village sergeants are not yet in all cases fully conversant with their new duties; but the inefficient headmen are gradually being weeded out, and the new system is daily advancing in organization and efficiency.

The number of serious crimes as detailed above, reported by the rural police last year, was as follows :—

Kalutara and Pánaduré Totamunu	136
Rayigam Kóralé	37
Pasdun Kóralé	29
Total ...	202

among which are six cases of murder. Full particulars as to the disposal of those cases cannot be given, the new system by which every crime report is now followed up until its final disposal by the Magistrate or otherwise not having been introduced till the middle of the year.

A large proportion, though reported as serious crimes, were found on investigation to be offences of a more or less trivial nature, and were summarily disposed of by the Magistrate.

Many were undetected crimes (principally house-breaking by night) which under the old system would never have been reported at all. The full details now reported in such cases will tend to keep the rural police on the alert, and so to reduce the number of undetected crimes.

It would be useless to attempt at present to deduce from the rural police returns any conclusions as to the increase or decrease of crime in the district under the new system. The returns for 1893, though far more complete than in 1892, are still imperfect, and will require another year to attain to accuracy. There can be no question, however, that the new system will have the effect of reducing crime by bringing it, as it does, at once to light.

I doubt whether the present arrangements for the administration of justice in the courts are the best that could be made in the interests of the public and for the deterrence of crime. The summary and non-summary work of the Police Court is in different hands, inevitably resulting, I imagine, in a loss of personal interest in the state of crime in the district consequent upon divided responsibility. I am strongly of opinion that Kalutara requires a separate Magistrate both for the convenience of the public and for the effectual repression of crime.

IX.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

The year under review has been peculiarly free from disease among cattle. Not a single case of murrain or hoof-and-mouth disease has been reported, and the Pasdun kóralé has no doubt partially recovered from the outbreak of murrain in 1892, which carried off cattle in large numbers. The returns for 1893 show a slight increase in the number of cattle, 38,650 head against 36,870 in 1892.

X.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

About 921 acres were added to the cultivated area last year, as follows:—

Tea	517
Coffee	38
Timber	3
Cocoanuts	350
Cinnamon	13
Total ...	921

The abolition of the paddy tax has no doubt given impetus to paddy cultivation, though the area under paddy has not materially increased. The acreage sold for paddy cultivation last year was only 6 acres 2 roods 27 perches, and this had already been brought under cultivation.

The Kalutara tea district continues to develop with rapid strides. The Chairman, Kalutara Planters' Association, has kindly furnished me with figures indicative of its progress.

The list of tea estates in the district employing immigrant labourers now numbers 36, and there are in addition many estates worked entirely by Sinhalese. 4,350 Tamil labourers are employed, and the number of Sinhalese villagers working daily varies from 2,700 to 3,200. The sum paid to the villagers, which in 1892 was given as Rs. 170,000, is estimated for 1893 at Rs. 252,000, a large proportion of which is earned by women and children.

Tea cultivation is spreading all over the district. Native tea gardens are springing up, and there is great demand for land. There is still a large extent available for tea cultivation in the Pasdun kóralé, but discrimination is necessary in selling forest land, the kóralé being the chief forest reserve of the Western Province.

Several applications for large extents are now under consideration.

XI.—IRRIGATION.

No new irrigation work was undertaken during the year, and until the people recognize and adopt the principle of self-help in irrigation matters nothing is likely to be done. Much might be

accomplished for the improvement of paddy cultivation in this district in the way of clearing and improving irrigation channels if the people interested would only combine and make up their minds to pay for the improvements that could so easily be effected, but this they will not do.

The only work undertaken in this district under the Irrigation Ordinance is the Nekatu-ela sluice gate, built in 1890 at a cost of Rs. 15,567, to repay which the liability of the landowners is now being questioned. Preliminary steps were taken last year to recover the first instalment, and it is hoped that, now that their liability has been made clear, the landowners will no longer refuse to pay a debt to which the consent of a majority was undoubtedly, if tacitly, given.

The clearing of the ela, without which the full benefit of the scheme will not be felt, has yet to be undertaken.

The agreement was that the cost should be divided between the landowners and the Irrigation Board; the former have contributed their moiety, but in view of the position taken up by them regarding repayment of the cost of the sluice, the matter is in abeyance.

Once the people admit their liability to repay the cost of the sluice, the completion of the scheme will be carried out.

An extent of 500 acres of Crown land, which will of course pay its share of the cost, will be rendered available for sale by the clearing of the ela.

The Paiyagala ela scheme still hangs fire. The Irrigation Board will have nothing to do with it, the land to be benefited being mainly Crown land, but as a work of general public utility it fully deserves the attention of Government.

In addition to the conversion of over 500 acres of Crown land from waste into valuable paddy land, the clearing of ela would benefit a very large area, including the whole of the Iddagoda pattu liable to constant inundation.

The scheme has been professionally reported on, and that favourably; the cost is estimated at Rs. 10,250; it has been urged for many years past, and I trust that in the present year it may obtain from Government the attention it deserves.

XII.—FORESTRY.

The temporary appointment of Mr. W. Ferguson as Forester of the Kalutara District, in addition to improved checking arrangements at all the outlets to Moratuwa and Colombo, has gone far to arrest the extensive timber stealing operations that have, it is said, been hitherto carried on in Pasdun kóralé. The ineffective checking station at Demodara in the Kalu-ganga has been abolished, and responsible officers have been placed in charge of the Kepu-ela, by which the stolen timber in large quantities found its way to the saw mills at Moratuwa. Every road and waterway is guarded, and timber thieving is now a much more difficult occupation than before.

A good deal of timber stealing still, however, continues locally, chiefly in the neighbourhood of plumbago mines, which must have timber, honestly or otherwise. Thefts of this kind are difficult to prevent. The plumbago mines are situated as a rule in remote localities surrounded by Crown forest, and the stolen timber quickly disappears underground. I do not mean to accuse all the managers of plumbago mines of being common timber stealers. Many would no doubt buy their timber if they could, but there is so little private land in the mining neighbourhood that private timber is difficult to procure, and miners are forced to help themselves. The establishment of a local timber depôt is recommended as calculated to check timber stealing, and at least to give those who are willing to pay for their timber the opportunity of doing so.

As regards the more valuable kinds of timber, thefts are most frequent at high water time in the riverside waturanas, whence they are easily transported by night to sawpits on the Kaluganga. These waturanas are nominally in charge of the village headmen, but as they are not supplied with boats, and as the waturanas are accessible only by river, it is difficult to arrange for effective supervision.

More patrols are required up and down the river, and each riverside headman who has forest duties to do should be supplied with a boat to enable him to do them.

Firewood cutting for the railway was carried on at intervals throughout the year. The clearing of river banks of overhanging trees might very well be carried on in conjunction with firewood operations.

The Pasdun kóralé forest reserve survey was continued throughout the year by a large staff of surveyors under the charge of Messrs. Viner and Berwick. The total extent available for reservation may be roughly estimated at fifty or sixty thousand acres.

The Forest Settlement Officer, Mr. Macleod, has completed the settlement of the following reserves: Pelawatta forest, Yagirala forest, Ingeriya forest, which will shortly be proclaimed as forest reserves.

The village forests proclaimed in 1892 are found to be insufficient in number. With Crown jungle all round them, villagers will not go two or three miles to a village forest for their timber. In order to work the village forest system properly every village should, in my opinion, have its own separate reserve—then, and then only, will villagers be kept out of Crown forests.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

The Kalutara District is well served as regards schools, both for boys and girls:—

	Government.	Grant-in-Aid.	Unaided.
Kalutara and Pánaduré ...	23	34	46
Rayigam Kóralé ...	26	14	43
Pasdun Kóralé ...	20	—	1
Total ...	69	48	90

Of the Government schools forty-two are for boys, twenty-three for girls, and four are mixed.

The total number of children taught in unaided schools is 2,304. I have not the figures for the Government and grant-in-aid schools, which are kept by the Department of Public Instruction, but taking a rough average of seventy-five children to a school, the total number of children receiving education in the district would work out to 11,000 out of a total population of 180,000.

It is in Pasdun kóralé that education is backward and schools difficult to keep up. The tea estates employ children in large numbers, and the temptation to parents of adding to the family earnings by sending their children to work instead of to school is irresistible.

A home for orphan boys has been established by the Roman Catholic Mission at Diyalagoda near Maggona, which bids fair to become an important and flourishing settlement. I found on a visit paid to the home last year 62 orphan boys being fed, clothed, housed, and taught, most of them destitute cases sent from various parts of the Island. Large buildings are in course of erection, it being proposed to add a reformatory to the home; the boys are to be eventually settled on plots of land belonging to the Mission. The institution deserves every encouragement.

XIV.—Gaṇsabháwa Courts.

The Pasdun kóralé is the only division where a Gaṇsabháwa has been established, the President holding court in different subdivisions of the kóralé.

These subdivisions were revised last year and four new places were chosen for Gaṇsabháwa sessions, viz., Matugama (central), Warakagoda (north), Lewanduwa (south), and Moragala (east). Steps are being taken to erect permanent court-houses at these places from village committee funds, and when completed the kóralé will be well served in this respect.

The institutions were considerably less than in 1892:—

	1892.	1893.
Civil	904	699
Criminal	471	448
Total ...	1,375	1,147

There were 23 appeals, 19 judgments being affirmed and 4 set aside.

XV.—Miscellaneous.

Mr. Brodhurst proceeded to England in April on a year's leave after having administered the district since April, 1891.

The local Friend-in-Need Society was to some extent re-organized, and is now in a more prosperous condition.

Alutgama ceased to be the railway terminus, the extension to Ambalangoda having been opened in March.

A troop of mounted infantry was raised in the district under the command of Lieutenant P. Palmer.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Kalutara, March 20, 1894.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1893.

THE following are the comparative statements of revenue and expenditure for the years 1892 and 1893:—

Comparative Statement of Revenue for 1892 and 1893.

	1892	1893.	Increase.	Decrease,	Cause of Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
License, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	688,180	635,157	—	53,023	Owing to the abolition of paddy tax
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid	87,554	91,696	4,142	—	Recovery of arrears of medical aid dues of 1891 and 1892 in 1893, and of the recovery of assessment tax for the first time of Hatton and Hanwella in 1893
Post and Telegraph ...	41,445	38,209	—	3,236	—
Rents of Government Property	8,662	8,421	—	241	—
Interest	2,575	2,673	98	—	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	24,196	16,349	—	7,847	Overpayments were recovered less in 1893
Sale of Government Property	45,273	40,049	—	5,224	Owing to Railway authorities not taking the full quantity of fuel at Nánuoya applied for
Land Sales	68,441	28,483	—	39,958	Less extent of land sold than in 1892
	966,326	861,037	4,240	109,529	
Government Railways ...	1,692,352	1,782,388	90,036	—	
Total ...	2,658,678	2,643,425	94,276	109,529	
			Net Decrease ...	15,253	

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1892 and 1893.

	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pensions	26,893	25,958
Personal Emoluments	256,201	343,831
Other Charges	187,947	216,363
Total ...	471,041	586,152

The net decrease, as shown by these statements, is only Rs. 15,253; but if the item Government Railways—which is not really Provincial revenue—were eliminated, the actual decrease would appear as Rs. 105,289. Out of this the abolition of the paddy tax is responsible for Rs. 53,023. In 1892 the sale of a large block of land in Dimbula helped to produce an increase under Land Sales of Rs. 47,407. No important sale of Crown land having taken place in 1893, there is a decrease for the latter year of Rs. 39,958. These two items therefore account for Rs. 92,981 out of the total decrease of Rs. 105,289. The decrease of Rs. 5,224 under Sales of Government Property is due to the Railway Department not having taken the full quantity of fuel applied for by them.

In expenditure there was an increase of Rs. 115,111. This is due to the transfer from the Inspector-General of Police to the Government Agent of the Police accounts for the Province, which amounted to Rs. 98,143, and to new items of expenditure totalling Rs. 12,382 in connection with rural police.

The usual progress returns are annexed :—

Police Assessment, 1892.

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Mátalé.	Total.
One year's assessment tax, 1892 ...	Rs. 7,772 ...	Rs. 4,143 ...	Rs. 2,104 ...	Rs. 14,019
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1891	Rs. 955 ...	Rs. 1·50 ...	Rs. 512 ...	Rs. 1,468
Percentage to one years's assessment	12·50 ...	0·3 ...	24 ...	10
Collections in 1892	Rs. 6,726 ...	Rs. 4,114	Rs. 2,085 ...	Rs. 12,925
Percentage to one year's assessment	86·50 ...	99 ...	99 ...	92
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1892	Rs. 1,046 ...	Rs. 29 ...	Rs. 531 ...	Rs. 1,606
Percentage to one year's assessment	13 ...	0·6 ...	25 ...	11

Police Assessment, 1893.

One year's assessment tax, 1893 ...	Rs. 10,578 ...	Rs. 4,144 ...	Rs. 2,161 ...	Rs. 16,883
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1892	Rs. 1,046 ...	Rs. 29 ...	Rs. 531 ...	Rs. 1,606
Percentage to one year's assessment	13 ...	·06 ...	25 ...	11
Collections in 1893	Rs. 9,211 ...	Rs. 4,137 ...	Rs. 2,164 ...	Rs. 15,512
Percentage to one year's assessment	87 ...	99·83 ...	100 ...	92
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1893	Rs. 1,367 ...	Rs. 7 ...	Rs. 528 ...	Rs. 1,902
Percentage to one year's assessment	13 ...	·01 ...	24 ...	11

Grant-in-Aid Roads.

	1891 Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.
Amount due	26,393 0 ...	123,554 0 ...	88,359 82
Collected	26,166 0 ...	122,079 0 ...	87,488 36
Arrears of 1890 collected ...	123 0 ...	— ...	—
Do. 1891 do. ...	— ...	227 0 ...	—
Do. 1892 do. ...	— ...	— ...	1,475 0

Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1892.

	Rs. c.
Planters contribution to grant-in-aid roads	Rs. 1,475 0
Percentage on one year's revenue	1·19

Arrears outstanding on January 1, 1894, Rs. 135·79.

Lands sold during the years 1892 and 1893.

District.	1892. No. of Lots.	1892. Extent. A. R. P.	1892. Amount. Rs. c.	1893. No. of Lots.	1893. Extent. A. R. P.	1893. Amount. Rs. c.
Kandy	55	246 1 5	4,969 24	96	551 2 38·75	25,840 24
Mátalé	54	94 3 5·12	1,538 78	51	111 0 6·12	1,832 55
Nuwara Eliya	23	411 2 29	62,051 95	44	124 3 26	3,928 94
Total ...	132	752 2 39·12	68,559 97	191	787 2 30·87	31,601 73
Average per acre	—	—	91 8	—	—	40 11

Claims inquired into and how disposed of during 1892 and 1893.

1892.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
Number of lots at Rs. 10 per acre ...	6 ...	2 ...	— ...	8
Number of lots at half-improved value ...	2 ...	— ...	— ...	2
Number of lots on certificates against the right of the Crown	13 ...	34 ...	— ...	47
Number of lots for sale	1 ...	— ...	— ...	1
Number of lots declared Crown ..	— ...	28 ...	— ...	28
Total ...	22	64	—	86
1893				
Number of lots at Rs. 10 per acre ...	2 ...	— ...	— ...	2
Number of lots at half-improved value ...	2	— ...	— ...	2
Number of lots on certificates against the right of the Crown	5 ...	102 ...	— ...	107
Number of lots for sale	8 ...	4 ...	— ...	12
Number of lots declared Crown ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	1
Total ...	18	106	—	124

Statement of Survey Fees recovered on Certificates of Quiet Possession issued in 1892 and 1893.

District.	1892.			1893.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount of Survey Fees.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount of Survey Fees.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
Kandy	17	30 1 37	92 50	7	25 2 23	75 0
Mátalé	121	611 0 16	980 30	108	203 2 30·50	631 60
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	138	641 2 13	1,072 80	115	229 1 13 50	706 60

Statement of Lands purchased by Europeans and Natives in 1893.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Price. Rs. c.
By Europeans	60 ...	449 3 28 ...	22,299 52
By Natives	131 ...	337 3 2·87 ...	9,302 21
Total ...	191	787 2 30·87	31,601 73

Return or Lands sold during the year 1893, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 and the Minute of May 14, 1875.

How disposed of.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
By sale	156 ...	659 0 12·75 ...	20,142 56
By grant at half-improved value ...	35 ...	128 2 18·12 ...	11,459 17
By certificate against the right of the Crown	115 ...	229 1 13·50 ...	706 60
Total ...	306	1,017 0 4·37	32,308 33

Statement of the Sale of Stamps in the several Kachchéries of the Central Province during the years 1892 and 1893.

	KANDY.		MÁTALÉ.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
General Stamps	47,388 99	56,820 0	4,718 0	6,002 40
Foreign Bill Stamps	308 0	210 60	—	—
Judicial Stamps	42,224 94	42,464 78	1,391 5	1,332 45
Telegraph Stamps	30,893 32	33,295 94	1,678 87	1,823 32
Postage Stamps	36,605 38	34,600 90	3,852 60	3,608 6
Total ...	157,420 63	167,332 22	11,640 52	12,766 23

At the Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri stamps were not sold during the year 1893.

TOLLS.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts from tolls from 1888 to 1893 :—

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1888 ...	42,037	1891 ...	36,735
1889 ...	37,311	1892 ...	38,699
1890 ...	34,806	1893 ...	39,846

ARRACK.

Below is a comparative statement of the sale of arrack rents for the years 1888 to 1893 :—

Description of Rents.—(1) Kandy town and gravets, (2) Dumbara and Páta Héwáheta, (3) Tumpané and Harispattu, (4) Yatinuwara and Udunuwara, (5) Udapaláta and Uda Bulatgama, (6) Nuwara Eliya District, and (7) Mátalé District.

Year.	Sold for Rs.	Year.	Sold for Rs.
1888–89 ...	356,660	1891–92 ...	470,000
1889–90 ...	375,500	1892–93 ...	552,000
1890–91 ...	380,000	1893–94 ...	435,250

Statement of Expenditure by the Public Works Department in the Central Province during 1893.

	Construction. Rs. c.	Upkeep. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Buildings ...	59,643 7 ...	32,511 15 ...	92,154 22
Roads and bridges ...	124,965 99 ...	209,514 48 ...	334,480 47
Irrigation ...	9,266 60 ...	2,139 95 ...	11,406 55
Total ...	193,875 66	244,165 58	438,041 24

Expenditure on Urgent Minor Irrigation Works during 1893.

Nil.

Road Ordinance Collections on December 31, 1893.

	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara-Eliya.	Total.
Value of labour, whether commuted or not...	Rs. 102	Rs. 27	Rs. 117	Rs. 246
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	·08	·06	·29	·12

Communal Labour Return for 1893.

Division.	Mileage of Roads repaired.	Number of Wells, Tanks, Spouts, &c., repaired.	Number of Edandu, Bridges, &c., repaired.	Number of Ambalams repaired.	Number of Schools repaired.
Udunuwara ...	57	14	11	24	3
Yatinuwara ...	40	5	4	4	1
Tumpané ...	65	37	8	15	—
Harispattu ...	115¾	22	5	25	3
Pata Dumbara ...	113½	29	6	57	5
Uda Dumbara ...	209¾	202	37	38	4
Pata Héwáheta ...	102	250	—	—	1
Udapaláta ...	55¾	2	—	7	—
Uda Bulatgama ...	50	148	30	10	2
Total ...	808¾	709	101	180	19

Return of Communal Labour done under the Gaṇsabháwas of Uda Héwáheta, Walapané, and Kotmalé during the year 1893.

	Uda Héwáhota.	Walapané.	Kotmalé.
Number of roads repaired ...	84	41	70
Mileage of roads repaired ...	65½	34¾	75
Number of wells, tanks, spouts, &c., repaired ...	82	73	23
Number of wewas repaired ...	1	1	—
Number of edandas repaired ...	8	7	18
Number of ambalams repaired ...	7	3	12
Number of schools repaired ...	3	1	4
Number of elas cleared and repaired ...	204	163	290
Number of Gaṇsabháwa court-houses repaired ...	2	—	—

Return of Communal Labour done by the Gaṇsabháwas of Mátalé District in the year 1893.

		Mátalé North.	Mátalé East.	Mátalé South.
Roads ...	68	151	262	481
Ambalams ...	1	22	26	49
Wells and water spouts ...	57	40	117	214
Edandas and bridges ...	1	20	20	41
Schools ...	9	7	7	23
Gaṇsabháwas and bungalows ...	6	6	—	12

Statement showing the Progress and Working of the Land Registration Department for the years 1892 and 1893.

	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Business.				
Number of deeds registered ...	6,220	7,307	1,087	—
Do. entries ...	9,783	11,546	1,763	—
Do. certificates issued ...	427	669	242	—
Applications ...	459	520	61	—
Copies and extracts ...	516	568	52	—
Number of duplicates examined ...	10,036	6,987	—	3,049
Do. duplicates indexed ...	3	—	—	—
Do. Fiscals' seizures registered ...	229	309	80	—
Do. entries affected thereby ...	473	603	130	—
	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.
Total amount secured on mortgages ...	6,624,759 70	3,202,377 54	—	3,422,382 16
Total value of transfers of properties by sale, gift, &c. ...	10,689,171 80½	9,268,337 57	—	1,420,834 23½
Revenue	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of stamps ...	30,368 25	25,723 0	—	4,645 25
Deficiency of stamp duty recovered on notarial duplicates ...	36 75	0 55	—	36 20
Fines ...	88 0	7 50	—	80 50
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	30,493 0	25,731 5	—	4,761 95

Medical Aid.

No. of Estates dealt with.	No. of Bills issued.	Total Value of Bills.	Amount recovered.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
860	3,225	37,660 40	57,457 70*
	Vide statement A.	*Vide* statement B.	*Vide* statement C.

Statement A.

Bills	
Issued during 4th quarter, 1892	793
Issued during 1st quarter, 1893	770
Issued during 2nd quarter, 1893	849
Issued during 3rd quarter, 1893	813
Total	3,225

Statement B.

Values of Bills of	Rs. c.
Fourth quarter of 1892	9,755 0
First quarter of 1893	7,985 20
Second quarter of 1893	10,081 20
Third quarter of 1893	9,839 0
Total	37,660 40

Statement C.

Months.	Amounts recovered Rs. c.
October, 1892	3,295 60
November, 1892	3,915 90
December, 1892	6,456 70
January, 1893	5,363 10
February, 1893	3,673 60
March, 1893	1,283 70
April, 1893	5,200 30
May, 1893	8,931 75
June, 1893	4,568 45
July, 1893	3,752 60
August, 1893	7,074 65
September, 1893	3,941 35
Total	57,457 70

I have added a statement showing the transactions of this office in connection with medical aid dues. It will be seen that the total sum collected in this Province was Rs. 57,457. This however, included arrears of 1891 and 1892.

Under the system which had long been in force in the Kandy Kachchéri, bills for each quarter were received from the medical officers some time during the following quarter and sent out as received (and as quickly as the one clerk in charge of this work could deal with them) to the respective estate managers. About a month afterwards a "reminder" was issued, followed at equal intervals by other reminders. In many cases the bill for the second quarter had been issued before the "reminder" in respect of the preceding quarter had been responded to. The result often was that the second quarter's bill was paid, while that for the first quarter remained unpaid, and, on receipt of an imperative demand for payment of the latter, the estate manager waxed indignant over a system which confused both his accounts and those of the Government Agent. I therefore, with the approval of Government, addressed to all estate managers a circular—which was not intended as any reflection upon their promptitude in paying what was due by them—notifying that the system of reminders would cease at an early date, and that, if bills remained unpaid for thirty days after they had been rendered, the course provided by law would be followed. In a very few cases the object of this change of system has been misunderstood; but the great majority of estate managers have responded by promptly paying the amounts due by them, and I take this opportunity of thanking them for the spirit in which they have met a procedure, the sole object of which has been to avoid the confusion and annoyance resulting from delay in making payments, which it is perfectly easy for every one to make as soon as he becomes acquainted with his liability.

The fluctuations in the arrack farm of this Province call for some remark. I observed in my last report that the price realized for the rent 1891–92, viz, Rs. 470,000, was one which could not have made it profitable to the purchasers. Nevertheless the rent for 1892–93 realized Rs 552,000, giving an increase of Rs. 82,000. This was, I believe, entirely due to a serious rupture between some leading renters. I have, however, been informed that the value of the arrack farm is a good deal influenced by the extent of land which is being opened for estates; and that the more land there is undergoing this process the more valuable is the rent. "Clearing contracts" are, I understand, generally given to low-country Sinhalese. If therefore the theory referred to is a correct one, the conclusion is obvious.

FOOD SUPPLY.

This was very much what it usually is in the Kandy District. In no division do the inhabitants grow sufficient rice or kurakkan for their own consumption; but neither do they suffer from scarcity of food, as employment on tea estates being now always obtainable, they are able to supplement what they grow by the purchase of imported rice. Save in a few scattered and outlying villages in Upper Dumbara, the people have a well-nourished and healthy appearance.

*Amount recovered includes arrears for 1891 and 1892.

I append a table showing the village population; quantity of home-grown rice and kurakkan; acreage cultivated; quantity of grain available per head; and the market price, for each of the divisions of Kandy. I do not guarantee it as absolutely correct, but I think it may be taken as sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

Division.	Udu-nuwara.	Yati-nuwara.	Tum-pané.	Haris-pattu.	Pata Dumbara.	Uda Dumbara.	Pata Héwá-heta.	Uda-pálata.	Uda Bulat-gama.
Paddy—									
Extent sown, in acres ...	3,760	4,277	2,187	5,212	5,183	5,580	2,799	5,300	750
Crops, in bushels ...	75,200	85,540	43,740	104,240	62,196	111,600	89,598	112,346	16,500
Fine Grain—									
Extent sown, in acres ...	125	238	200	1,903	1,092	2,575	435	111	420
Crops, in bushels ...	1,500	2,380	3,000	14,030	8,736	38,114	3,489	2,220	4,620
Population—									
Village population ...	12,690	35,011*	11,522	29,571	33,131	18,965	13,924	19,669	13,204
Estate population ...	587	2,884	513	973	11,109	4,320	5,077	17,254	57,949
Total	13,277	37,895	12,035	30,544	44,240	23,285	19,001	36,923	71,153
Available for consumption if divided only among village population—									
Rice per head per annum, bushels ...	2·5	1·06	1·6	1·5	0·7	2·5	2·9	2·5	0·5
Fine grain per head per annum, bushels ...	1	0·06	0·2	0·4	0·2	1·9	0·2	0·1	0·3
Available for consumption if divided among village and estate population—									
Rice per head per annum, bushels ...	2·4	1	1·5	1·4	0·5	2·09	2·1	1·3	0·1
Fine grain per head per annum, bushel ...	0·1	0·06	0·2	0·4	0·1	1·5	0·1	0·05	0·06

* Includes the Municipality of Kandy.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The past year seems to have been exceptionally free from serious epidemic.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There was no outbreak of cattle disease during the past year.

LEGISLATION SUGGESTED.

I have to repeat my recommendation of last year that the Branch Roads Ordinance should be amended so as to make its scope wider and its provisions more elastic. I can see no reason why the principle of grants-in-aid should not extend to means of communication other than cart roads. These are often in excess both of the means and of the requirements of a planting district; while less ambitious outlets both for produce and for passengers are very much needed, and can only be provided at present through private expenditure, though, when they have been provided, they become by the sufferance of estate managers available for public use.

The amendment of the Thoroughfares Ordinance has been urged upon the Government, principally with a view to throwing the burden of grants-in-aid of private bridle paths upon District Road Committees. It is not, I think, advisable either in the interests of the general public or of the particular districts which have moved in the matter, or necessary, that the Thoroughfares Ordinance should be touched at all. Assuming that a road tax is necessary, the present law for enforcing it is as good a law as can be devised. I am glad to be able to report that the Local Committees provided for in the Branch Roads Ordinance are evincing greater vitality than I was able to give them credit for last year. In many districts they have been duly elected, and in some they do a good deal of most useful work. In these bodies, and in the extension to estate cart roads, bridle paths, and tavalam roads of the provisions of the Branch Roads Ordinance, lies, I think, the solution of the question which has for the last two years been agitating the District Associations of Dimbula, Dikoya, Maskeliya, and Ambagamuwa. It has been charged against me personally—though it must be well known that whatever decision has been come to has been the decision of the District Road Committee and Provincial Road Committee, of which I am only the Chairman—that I have denied to these districts assistance which my predecessors afforded to them. As convincing proof that this is not so, I annex a table of the votes granted by the District Road Committee of Kandy in aid of what, for convenience' sake, have always been classified as "Planters' roads," for each of the last ten years :—

Votes for Planters' Roads.

Name of Road.	Amount voted by District Road Committee. Rs. c.	Amount contributed by Estates. Rs. c.
1884.		
Rangala to Nitre Cave	300 0 ...	300 0
1885.		
Bridge over Hambantota-oya	300 0 ...	300 0
Arambekada-Bokkewela road to Kurunégala road...	50 0 ...	50 0
Rambukpitiya road	200 0 ...	200 0
Rangala to Nitre Cave	300 0 ...	300 0
Queenwood gap road	150 0 ...	150 0
Pilgrim's path	100 0 ..	—
Kadugannáwa to Alagalla	60 0 ...	60 0
Road towards Balangoda	35 0 ...	—

Name of Road.	Amount voted by District Road Committee. Rs. c.	Amount contributed by Estates. Rs. c.
1886.		
Alawatugoda to Ankumbura	100 0	100 0
Udispattu to Rangala	200 0	200 0
Repair of bridge on bridle-path from Abergeldie to Kotmalé	54 90	—
Queenwood gap road	150 0	150 0
Bridge over Sulu-gaṇga	200 0	200 0
Arambekada-Bokkawela road to Kurunégala road...	15 0	—
1887.		
Rangala to Nitre Cave	300 0	300 0
Dikoya gap to Kotiyagala estate	75 0	75 0
Rambukpitiya road	100 0	100 0
Pilgrim's path	220 0	220 0
Deviation bridle road towards Horton plains ...	80 0	—
Kadugannáwa to Alagalla	100 0	100 0
Udispattu road	100 0	100 0
Arambekada-Bokkawela road to Kurunégala ...	22 10	—
1888.		
Rangala to Nitre Cave	330 83	330 83
Udispattu to Rangala	100 0	100 0
Kobonella to Nugatenna gap	150 0	150 0
Pilgrim's path	200 0	200 0
St. Andrew's boundary to the ambalam ...	75 0	25 0
Kadugannáwa to Alagalla	115 0	230 0
Alawatugoda to Ankumbura	50 0	50 0
Arambekada-Bokkewela road to Kurunégala road...	25 0	—
Crudon bridge	82 0	118 0
Path between Hulu-gaṇga and Madulkele ...	25 0	25 0
Queenwood gap road	150 0	150 0
Bogawantaláwa-Horton Plains bridle road ...	320 0	—
1889.		
Rangala to Nitre Cave	300 0	300 0
Udispattu to Rangala	75 0	75 0
Alawatugoda to Ankumbura	50 0	50 0
Riding road between the Náwalapitiya-Dikoya road the Dolosbagé road	50 0	50 0
Rambukpitiya road	100 0	100 0
Kobonella to Nugatenna gap	100 0	100 0
Waitaláwa to Urugala-Rangala road ...	30 0	30 0
Alagalla to Kadugannáwa	100 0	300 0
Gonagala to Fordyce gap	100 0	100 0
Hatton to Yuillefield	100 0	100 0
Jacob's Ladder road	200 0	—
Horton plains road	200 0	—
1890.		
Udispattu road	70 0	70 0
Rangala to Nitre Cave	300 0	300 0
Udispattu to Rangala	75 0	75 0
Bridge over Kobbewela-oya	370 0	370 0
Kobonella to Nugatenna gap	100 0	100 0
Vernacular school to Watagala	50 0	50 0
Vernacular school to Anguruwela ...	50 0	50 0
Claverton-Castlereagh boundary to Norton bridge...	100 0	100 0
Alawatugoda to Ankumbura	50 0	50 0
Rambukpitiya road	100 0	100 0
Madulkele to Hulu-ganga	30 0	30 0
Kadugannáwa to Alagalla	100 0	300 0
Horton plains road	102 85	—
Jacob's Ladder road	50 0	—
Bridge over the Bogawantaláwa river ...	150 0	300 0
1891.		
Pilgrim's road	50 0	25 0
Alawatugoda to Ankumbura	50 0	50 0
Kadugannáwa to Alagalla	100 0	400 0
Udispattu to Rangala	100 0	100 0
Road to Kundasale ferry	100 0	100 0
Converting a portion of the bridle path from near the junction of the Galata-oya with the Attabage-oya into a cart road	200 0	400 0
Path between Kew and Bargrove estates ...	200 0	400 0
Rambukpitiya to Seaforth	100 0	100 0
Bridge near Rozelle siding	160 0	160 0
Waitalawa to Urugala-Rangala road ...	30 0	30 0
Kobonella to Nugatenna gap	150 0	150 0
Road connecting Medamahanuwara with Rangala and Nitre Cave	30 0	70 0
Rangala to Nitre Cave	300 0	300 0
Vernacular school to Anguruwela ...	50 0	50 0
Fordyce road	150 0	150 0
Maskeliya and Claverton road	100 0	100 0
Balangoda road	50 0	50 0
Norwood and Maskeliya road	100 0	100 0
Horton plains road	200 0	—
Jacob's Ladder road	50 0	—
Arambekada-Bokkawela road to Kurunégala road	75 0	—

Name of Road.	Amount voted by District Road Committee. Rs. c.	Amount contributed by Estates. Rs. c.
1892.		
Waitalawa to Urugala-Rangala road ...	30 0 ...	30 0
Udispattu to Rangala	100 0 ...	100 0
Road connecting Medamahanuwara with Rangala and Nitre Cave	30 0 ...	70 0
Vernacular school to Watagala	25 0 ...	25 0
Kobonella to Nugatenna gap	30 0 ...	30 0
Vernacular school to Anguruwela... ...	25 0 ...	25 0
Madulkele to Hulu-ganga	30 0 ...	30 0
John's Hill short cut	25 0 ...	25 0
Alagalla to Kadugannáwa	100 0 ...	400 0
Bridge over Cota-gaṇga	200 0 ...	200 0
Alawatugoda to Ankumbura	50 0 ...	50 0
Wire bridge over the Sitala-gaṇga... ...	200 0 ...	200 0
Glencairn-New Valley road	105 0 ...	105 0
Ottery gap road	125 0 ...	125 0
Osborne-Hatton road	170 0 ...	170 0
Fetteresso road	100 0 ...	100 0
Arambekada-Bokkewela road to Kurunégala road	50 0 ...	—
Horton plains road	200 0 ...	—
Jacob's Ladder road	60 0 ...	—
1893.		
Udispattu to Rangala	100 0 ...	100 0
Road connecting Medamahanuwara with Rangala and Nitre Cave	30 0 ...	70 0
Rangala to Nitre Cave	300 0 ...	300 0
Alawatugoda to Ankumbura	500 0 ...	500 0
Beaumont bridge	300 0 ...	300 0
Rambukpitiya to Seaforth	100 0 ...	100 0
Kobonella to Nugatenna gap	150 0 ...	150 0
Vernacular school to Auguruwela ...	25 0 ...	25 0
Pilgrim's road	217 65 ...	80 0
Alagalla to Kadugannáwa	100 0 ...	400 0
Bridle path to Maturata	50 0 ...	50 0
Bridge over Rangala-oya	250 0 ...	250 0
Arambekada-Bokkewela road to Kurunégala road...	95 27 ...	—

The only innovation which has been introduced by the District Road Committee since I have been its Chairman is, that wherever there is a District Association we have refused to consider individual applications for grants, and have offered to place such sums as are available for them at the disposal of the District Association, subject only to the condition—which is an essential part of the grant-in-aid system—that for every rupee given by the Committee a rupee shall be subscribed in the district. I am far from denying, or even ignoring, the great obligation under which the travelling public has been placed by estate proprietors who have allowed their private roads to be used without question; but these roads are not—until they have been dedicated to the public—public thoroughfares, and the Thoroughfares Ordinances, No. 10 of 1861 and No. 31 of 1884, do not apply to them. If they can be so dedicated to the public that no estate proprietor can close them, the District Road Committee is ready, so far as its means permit of such a course (and here will arise a question which will show the necessity for relying upon the provisions of the Branch Roads Ordinance) to undertake their maintenance unconditionally. The funds of the Committee are, however, very limited. Cart roads and bridle paths in other parts of the district which have been made by the Committee must be maintained, and the process of assuming charge of "Planters' roads" must be a gradual and, I fear, a very slow one.

I also venture to repeat what I said last year as to the necessity for consolidation of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Ordinances.

I would suggest also the advisability of consolidating the Carriers' Ordinance of 1865 and the Carriages and Coaches Ordinance of 1873, the difficulty of reaching persons who let vehicles for hire without a license being much increased by the fact that there are two Ordinances which deal partially with the same class of vehicles.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

With the exception of dispensaries and hospitals and better accommodation for the police in Kandy, I have no very urgent works to recommend. I should be glad to see Kandy provided with a new and more central post office, but I cannot claim great urgency for this. For more dispensaries, especially in Upper Dumbara and Walapané, I do claim urgency. The good that is done by these institutions is incalculable, and the cost of them is comparatively insignificant.

As regards accommodation for the police in Kandy, this is supplied at the Bogambra barracks and in what are called the Soysa Buildings. The former are insufficient for housing all the men and their families; two of the blocks have no kitchens, and where these conveniences do exist they are badly designed and ill-ventilated.

The Soysa Buildings are rented—at an exorbitant price—and are most insanitary. The landlord will not execute any, even the simplest, repairs, and the fifty-one families who occupy it are a source of annoyance and danger to the public health.

Of irrigation works I have none to suggest until the survey of the Inamaluwa kóralé in Mátalé North has been completed. When this has been done, I think it will be possible to bring forward a comprehensive scheme for improving the village tanks in the kóralé.

The improvement of the Bowatenna-ela, to which I referred in my last report, was commenced

in July last, and at the end of the year about half the work had been completed. I give an extract from a report by the officer in charge of this work:—

Improvement and Extension of Bowatenna-ela.

This work consists of building up in masonry three large potawas, or breaches, and in earth two small potawas, and extension of the channel for one mile to reach some 197 acres of new land at present overgrown with jungle. Work was not commenced till towards the close of the year, and on the 31st of December it was about half finished, an expenditure of some Rs. 4,000 having taken place. The building up of two of the large potawas was completed, four masonry stream crossings were finished, and the work had been commenced at the third and largest potawa; in addition to this about half of the channel extension was cut out, but owing to the scarcity of labour in that locality the cutting of the channel did not progress as rapidly as expected; but now labour is more plentiful, and it is hoped that everything will be complete in the beginning of May, or perhaps in April, which will be in time for the next cultivating season.

The Bowatenna-ela lends itself to a great amount of extension, as the present channel is so large and the water supply unfailing; and were the channel extended for another mile, in addition to that already in hand, the water would be turned into a new watershed where the irrigable land is sufficient in extent to utilize all the water which a channel of the size of the present channel could convey to it; however, this proposal has been fully reported on, the obstacle in the way of such an extension being the fact that there will be some 18 ft. deep of cutting for a length of from 600 to 700 ft., and the land reached is owned by one who should undertake such an extension at his own cost

No attempt has been made to repair the great breach in the Bodi-ela; but the ela was cleared and put in order from the third mile onwards, and was of some service to the fields below.

The settlement at Lemasuriyagama has been greatly benefited by the construction of a small headwork on the Bilihul-oya and the opening of a channel from it to the settlement. This work has cost a little over Rs. 3,000, and since it was completed the colonists have been located on the allotments which they originally opened (and had practically abandoned with the failure of the Bodi-ela), and other allotments have been sold to prosperous people in the neighbourhood. The lie of the land is excellent; there is now an unfailing supply of water; the original settlers (or such of them as survive) have learned the lesson that in order to eat they must work; and the settlement gives promise of being a successful one.

The extension of Má-ela to Hanguranketa will, I hope, be undertaken and completed this year. Those interested in it have expressed themselves as willing to repay the cost in ten years.

CRIME.

The clamour over cacao stealing continues, and the offence is no doubt very prevalent. So it will always be until means can be devised for dealing satisfactorily with the unlawful receivers. With this exception there has been no unusual exhibition of crime in the Kandy District.

The new system under which the Government Agent is in charge of the police, both regular and rural in his Province—though I still hold to the opinion that it is only a makeshift—is, I believe, doing good. The experiment of employing paid village constables outside the ranks of the revenue headmen, which I adopted at the beginning of 1893, was not encouraging. The salary, Rs. 25 per mensem, ought to have attracted good men and kept them straight, but I am sorry to say it failed to do so. With one or two exceptions the men appointed were useless—or worse. I have therefore discontinued them, and have made each Kórála responsible for the crime in his kóralé, giving him, not a monthly salary, but an allowance for doing police duty. It is now his special duty to know of all offences that may be committed in his kóralé, and to report them direct to the magistrate. The latter keeps, under instructions from Government, a crime register, and when an offence has been entered upon this it must be accounted for as having been dealt with in one of a certain number of ways. This register is open to inspection by the Government Agent and his Assistants, and if offences appear in it which have not been reported by the Kórálas, the latter will be called upon to explain themselves.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MÁTALÉ DISTRICT FOR 1893.

1.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE usual statements of revenue and expenditure are attached.

The most noticeable variations are under the heads "Stamps" and "Timber." The former shows an increase of Rs. 1,243·75, due, I believe, to the large number of deeds written by the notaries for lands sold by the natives to planters.

The item of Rs. 3,019·50 under head "Overpayments recovered" is not really a decrease of revenue. It is merely due to the fact that at the end of 1892 a large sum unpaid by the Forest Department was transferred to revenue.

The increase in the Forest Department is a satisfactory item.

A sum of Rs. 2,302·89, which does not appear in this account, was recovered during the year on account of "Certificates of Quiet Possession." Most of this recovery is due to my sending out an officer from the kachchéri to the villages to collect these payments, which have long been outstanding.

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in Mátalé District during 1892 and 1893.

Heads of Service.	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Land Revenue :—				
Paddy ...	24,356 63	—	—	24,356 63
Rents exclusive of Lands	—	—	—	—
Stamps :—				
Revenue (various sources)	4,758 65	6,002 40	1,243 75	—
Fines and Forfeitures :—				
Police Courts	1,402 53	1,578 29	175 76	—
Government Agents	540 67	64 62	—	476 5
Other Departments	380 0	110 0	—	270 0
Reimbursements :—				
Judicial stamps	1,394 70	1,332 45	—	62 25
Survey fees	331 0	346 0	15 0	—
Recoveries on irrigation works	10 32	35 5	24 73	—
Hospital stoppages	10 75	29 75	19 0	—
Collections at dispensaries	1,587 66	1,645 15	57 49	—
Cemetery fees	49 50	40 50	—	9 0
Police rates in towns and rural districts	2,087 28	2,164 12	76 84	—
School books and stationery	129 39	152 84	23 45	—
Fees for title deeds	56 96	63 76	6 80	—
Sundries ...	160 67	162 30	1 63	—
Post and Telegraph :—				
Postage stamps	3,852 60	3,608 6	—	244 54
Rents of Government Property :—				
Rents of Government buildings and houses	660 0	654 25	—	5 75
Garden rents	20 67	9 45	—	11 22
Rent of lands	794 55	833 7	38 52	—
Miscellaneous Receipts :—				
Overpayments recovered	3,076 79	57 29	—	3,019 50
Unclaimed deposits	39 21	205 83	166 62	—
Sundries	—	—	—	—
Sale of Government Property :—				
Timber ...	6,410 20	8,788 97	2,378 77	—
Sundries ...	8 99	1 25	—	7 74
Land Sales :—				
Crown lands sold	1,521 53	1,808 25	286 72	—
Interest :—				
On arrears of revenue	—	—	—	—
Total ...	53,641 25	29,693 65	4,515 8	28,462 68

Comparative Statement of Expenditure, Mátalé District, for 1892 and 1893.

Heads of Expenditure.	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	32,129 96	34,652 25	2,522 29	—
Other Charges	11,025 14	17,710 5	6,684 91	—
Pensions	1,256 27	1,248 0	—	8 27
Transport	1,687 90	—	—	1,687 90
Miscellaneous Services	27 50	—	—	27 50
Total Expenditure	46,126 77	53,610 30	9,207 20	1,723 67
Total Revenue collected	—	29,693 65	—	—
Excess of Revenue	—	—	—	—
Excess of Expenditure	—	23,916 65	—	—

Percentage which the expenditure bears to the revenue of the district, 180·54. This percentage is however misleading, as revenue on account of Licenses and Tolls is not included.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Mátalé South.

Paddy, Maha.—The proverbial oldest resident remembers no year as bad as 1893. The crop was very poor everywhere, after good promise, except in Gampahasiyapattu, where the returns were fair. In Asgiri Udasiyapattu only 20 acres gave a crop. Rain at the end of February saved some of the fields.

Mátalé North.

Paddy, Maha.—The Udugoda kóralé got a fair crop, but in the rest of the division it was a failure. Inámalawa, for instance, only produced 30 bushels.

In Kandapalla kóralé the crop was as follows :—

Village.	Extent cultivated. A. P. K.	Produce. A. P. K.
Puwakpitiya	4 0 0	12 0 0
Singankutiyagama	1 2 0	4 0 0
Dambagolla	3 0 0	8 0 0
Dalupatwela	0 3 0	1 2 0
Bambaragaswewa	10 0 0	40 0 0
Talákiriyágama	3 0 0	15 0 0
Alutwewa	3 0 0	21 0 0
Moragolla	9 0 0	50 0 0
Damunumulla	0 1 0	2 0 0
Yatigalpota	1 0 0	2 0 0
Nabadagahawatta	10 0 0	40 0 0
Total	42 2 0	195 2 0

The produce is equal to 977½ bushels, of which only a portion was available for food, a large part being as usual due to Moors for advances. Other large villages, such as Galéwela, Dandubendiruppe, and Béliyakanda had no crop whatever. In many villages in Kandapalla the people had to use mamoties instead of ploughs, owing to the effects of the cattle murrain of 1892. In Wagapanaha Pallésiya the land cultivated was only 48 acres, of which 40 were at Dekinda under a stream.

Fine Grain.—The fine grain crop for this division was only 373 bushels. The people are said to have refrained from cultivating chenas, trusting to a good paddy crop and having still the remainder of their previous bumper crop. In the rest of the division the chenas gave a good crop, except in Wagapanaha Pallésiya pattu.

Yala Harvest.—There was a severe drought lasting to the middle of October. This seriously affected the water supply in Mátalé town, and cultivation of all sorts, including that of tea. The Nálanda-oya ran dry, an event said not to have occurred before within the memory of man.

In Matalé South the crop was very small, that of Kohonsiyapattu, for instance, being only 2,000 bushels. Asgiri Udasiya had only 1½ acre cultivated at Dulléwa

In Mátalé North there was no yala paddy crop except in four or five villages. Inámalawa had none; Udugoda Pallésiya the same. Wagapanaha Pallésiya only 24 acres, which was almost all at Nayákumbura, under a spring and stream. In Udugoda Udasiya the only cultivation was at Nádeniya and Vilattuwa under the oya.

In Kandapalla kóralé the fine grain crop is said to have given a produce of 212 bushels only.

For the 1894 maha crop plenteous rains in November filled the tanks, and a large extent of chena land was cleared in Mátalé North. There was no more rain though for some months, and the Kandapalla people were very hard put to it for a short time.

They had to purchase grain on credit from the more enterprising Moors, who went as far as Pallégama in Mátalé East to obtain it, and who charged very high rates. The price of paddy, kurakkan, méndéri, and thana went to Rs. 2 a bushel, and rice Rs. 5·50 a bushel. At the time of writing I am able to say that their chena crop was a good one, but their paddy again a failure, owing to there being no rain to fill up their tanks again after they had been emptied for the first steps of cultivation.

Mátalé East.

Cultivation was satisfactory, and produced enough for local wants, as well as to supply a considerable quantity of grain, as above-mentioned, for the use of villagers elsewhere.

On the Laggala side the maha paddy crop was very poor, but chenas were good. In Mátalé Pallésiya pattu they had a very fair paddy crop. In Gangala Pallésiya pattu the paddy gave a bad crop except in the villages under the Amban-ganga, where all the fields were cultivated. The five

villages, viz., Ḷelahera, Radáwela, Ḷelagomuwa, Talangomuwa, Talágoḍa, got a crop off 231 amunams or 462 acres.

At Attaragolléwa, near Ḷelahera, and on the opposite side of the river, the Ratémahatmayá is doing his best to increase cultivation. The new árachchi has great trouble to contend with in the person of his predecessor, but in spite of him he got over 100 acres cultivated for yala, and tried some maha cultivation as an experiment for 1894.

I am indebted to the Kachchéri Muhandiram, Mr. A. C. Jayawardena, for collecting some of the figures above quoted.

RAINFALL.

The figures are as below :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total.
Mátalé ...	·02	3·54	5·35	3·19	2·30	4·89	3·09	1·94	1·51	9·15	19·25	5·12	59·35
Dambulla ...	1·83	2·41	6·10	4·69	·28	·77	4·78	—	·70	7·64	20·57	3·50	53·27

The averages for previous years are—

	1890.	1891	1892.
Mátalé	62·54	117·42	81·98
Dambulla	43·96	90·91	59·73

From April to September, inclusive, the figures are as below :—

	1890.	1891	1892.	1893.
Mátalé	39·89	47·13	30·58	19·92
Dambulla	14·56	24·07	18·60	11·22

These figures bear out what I have said as to the severity of the drought in the middle of the year.

III.—WORKS REQUIRED.

Of last year's list the following have been undertaken, or are in process of completion :—

Bówétenna amuna and ela.
Extra accommodation at the kachchéri.
Atirahapitiya-ela.
Pallégama hospital.
Tank survey of Inámalawa kóralé.
Roads to Ukuwela railway station
Road from Rattota to Pallégama
Removal of Mátalé dharma lines to Aluviháré.
Definition of boundary between Matalé and North-Central Province.

Votes for the following have been taken :—

Wells.
Máningomuwa bridge.
Bridges at Pallépola and Medabedda.
Continuation of improvement to Rattota-Pallégama road.

I repeat, according to instructions, the list of works still required :—

Ereula tank.
Máragolla Mahawewa.
The inconvenience of there being no Deputy Fiscal
Want of a general survey.
Alteration of the judicial limits of the Mátalé courts.
Settlement of chenas.
Wells.
Extension of cultivation under Ḷelahera and Attaragolléwa.
Improvement of North road, which seems to lack proper foundation.
Kúrakolayáya amuna (on which the people have promised to pay a rate).
Dorawelagála amuna.
Kambarawa Bandane Dissawagéwela amuna.
Tank roads for Inámalawa.
Continuation of road from Ukuwela station towards Malvern and Benvenla, and bridge over Marukona-oya.
Yatawatta dispensary
Dekinda horse bridge.
Cross roads to the Akuramboda road.
Extension of labour system to temple tanks.
Yearly vote towards improvement of halting bungalows.

To these I add :—

Bridge over the Pallépolá-oya on Akuramboda road.
Dispensary at Kadadekawewa, which would assist a number of people in the North-Central Province.
Continuation of the road from Kaláwewa to Galéwela.
Improvement of the Dambulla road to Kurunégala, necessitated by the railway extension to Kurunégala.
Transfer of the District Engineer's residence and office to more convenient quarters.
Examination of the Sigiriya rock and surroundings
Completion of work at the Gedigé, Nálanda.
Nikoloya-ela improvement, as to which a meeting has to be held.
Bandára amuna.
Road to Batticaloa. A glance at the map shows that Batticaloa is only about 50 miles from Elahera, to which Government has been improving the road from Náula. I should think that a road connecting Batticaloa with the main trunk road of the country, *i.e.*, the North road, would be invaluable to that district. Their produce would then be brought within reach of the railway, either at Mátalé or at Kurunégala.
Extension of the Rattota road in the direction of Midlands estate. This would be a very useful extension, taking advantage of the bridge built by Nikol-oya estate over the Rattota river. It would serve several estates, and enable the District Road Committee to give up the very dangerous bridge at Bódikotuwa, of which a span was washed away by a flood
Improvement of drains on North road through Mátalé.

IV.—WORKS CARRIED OUT.

Irrigation. Tanks.

There are 121 tanks on which work has been carried out; eleven were added during the year, of which five were sluiced in 1893, and sluices are ready for the others.

The District Engineer supplies me with the following figures as to the work done on these tanks :—

Year		Earthwork done by Villagers. Cubes.		Spent by Government. Rs.
1887	...	564	...	2,642
1888	...	3,889	...	11,791
1889	...	8,136	...	2,555
1890	...	9,201	...	1,960
1891	...	5,855	...	925
1892	...	6,667	...	850
1893	...	8,040	...	1,692
	Total ...	42,352		22,415

The extent under cultivation is 1,270 acres, so that taking a cube of earthwork as worth Re. 1·25, the villagers have, since 1887, spent Rs. 42 and Government Rs. 17·65 per acre on the lands benefited. During the year cement pipes were made for 16 tanks, and 18 sets of pipes were sent out to be fixed. Mr. Price, the District Engineer, introduced a more scientific system of improving the bunds by properly benching in the new earthwork so as to prevent the new work sliding down into the tank. This gave the villagers extra work, but they undertook it fairly willingly. The heavy rain in November breached eight tanks, but these were repaired.

Bówétenna-Ela.—Work was begun on this scheme, a very promising one, by which 197 acres of irrigable land, in addition to about 90 acres of private land, will be brought under the benefit of the amuna across the Ambaṇ-ganga, in which there is always a plentiful supply of water. It was hoped that a much larger acreage would be served at Kumbiyangaha-ela, but actual survey showed that an 18-ft. cutting, with heavy expense, would have to be met, and the land to be served has been admitted to be private. It was also hoped that one amuna would serve both this range and the splendid Ambana range on the other side of the river, but the rocky nature of the ground on the Ambana side renders this idea impossible. The work actually consists of repairing several serious leaks in the bund at rocky places, and in extending the channel for about a mile. Work was only commenced late in the year, as the cultivation of the existing 90 acres did not allow of earlier operations. About Rs. 4,000 was spent in the year. The people have already agreed to pay a rate, and the new lands will be sold subject to a similar condition.

Survey of Inámalawa Kóralé.—I asked for this work to be undertaken in view of the number of large tanks in the kóralé, the connection of which with each other it is of importance to know. The work was carried out at a cost of Rs. 741·20. The District Engineer points out the importance of considering the effects of the Randeni-oya, which flows through this kóralé, before any work is undertaken on the tanks, and recommends those nearest its source to be examined first. Wéwalawewa is supposed to have been the main supply tank for this kóralé.

Survey of Maharotawewa.—The survey showed that the cost of the restoration of this tank is prohibitive.

The survey of the proposed channel from Nádeniya dam to Walmóruwa was carried out, but the engineers do not recommend the work, on the ground that the Nálanda-oya is sufficiently taxed with the fields already cultivated under it.

Villatua Dam.—The District Engineer took special interest in this work, and under our supervision the sticks in the skeleton framework were inserted. A small flood in September tested the dam, which stood firm, but it showed that the site selected for a skeleton dam was not favourable. The water washed round the dam, carried away a portion of an adjoining paddy field, and has endangered the stability of one of the abutments, and the sticks had to be removed. The experiment cannot be called a success.

Atirahapitiya-ela.—This ela was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,300, of which Rs. 1,600 was paid by the proprietors of Hunugala and Mahatenna estates, as they will be enabled to use all the water before it reaches the fields. Some small additional expenditure may be necessary before the work can be called perfectly satisfactory.

Wells.

Wells were sunk and lined at Kimbissa, Kóngahawela, Lél-oya, and Talákolawela.

Gedigé, Nálanda.

While searching for stone to continue the restoration of this beautiful ruin, the District Engineer came across a lower tier of masonry all round the building, with several good specimens of carved work. This naturally has increased the interest in the work, as well as the expense attached to its restoration. The work of last year consisted in resetting this basement. The overseer showed me three Tamil letters on one of the stone steps, which perhaps point to a Tamil origin.

Bridges.

Two new bridges were made on the Ḷelahera road—one was destroyed by a flood very soon after its erection. Several culverts were put in on the Galawela road. The Ulpotapitiya iron bridge, which had been seriously bent by a flood, was straightened at a cost of about Rs. 500, under the supervision of the District Engineer, out of the District Road Committee funds.

Hospitals.

The Pallégama hospital, to hold about thirty beds, was built. The Medical Department is satisfied with the site, but it will be very damp in wet weather. This hospital ought to prove very useful in a district where paraṇgi is so prevalent.

Roads.

Work was begun on the tavalam road from Rattoṭa to Pallégama, for which Government gave Rs. 1,200 as a grant to the Provincial Road Committee. Under Mr. Reith's supervision a good deal of good work has already been done, but more is required under this year's contract.

Advantage has been taken of the clearing of a bridle-path from Dambulla to Kaláwẹwa for the use of the Austrian Archduke in January. This will now be kept open as a Gaṇsabháwa road by the Mátalé and North-Central Province people. It is a useful road to both districts, and makes a short cut for any one visiting Kaláwẹwa.

Bungalows.

A new bungalow has been built at Rattoṭa, chiefly out of the materials of the old Gaṇsabháwa and school. It will be used as a Gaṇsabháwa, and will be very useful to the District Engineer, as well as to myself, in our work.

A new Gaṇsabháwa was built at Mágallẹwa.

Cement Pipes.

The District Engineer made a supply of 9-in. pipes on a vote of the District Road Committee, and they are now being used on various places, several having already been put in on the Ḷlkaḍuwa and Gal-oya roads.

V.—SCHOOLS

A new Gaṇsabháwa school was built at Maḍawala in Mátalé South, and has started well. Another will soon be built at Tẹnna in the same division, and ought to be one of the largest in the district. It would have been almost finished by now, but for the obstruction of some few people, who started petitioning the Governor on frivolous reasons. A site has been presented by the Kórála and his family. At Náula, in Mátalé North, the people have built themselves a substantial school out of their own subscriptions, amounting to about Rs. 600.

The people of Rattoṭa have nearly finished a substantial building to be used as a girls' school. This also is out of their own subscriptions.

The Buddhists have started a large school in Mátalé, and put up a good building. The Wesleyans also contemplate a second school in Mátalé East at Kahagala; they have one now at Meda-ela, which does good work.

The annexed return of Gaṇsabháwa schools is interesting, showing the attendance in each school. The total attendances for the last three years are 215,834, 226,438, 251,675, and the figures of percentage of boys attending school for the same years is 60, 58, 62, so a gradual improvement is shown:—

MÁTALÉ NORTH.

No.	Name of School.	Average Number on List.	Total Number of Attendances.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Boys attending School Daily.
1.	Akuramboḍa	171	16,982	84	49·12
2.	Náula	144	18,397	93	64·58
3.	Mádipola	100	13,178	61	61
4.	Sigiriya	74	15,259	49	66·21
5.	Lẹnadora	69	9,250	49	71·01
6.	Kumbukkandanwela	52	7,022	32	61·53
7.	Dambulla	76	10,681	53	69·73
8.	Nilagama	79	9,271	47	59·49
9.	Tẹlombagolla	88	8,286	48	54·54
10.	Kalundẹwa	55	6,230	35	63·63
	Total	908	114,556	551	620·84
	Average	90·8	—	55·1	62·08

MÁTALÉ SOUTH.

* No.	Name of School.	Average Number on List.	Total Number of Attendances.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Boys attending School Daily.
1.	Yaṭawatta	149	13,142	63	42·28
2.	Eramudugolla	103	12,282	59	57·33
3.	Ratmala-ela	133	13,955	70	52·63
4.	Kuriwela	100	10,492	52	52
5.	Lęliamba	75	7,255	39	52
6.	Owilikanda	127	20,061	98	77·16
7.	Maḍawala Ulpota	81	10,215	62	76·54
	Total	768	87,402	443	409·94
	Average	109·71	—	63·28	58·56

MÁTALÉ EAST.

1.	Kaikawela	127	13,973	72	56·69
2.	Pallégama	62	6,571	38	61·29
3.	Puwakpiṭiya	55	6,302	33	60
4.	Máragomuwa	62	9,429	48	77·41
5.	Ęlagomuwa	44	4,851	28	63·63
6.	Opalgalla	55	8,591	43	78·18
	Total	405	49,717	262	397·20
	Average	67·5	—	43·6	66·20
	Total of the District	—	251,675	—	—
	Average of the District	92·67	83,891·66	54·01	62·28

VI.—GAṆSABHÁWAS.

Annex return of works done and moneys expended by the Gaṇsabháwas.

The 70 appeal cases to the Governor were all in connection with a claim by the temple authorities at Dambulla against their tenants for shares of chena crops. The trustee of the temple claimed more than his customary share, which gave rise to a good deal of trouble.

From 1st January, 1893, the two Presidents exchanged duties. Galpottáwela is now President of Mátalé East, and Dorakumbura of Mátalé North.

Return of Communal Works done by the Gaṇsabháwas of Mátalé District in the year 1893.

	Mátalé North.	Mátalé East.	Mátalé South.	Total.
Roads	68	151	262	481
Ambalams	1	22	26	49
Wells and water-spouts	57	40	117	214
Edandas and bridges	1	20	20	41
Schools	9	7	7	23
Gaṇsabháwas and bungalows	6	6	—	12

Return showing the Total of Gaṇsabháwa Funds in the Mátalé District for 1893.

	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1892	914	78
Total amount of Gaṇsabháwa funds deposited in the Kachchéri during 1893	2,635	88
Amount awarded to injured persons under clause 35 of Village Tribunals Ordinance	This amount is deposited in the Kachcheri	
Amount appropriated to carry out the Ordinance into operation and village purposes	2,729	33
Balance on December 31, 1893	821	33

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed, under the Village Communities' Ordinance, for the year 1893.

	Mátalé North.	Mátalé East.	Mátalé South.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1893 :—				
Civil	2	19	—	21
Criminal	4	18	28	50
Instituted during the year 1893 :—				
Civil	1,067	367	—	1,434
Criminal	646	454	550	1,650
Total Number of Cases :—				
Civil	1,069	386	—	1,455
Criminal	650	472	578	1,700
DECISIONS.				
Breach of V. C. Rules, Criminal	353	264	560	1,177
Civil :—				
Money	1,017	372	—	1,389
Land	52	14	—	66
Criminal :—				
Assault	115	62	—	177
Theft	49	35	—	84
Malicious injury	—	10	—	10
Cattle trespass	127	101	—	228
Total Decisions — Civil	1,069	386	—	1,455
Total Decisions — Criminal	644	472	560	1,676

	Mátalé North.	Mátalé East.	Mátalé South.	Total.
Amicable Settlements under section 30 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, included under head "Decisions" :—				
Civil	54 ...	29 ...	— ...	83
Criminal	21 ...	62 ...	135 ...	218
APPEALS.				
To Government Agent.				
Civil ... Confirmed ...	24 ...	11 ...	— ...	35
Civil ... Set aside ...	10 ...	1 ...	— ...	11
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	21 ...	26 ...	17 ...	64
Criminal ... Set aside ...	5 ...	2 ...	— ...	7
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.				
Civil ... Confirmed ...	70 ...	— ...	— ...	70
Civil ... Set aside ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	1
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	— ...	1 ...	— ...	1
Criminal ... Set aside ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Pending on December 31, 1893 :—				
Civil	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Criminal	6 ...	— ...	18 ...	24
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Revenue from all sources for 1893	926 37 ...	1,053 82 ...	655 69 ...	2,635 88
Average revenue for five years ending 1893	883 81 ...	883 41 ...	468 78 ...	2,236 0

VII.—IRRIGATION MEETINGS.

Meetings for the consideration of the following works were held during the year :—

May 17, Pelechera.—To consider a proposal to restore the tank at a cost of Rs. 4,800. The extent in private hands is only 24 acres, but there is a large extent of Crown land, which would perhaps find a sale. The proprietors resolved to pay a rate, but it has first to be settled whether the land would sell, and we should further consider whether it would not be better to take up some other tanks nearer Wéwalawewa first. See Mr. Price's opinion quoted elsewhere.

May 19, Ambana.—The proprietors declined Government assistance either for amuna or channel.

May 19, Aiwadella.—The proprietors declined to assess themselves to upkeep the masonry work given to them by Government. They will have to be assessed as occasion arises, or see their valuable property, the gift of Government, deteriorate.

May 22. Kurakolayaya.—Government proposes to build an amuna costing Rs. 1,020 to serve about 20 acres of land. The proprietors resolved to pay a rate, and confirmed their resolution at a later meeting, when an amended scheme costing Rs. 1,148, and taking in altogether 26 acres, was laid before them.

October 14, Pahalawela.—Government proposed to build an amuna at a cost of Rs. 1,498 to serve 30 acres The proprietors passed a rate of 50 cents a péla, but the Provincial Irrigation Board will not recommend this, as it only pays 1¾ per cent. on the outlay.

November 21, Dekindé Pálama.—This scheme was to carry the ela over a water-course at a cost of Rs 600 to serve 40 acres, but the majority of landowners was against it.

VIII.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. Tatham, supplies me with the following remarks on last year's forest work :—

During 1893 Monikdena and Inamalawa forests have been largely indented on for timber for Kandy and all stations up to Hatton. The Public Works Department are the largest consumers. A large quantity of charcoal is also burnt to supply Nuwara Eliya, as much as six tons per mensem being required. A lot of fallen and dead ebony was collected at a cost of Rs. 600 and sold by auction for Rs. 1,939·25. Between Dambulla and Nálanda, where the chief fellings have been going on, the creepers in the forests are being cut, and a noted improvement in the growth is the result.

IX.—LOCAL BOARD WORK.

Details of the work done in Mátalé town will appear with other Local Board Administration Reports. The work consisted chiefly in continuing the metalling of the roads, building a substantial cattle-pound, improving the slaughter-house arrangements, and in extending the esplanade by about 2½ acres of land. This last improvement will be of permanent utility to the townsfolk, and I venture to hope that the expense will be justified in the future by the increased health and enjoyment of life, which ought to be the result for the young people of the town and the schools, who now are daily to be seen taking part in football, hockey, and cricket.

X.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The division officers improved on their good work of the year 1892. Only 225 men out of 14,232 remained unaccounted for as absentees on 31st December, 1893, being 1·44 per cent. of the number liable. Cases of imprisonment and fines of Rs. 10 decreased from 54 to 17, and from 27 to 3 respectively.

XI.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The district cannot be said to have been healthy during the year. The figures for the last quarter are not yet published, but I find that, amongst the Sinhalese, the death-rate for the first three quarters was 63·5, 50·5, and 47·8, *i.e.*, an increase in each case of 18, 10·7, and 11·6 per thousand over the mean rate of the corresponding quarters in the two years preceding. There was a good deal of fever and influenza in the middle of the year.

Dispensaries.

Arrangements were made for a new dispensary at Kumbaloluwa, which will be used from this year, worked by the dispenser at Kensington, Gammadua. This estate dispensary was established during the year. I have elsewhere mentioned the need for new ones at Yatawatta and Kadadekawewa.

The table subjoined shows the increased favour which English treatment is obtaining.

The falling off at Mátalé is explained by the fact that a number of people about Kavudupelella, who usually come to Mátalé, were treated at the former place, which the Nálanda doctor visited weekly for some months.

Statement of Visits at Dispensaries from 1890 to 1893, exclusive of the Estates Branch.

District.	Name of Dispensary.	New Admissions.				Number of Visits.			
		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Mátalé South	Mátalé ...	6,715	8,275	9,641	9,423	12,583	16,346	22,756	19,137
	Elkaḍuwa ...	91	90	113	166	278	249	183	202
Mátalé East	Rattoṭa ...	1,371	913	1,317	5,076	2,030	2,150	5,343	6,465
	Pallégama ...	1,746	2,321	3,963	3,293	2,319	2,561	4,196	3,509
	Kongahawela ...	645	1,501	1,744	2,120	1,093	2,404	2,392	2,762
	Gammaḍuwa ...	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	269
Mátalé North	Dambulla and Inámalawa ...	1,215	1,716	2,356	2,860	1,289	2,215	2,768	4,732
	Galéwela and Wahakótté ...	1,484	2,068	2,525	7,360	2,278	4,621	7,103	10,094
	Nálanda and Paldeniya	1,282	3,176	6,645	9,840	1,830	4,418	8,313	11,024
	Total ...	14,549	20,060	28,304	40,361	23,700	34,964	53,054	58,194

XII.—CRIME.

The system of appointing constable arachchies for the larger bazaars was tried during the year. Seven were assigned for this district. The Government Agent was not, however, satisfied with the result, and the kórálas will from this year receive a trial.

Mr. J. H. Eaton, Acting Police Magistrate, favours me with the following remarks on the subject of crime :—

Cacao Stealing.—I believe the introduction of the Whipping Ordinance has had a salutary effect in repressing thefts of prædial products ; though the immunity from thefts of cacao we are experiencing at present, in so far at least as the institutions in court are concerned, may be due to the fact that cacao has fallen considerably in price, and the Moorish traders are not buying, but trying to get rid of their accumulated stock on hand. It may therefore be too premature to pronounce finally on the question, whether the fear of corporal punishment will effectually deter thieves from committing thefts of produce. I have no doubt it will to some extent ; but I cannot help thinking that the temptation to easily acquired gain, and the readiness with which stolen produce can be disposed of under cover of night at the Tambies' boutiques, will continue to stimulate thieves—whether they be village thieves or thieves on the estates—in running the risk of what is, after all, a remote possibility of detection, considering the large area over which these thefts usually range and the consequent facility with which estate watchers may be eluded, even where the watchers do not, for obvious reasons, connive at the theft. At the present moment, however, this much is certain : cacao is at a discount in the market, and the village thief is not conspicuous. Whether he will reappear, with all his aggravating peculiarities, when the market-value of cacao rises, is a problem which the future alone can help in solving. This temporary lull in thefts of cacao has, nevertheless, a very manifest and important bearing on the question, which is at present exercising the minds of the Government as well as the planters, viz., how to deal with receivers. That is a very large and a very anxious question ; but, however beset with difficulties, there can be no doubt that the one sovereign remedy for the suppression of cacao thefts is the suppression of the receivers of stolen cacao in whatever way that has to be effected.

Illicit Sale of Toddy.—I wish again to call attention to the fact that this is as great an evil to-day as it ever was, and that one very obvious remedy lies in insisting that the arrack renter, who buys the right to the exclusive sale of toddy, should be compelled to sell toddy in his taverns. The Ordinance No. 10 of 1844, section 27, makes provision for compelling the retailer to sell arrack in quantities prescribed by the Ordinance, but no such provision is made as regards the sale of toddy. The result is that the tavern keeper, in order to push the sale of arrack, declines, in the Districts of Mátalé and Dumbara at least, to sell any toddy at all. One of the tavern-keepers in Mátalé told me distinctly that he is prohibited by the renter from selling toddy at his tavern, and that the prohibition is intended to enhance the sale of arrack. Now, considering that the penal provisions of the Ordinance 10 of 1844, in respect of the illicit trade in toddy, are based on the assumption that that trade will injuriously affect the interests of the renter, who buys the exclusive right to sell toddy, it appears to me that before the renter or tavern-keeper can claim the enforcement of these provisions, he must show that his right as a seller of toddy has been, or is likely to be, injuriously affected. If he decline to sell toddy, he cannot ask that the penal provisions of the Ordinance be enforced against the illicit seller. It must be remembered that illicit trade in toddy is not a *malum in se*. Its criminality is purely the creation of an Ordinance, which is intended to protect certain contractual rights which the renter acquires by purchase from the Government. An Ordinance of this kind requires a very strict construction, and to enable the renter to ask the court for its intervention he must, I think, first establish that his right as a seller of toddy is prejudiced by illicit traders. If a renter say, "I will not sell toddy in my taverns," then a court of justice is entitled to say that it will not enforce a remedy which presupposes that a renter's exclusive right to sell toddy will be prejudiced.

I embodied these views in a letter I wrote to the Hon. the Government Agent, Kandy, in October, 1891, and I was only too pleased to be told in reply that the Draft Ordinance relating to arrack, &c., was "to be amended, so as to provide greater facilities for the sale of unfermented toddy." I presume the word "unfermented" is a clerical mistake for "fermented," for the sale of unfermented toddy was never at any time restricted by any Ordinance. The amended Ordinance has not, however, touched the question under consideration, and things remain as they were before. The law as it exists at present acts with great hardship on the thousands of villagers who own kitul trees. For a long series of years the manufacture of fermented toddy has been one of their commonest industries, and this has answered a demand for a cheap beverage on the part of the poorer classes. It is hard that the supply for this demand should be restricted, in order (practically) that the poor man, who wants his drink as much as his wealthier neighbour does, should be compelled to pay a larger price for that luxury, and accept into the bargain a more hurtful compound which is sometimes sold under the name of arrack. Harder still is the case of the toddy-drawer. If he had an open and authorized market to which he can take his toddy, it goes without saying that he would rather dispose of the produce of his trees in that way than run the risk of the penalty attached to illicit drawing, or possessing, or selling. For these reasons, I think the renters ought to be constrained into selling toddy in their taverns, and when that is done the renters' rights ought to be protected by even more stringent penalties than are now in force ; for while now the wealthier offender is able to escape imprisonment by payment of the money penalty, the poor man who is unable to pay a fine has to serve out a period of imprisonment in lieu of it.

Gaṇsabháwa for Mátalé South.—I would again earnestly ask for a Gaṇsabháwa for Mátalé South, such as exists in Mátalé North and Mátalé East, for the trial of petty assaults and thefts, &c. I believe that these much abused institutions are really doing a vast amount of good by making justice cheap to the villagers and bringing it almost to their very doors. Litigiousness with the average villager is an inborn vice; and while he dislikes cheap justice as a thing of no value to him, because it costs him almost nothing, he dislikes it far more because it is calculated to let off his adversary more cheaply than he would wish. I have heard planters say that the Tamil cooly does not consider it a respectable thing to be free from debt, and therefore objects to schemes for keeping him out of it. Something akin to this is the feeling of the native litigant, to whom the fact of his having a case in the police court against his supposed or real adversary is as much a luxury as being in the grip of a wily trader or money lender is to an impecunious Tamil cooly. Hence trumpery charges of abuse, or assault, or theft are magnified into cases of criminal intimidation, or causing hurt, or robbery, in order that the case may be brought within the jurisdiction of the police court; and where no definite or tangible charge could be preferred the petition-drawer finds ample scope for his cupidity in a long-winded abortion of the English language called a petition, which winds up with the prayer that the petition "may be filed for future reference."

Unlawful Gaming.—I would invite attention to the need for the speedy amendment of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1889, for the prevention of unlawful gaming, in view of some recent decisions which make it very difficult to secure a conviction for that offence.

XIII.—CATTLE DISEASE.

There was no murrain reported amongst cattle.

XIV.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

The Game Ordinance does not give satisfaction either to the people or to sportsmen; perhaps the society which is likely to be started will collect information which may be of value in the future. The number of game licenses taken out is as follows:—

	1892.	1893.
Europeans	11	6
Natives	9	49
Total ...	20	55

There were forty-four prosecutions under the Ordinance during the year for shooting game without license. The aggregate amount of fines was Rs. 53·25.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

I would much like to see more discretion allowed to the Government Agents in the matter of allowing free grants of timber for public purposes. Under the present policy the Wesleyan minister was recently refused a kina tree, which he wanted for the building of a school in Mátalé East. In this district, without any facilities for transport, the best timber is next to valueless, and I cannot see why Government should have declined to give a really good tree for the excellent object proposed. They allowed an inferior kind of timber. It is of course a different thing when applications are made in districts where timber is valuable.

XV.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

A considerable acreage must have been opened in cacao. Land is being cleared for this product near Mátalé and in the Asgiri kóralés, and at Ratwatta and Hunuketa-ela. The natives are also planting a good deal of it in their gardens, but it is impossible to state the extent. Some planters have been selling plants, and I had a nursery made in my compound of 10,000 plants out of Gaṇsabháwas funds. The cost was recovered by the sale of about 6,040 plants.

A good deal of land is also being opened in tea, old abandoned estates being opened up again. This is chiefly noticeable near Bandárapola, Ratwatta, Hapuwida, and Iriyagolla.

Planters are buying up a good deal of chena lands from villagers for tea and cacao, a course which is for their mutual benefit, I think, except where purchases are made of gardens and lands so close to the villages that it practically means that the villagers have hardly any lands left for them to live upon. I cannot think this is good policy. It drives away the villagers, whose labour would be useful. As for the villagers, they become "like Tamils," as a headman once expressed it to me. Their character must be quite changed with change of surroundings. They certainly have steady work and means of livelihood brought to their doors, but, on the other hand, they are at the caprice of a European employer. With all respect to the planters as a body, it must be admitted that they are not all skilled in managing Siṇhalese labour. I have known instances of a proprietor ceasing suddenly to employ Siṇhalese labour on account of perhaps a theft on the estate, or some other cause of disagreement. What is to become, for instance, of a village of over 300 inhabitants, who have sold all their lands, except their fields, gardens, and twelve acres of chena, under such circumstances? I am writing of a case which has actually happened, and I think that those particular villagers have no bright prospect before them with a "dorai" who does not understand the peculiarities of Siṇhalese labourers. I do not for a moment maintain that estates are not of assistance to the Siṇhalese, for I see all round me every day evidence of the great help they are in giving work to men, women, and children; but I do maintain that it is for the mutual benefit of both parties that a planter, making an estate out of village lands, should be careful to leave the villagers an ample margin for their village.

The experiment of cultivation in Laggala, for which Government gave a lease of 5,000 acres near Pallégama, made no advance during the year, but at the time of writing nurseries have, I believe, been started and felling contracts given out.

XVI.—INTERESTING EVENTS.

In January the Archduke of Austria visited Dambulla rock temple, and special preparations were made for his stay there.

In April Dr. Carbery left on promotion to Colombo, and was succeeded by Dr. Ebell.

Mr. D. A. C. Alwis, Muhandiram, received the rank of Mudaliyár.

Sir E. Noel Walker, Acting Governor, visited Mátalé in July.

Dorakumbura Disáwa was the first Kandyan honoured with the title of Justice of the Peace.

G. S. SAXTON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1893.

THE revenue for 1893, as compared with that for 1892, shows a net decrease of Rs. 83,006·88, which is accounted for by the decrease under—

	Rs.	c.
Crown Land sold	60,861	1
Paddy Tax	20,809	51
Stamps (sold locally during part of 1892)	2,769	82
Total ...	84,440	34

The arrack rent is collected in Kandy, and does not appear in the Nuwara Eliya accounts.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Crops, both of paddy and of dry grain, were good, and the food supply of those parts of the district which depend on local supplies of grain was sufficient during the year, but a failure of chena crops may at any time cause distress in Walapané and in parts of Uda Héwáheta, though even in their worst seasons no comparison can be drawn between distress in this district and in other parts of the Island, the Wanni for instance, where I have seen men working and working hard for five cents and a measure of rice per day. Here a man who declares that he is destitute and starving will not work for less than the full rate of pay.

Gaṇgapaláta kóralé in Uda Héwáheta is, and has been for years past, in a very hopeless condition, as there are no means of irrigating it, with the exception of Happawara-ęla and Lamasuriyagama-ęla in the northern part of the kóralé. The rest of the kóralé is entirely dependent on chena cultivation.

In Walapané also the water supply is fully utilized, with the exception of that of the Uma-oya, from which the Bolagahandi-ęla was formerly derived, and there is a large population still dependent on chenas.

LEGISLATION.

The Irrigation Ordinance requires modification as regards ęlas. As I have shown in previous reports, rules intended for upkeep of tanks are inapplicable to that of ęlas.

I would again call attention to the need for regulating the practice of surgery and medicine by vedarálas, and also to the necessity of providing a means of definitely settling claims to Crown land. I cannot consider it unreasonable to compel a claimant, who fails to prove his title to the satisfaction of the Revenue Officer who examines it, to bring his claim before a competent court within six months, under pain of the land being legally declared the property of the Crown on his failing to press his claim. At present it is sheer waste of time for a Revenue Officer to inquire into claims without any legal power to decide them.

The amendment of the Opium and Bhang Ordinance in certain respects is desirable. In a case which came before me as Police Magistrate, a man found in possession of a quantity of bhang without license could not be convicted under the Ordinance as it stands, though if it had been opium, a far less injurious drug, he would have been liable to punishment.

The enforcement of a close season in this district for the first time, contrary to my own recommendation, has in my opinion led to the destruction of an unusual quantity of game. Sambhur are only hunted by Europeans with hounds, no gun being used, and the number killed is trifling; but during the close season, as soon as the packs ceased hunting poaching began, and gangs of coolies and natives drove the jungles without fear of interruption, headmen being powerless, even if they were willing, to interfere.

Early in the year my attention was drawn to the large number of guns in the district, and I called for a return by the village headmen of the number of guns in each village.

These, excluding those in possession of estate coolies and of Europeans, amounted to 1,330, of which very few were licensed. I allowed time to take out licenses, and issued 1,067 in a very short time. Doubtless many more guns were concealed and not included in the headmen's return.

The cost of a license is absurdly small, and I believe that nothing but good would result from the imposition of an annual gun tax of at least Rs. 5. It would be easily collected, would bring in a considerable revenue, and would go some way to check the extermination of game.

WORKS REQUIRED.

The extension of the Má-ęla and the restoration of Waluganwęwa are works of the first importance, and the only difficulty in carrying them out is caused by the conflicting interests of the people who use the water of the ęla at different points in its course. The people of Kohoka oppose all extension, as tending to lessen their own supply, but the work is absolutely necessary for the restoration of prosperity to Diyatilaka kóralé.

The Bolagahandi-ęla scheme has been abandoned owing to the estimated cost of the work, but I greatly regret this result, and I believe that it would be possible to carry out the work if the land were sold at a low rate, say Rs. 2·50 per acre.

The extension of the Uda Pusselláwa road to the Uva boundary should be carried out.

The need for resthouses at Ragala and at Talawakele has been brought to the notice of the Provincial Road Committee, and I hope that both will be provided shortly. It is only owing to the unfailing hospitality of planters that they have not been more urgently demanded earlier.

The road to Horton Plains has been very much improved, but a horse dock is needed at Ambawela station, as at present a horse cannot be taken out there, and as it is only eight miles' ride from the station to the resthouse this would probably become the favourite route to the plains.

Lamasuriyagama.—The new channel, which follows the trace pointed out to me in 1891 by the natives, has been completed, and supplies ample water for all the requirements of the settlement. It can be extended considerably, and its cost has been under Rs. 4,000.

The only hindrance to the progress of the village is the presence of the paupers who have been established at the place from its commencement. I am convinced that very few of them were ever genuine cultivators who were ruined by the paddy tax. They may have owned land, but I do not believe that they cultivated it. At Lamasuriyagama they have had every possible opportunity given them—land free, with advances of food and of seed paddy—and yet only a very few of them have done any real work on the land.

The land allotted to these impostors should be sold to others who will make a good use of it. The lots which had been taken up on quarter-share were readily purchased at Rs. 10 per acre, and the remaining lots were sold by auction at high rates.

CRIME.

Eight cases, as compared with fifteen in 1892, were referred to higher courts during the year, five being tried before the Supreme Court and three before the District Court.

There were two cases of murder, one at Wellagiriya in Uda Héwáheta, arising out of a land dispute, in which the accused was convicted; the other at Pannala in Walapané, which resulted in acquittal.

HEALTH.

The health of the population was satisfactory, and there was no cattle disease during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The extension of tea continues wherever land is available, but there has been no noticeable increase of paddy cultivation, and no new product has been introduced. A very little cotton is grown, but tobacco cultivation, which is the most promising industry, makes no progress. It requires too much care and attention for Walapané villagers to persevere with it.

The cultivation of vegetables and poultry breeding are the most remunerative petty industries, as there is a very large demand for both.

In Nuwara Eliya itself numerous improvements have been made. The streets, roads, and paths have been put in good repair, the rough ground on the plain is being gradually converted into turf, the rushes which choked the upper end of the lake have been removed, and islands have been formed with the silt excavated. The river has been straightened, and the old bends filled in, with the result that the plain has not been flooded once during the year.

A new post office is in course of construction, which will be an ornament to the town, and a market is being erected by the Local Board, which will supply a long-felt want.

The number of visitors from India and elsewhere continues to increase, as the attractions of Nuwara Eliya become more widely known.

The trout experiments have been continued with the help of public subscriptions, and over 10,000 fry will be turned out into the lake and streams and rivers in the district during 1894.

The Kachchéri,
Nuwara Eliya, April 19, 1894.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Assistant Government Agent.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1893.

THE past year (1893) was on the whole a favourable one for the Northern Province, except in some parts of the Mannár and Vavuniya Districts, where there was a failure of paddy crops consequent on the drought of 1892 and the early part of the year 1893.

Failure of rain in October in the Jaffna District caused delay in the later sowing, and it was feared at one time that many of the fields would remain unsown for the kalapokam of 1894. Rain, however, early in November enabled the farmers to complete sowing, but the young plants were threatened with destruction by swarms of caterpillars, which were, however, cleared off by some timely rain between the 1st and 20th December. It was hoped and expected that there would be some heavy rain between Christmas and the New Year, but from the 20th to the close of the year there was no rain, the weather having been more like that of February, dry and hot with dew at night, and much anxiety was felt in consequence in regard to the paddy of the later sowing which required water.

There was some heavy rain in the Mullaittívu and Vavuniya Districts in the last quarter, which filled the tanks, and the prospects in regard to the kalapokam of 1894 were fair, advances of seed paddy having been made to those who required any.

In some parts of the Mannár District there was again a partial failure of rain at the close of the year, especially in the Nanaddan and Musali pattus. It is curious, that while in the early part of the year there was an almost general failure of the kalapokam of 1893 in the Mannár District owing to the failure of rain, the tanks at Iluppaikkadavai in the north and Marichchukkaddi in the south of that district were filled, and there were fine crops of paddy in those villages. When I passed through Iluppaikkadavai in February a very fine crop of paddy was being reaped, and the people were busy watering some fine gardens of tobacco with water from the tank, whilst the tanks in Tunukkai and in the neighbourhood of Iluppaikkadavai were dry.

The Province was free from epidemic disease during the year. The prevalence of cholera, however, in the districts of Southern India, from which the cooly immigrants came, and an outbreak of the disease in Vankalai, the shipping port for the north-east monsoon in December, gave cause for much anxiety at the close of the year.

Two events of much importance to the Northern Province occurred during the year, viz. the completion of the Central road and the survey of the proposed line of railway.

The Central road, commenced about fifty years ago by Mr. Dyke, and traced and opened on his instructions under the supervision of the late Mr. Daniel Quinton, subsequently Surveyor-General of the Straits Settlements, was, it may be said, completed during the year, the last section of it having been metalled by the end of the year. By a curious coincidence, whilst this work of completion was going on on the road, the trace of the proposed line of railway between Kurunégala and Jaffna was being made by the surveyors of the Railway Department under the orders of Mr. Waring, Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extension.

Some raising and draining are still required in some parts of the Central road, which, I presume, will be supplied on the upkeep estimates.

The failure of crops in the Mannár District and in parts of the Vavuniya District rendered some rather heavy expenditure necessary on relief works: advances of seed paddy and of money for the purchase of seed paddy.

In the Mannár District the clearing of the bund of the Giant's tank and of part of the channel from the tekkam was taken up as a relief work. In the Vavuniya District the people were chiefly employed in opening new roads. About 70 miles of road were cleared, which will be of very great benefit to the people of that district if kept open by annual grants from the revenue. A very fair return in work done was obtained from the people for the relief afforded, and there can be little doubt, humanly speaking, that the issue of good, wholesome food, in the shape of rice, saved the people from an outbreak of epidemic disease.

Although there was a failure to some extent of the paddy crop in the Jaffna and Vavuniya Districts, and almost a total failure in the Mannár District, there was no cause for anxiety at any time in regard to food supplies, there having been a large import of paddy and rice which kept prices fairly down. The cultivation of dry grain was also extensively carried on both in gardens and chenas.

The people of Mannár and Vavuniya were able to get as much seed paddy as they required from the Anurádhapura District, where the crops had been good. In Vavuniya itself there was also a very good sirupokam crop.

The revenue returns annexed show a decrease in the gross revenue collected in 1893 of Rs. 99,940 as compared with the revenue collected in 1892, as follows:—

	Rs.
1892	740,787
1893	640,847
Decrease ...	99,940

Deducting from the above collections on account of—

	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.
Salt for export out of the Island ...	2,600 0 ...	—
Passage money of immigrant coolies ...	15,638 0 ...	13,168 0
Total ...	18,238 0	13,168 0

the collection on account of ordinary revenue is for 1892 Rs. 722,549 and for 1893 Rs. 627,679, added to which the sums collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinance (in 1892 Rs. 81,040 and in 1893 Rs. 81,912) give the total contribution by the people to public objects in 1892 Rs. 803,589 and in 1893 Rs. 709,591.

The following statement gives the actual state of the ordinary revenue due and collected on account of 1893 as compared with 1892, excluding salt sold for export beyond sea, passage money of immigrant coolies, and receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1892	—	722,549
Deduct arrears of 1884 collected in 1892 ...	45	
Deduct arrears of 1890 collected in 1892 ...	1,160	
Deduct arrears of 1891 collected in 1892 ...	6,706	
		7,911
		714,638
Add arrears of 1892 outstanding on December 31, 1892, the whole of which has already been recovered		6,761
Total ...		721,399

	Rs.	Rs.
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1893	—	627,679
Deduct arrears of 1891 collected in 1893	981	
Deduct arrears of 1892 collected in 1893 ...	6,811	
		7,792
		619,887
Add arrears of 1893 outstanding on December 31, 1893, of which Rs. 3,964 have already been recovered		7,469
Total ...		627,356
Real ordinary revenue of 1892		721,399
Do. 1893		627,356
Decrease ...		94,043

All the revenue of the two years has now been collected, with the exception of Rs. 3,505 on account of assessment tax and District Judge's house rent.

Applying to the total general revenue the same calculations as have been applied to the ordinary revenue in regard to the arrears outstanding and recovered, it will be seen that there is really a decrease of Rs 99,113 and not Rs. 94,043, as shown in the returns of revenue collected.

The increase in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly as follows :—

	Rs.
Customs	34,805
Warehouse Rent	5,702
Arrack and Toddy Rent	2,737
Salt Rent	773
Bridge Toll Rents	773
Land Revenue (incidental)	398
Revenue Stamps	2,948
Collections at Dispensaries	63
Rent of Government Buildings	268
Timber	883
Police Rates	52
Survey Fees	480

Whilst there have been decreases in the real ordinary revenue chiefly as follows :—

Salt	3,475
Land Revenue	127,762
Port Dues	347
Fines and Forfeitures	3,997
Judicial Stamps	2,880
Value of Prison Labour	324
Arrack (unrented)	161
Postage Stamps	343
Rent of Lands	437
Interest	646
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,987
Crops, &c., on Crown Lands	67
Firewood	196
Sundries	1,122
Sale of Crown Lands	548

Customs.—The increase is chiefly due to a larger importation of grain from India.

Arrack and Toddy Rents.—To larger amounts having been realized by the sale of the rents.

Rent of Government Buildings.—The increase is chiefly due to a part of the rent of the District Judge's residence for 1892 having been paid in 1893 instead of 1892.

Timber.—To the sale by auction in 1893 of a number of logs which had been for some time in the depôt.

Survey Fees.—To the sale of Crown lands in small lots.

Salt Rent.—The decrease was due to the bad fishing season in the Mannár District.

Land Revenue.—To the abolition of the Paddy Tax by Ordinance No. 4 of 1892.

Postage Stamps.—To postage stamps having been supplied to the postmasters by the Postmaster-General.

Interest.—To the punctual payment of instalments by renters.

Miscellaneous Receipts.—To there having been a decrease in 1893 in the sale of old stores, in refunds of amounts overdrawn, and in unclaimed deposits transferred to revenue.

Firewood.—To less quantity of wood having been sold in 1893.

Sale of Crown Lands.—To a smaller extent of land having been sold in 1893.

The increase and decrease under other heads of real ordinary revenue do not call for special remarks.

The total receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows :—

	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.
Jaffna	69,246 63	69,434 90
Mannár	6,775 75	6,926 88
Mullaittívu	2,267 50	2,419 75
Vavuniya	2,750 20	3,130 53
Total ...	81,040 8	81,912 6

Excluding from the above such casual receipts as value of trees cut down on roadsides, refund of charges overdrawn, &c., the actual contributions by the people in the shape of tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows :—

	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.
Jaffna	59,710 0	60,501 0
Mannár	6,774 75	6,630 0
Mullaittívu	2,223 75	2,332 25
Vavuniya	2,733 50	2,871 25
Total ...	71,442 0	72,334 50

The expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance was as follows :—

	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.
Jaffna	66,041 8	67,032 57
Mannár	7,412 25	6,586 21
Mullaittívu	2,274 46	2,568 10
Vavuniya	2,744 33	2,914 97
Total ...	78,472 12	79,101 85

WEATHER.

Jaffna District.

First Quarter.—In January there were partial showers of rain on the 2nd, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 22nd, and 23rd, with the wind blowing from the north-east. In February there were also some partial showers on the 16th, 17th, 24th, 26th, and 27th, and the wind which was blowing from the north-east during the early part of the month became variable during the last week. In March the weather was unusually wet, there having been heavy rain with thunder and lightning almost throughout the district on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 26th, the weather in fact during the first fortnight having been more like that of December. The wind was variable during the month.

Second Quarter.—In April there were partial showers of rain in the peninsula and in the Púnakari division, accompanied by thunder and lightning almost daily between the 7th and 26th, heavy in some parts, light in others. Notwithstanding the rains the heat during the month, more especially the second fortnight, was exceedingly oppressive. Wind was variable till the 26th, when it set in from the south-west. An extraordinary dust storm occurred in the neighbourhood of the Fort at about noon of the 10th. The dust was blown from the north towards the south in thick clouds, the wind blowing a gale for about a quarter of an hour. This was immediately followed by a heavy downpour of rain accompanied by vivid lightning and thunder. The dust storm was not experienced half a mile beyond the Fort. At the kachchéri the rain came down in a steady pour unaccompanied by wind. In May there were good showers of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning on the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 21st in the Jaffna, Valikámam East, Valikámam West, Vadamarádchi East, Tenmarádchi, Pachchilapali, and Púnakari divisions. The wind blew strong from the south-west. In June the weather was cloudy during the first three weeks, and some partial showers of rain fell on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, and 30th in Jaffna, Valikámam West, Vadamarádchi East, Vadamarádchi West, Tenmarádchi, Karaichchi, and Islands divisions, and the wind in general blew from the south.

Third Quarter.—In July there were heavy showers of rain on the 18th, 19th, and 20th almost throughout the district, and partial showers on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 23rd, and 26th. Wind light till the 31st, when it again set in strong from south-west. In August there was heavy rain almost throughout the district on the 16th, and partial showers on the 4th, 11th, 17th, and 20th. Wind in general strong from south-west. In September there was

no rain, except slight showers on the 29th and 30th in some parts of the Valikámam East, Valikámam North, and Vadamarádchi West divisions. Wind in general strong from south-west and in gusts from the north-west on the 29th and 30th.

Fourth Quarter.—In October there was no rain, with the exception of some very partial showers from the 8th to 11th and 19th to 31st. The weather was quite unsettled, and the heat was oppressive. In November there was rain almost every day, heavy in some parts and light in others. The wind in general was from the north-east. In December there was rain more or less throughout the district up to the 20th. From the 20th to the 31st the weather was dry and hot by day with heavy dews at night. The wind was from north and north-east.

CROPS AND AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

The kalapokam paddy crop was reaped during the first quarter, the crops of Púnakari, Tenmarádchi, and Karaichchi were reported good. In the other divisions the crops were reported as very indifferent, with the exception of those on low lands and those watered from ponds and wells.

The varaku crop was a fair one.

The dry grain crops of the first, third, and fourth quarters were fair, that of the second quarter was good.

Sowing of paddy for the kalapokam of 1894 was very much delayed, owing to the failure of the usual rains of October. The rains of November enabled the cultivators to complete the wet sowing, but the plants were reported to have been infested with caterpillars, and it was feared that the young plants in particular would be entirely destroyed; the heavy rain of the 1st December, however, served to clear them out. The paddy plants of the earlier sowing were, at the close of the year, in ears, and those of the later sowing in plants, and the state of the paddy cultivation was on the whole good, the rains of December having flooded the paddy fields entirely destroyed the caterpillars, which infested the fields in November, and generally improved the condition of the plants. The plants of the later sowing, however, were reported as requiring more rain, the rain hoped for and expected between the 20th December and the New Year having, as before remarked, failed.

Tobacco was reported to have been more extensively cultivated as compared with 1892, but owing to the unusual and heavy rains of March, 1893, the outturn was, in most parts of the district, less than that of 1892, the decrease varying between one-eighth and one-half. The best smoking tobacco is obtained chiefly from Tenmarádchi, Pachchilapali, Karaichchi, and Púnakari divisions. Owing to the failure of crop in these divisions in 1893, it is stated that inferior tobacco, intended for export to Travancore, was cured as smoking tobacco in other divisions and brought to these divisions and mixed with the regular smoking tobacco and sold to the traders as smoking tobacco. To what extent this was carried on I have not been able to learn.

The palmirah fruit crop in the Jaffna, Valikámam West, Vadamarádchi East, Tenmarádchi, Pachchilapali, and The Islands divisions was reported to be less than that of 1892, the decrease varying from one-sixth to one-half. In the other divisions there has been no appreciable difference.

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya regarding the weather, crops, &c., in those districts:—

Mannár District.

First Quarter.—There were good showers of rain in March, but none in January and February, except slight drizzling.

The kalapokam paddy crops in the mainland having totally failed there has been no harvest this year. The dry grain crops in Mannár island, though very poor, have been reaped and threshed.

Second Quarter.—There were some good showers of rain in the early part of April. The south-west monsoon rains of May and June however failed.

Rain proved insufficient for the cultivation of any kalapokam crop. Preparation is being made for dry grain sowing.

Third Quarter.—The only rain during the quarter was a shower in July, the rainfall for August and September being nil.

There has been no kalapokam crop this year, the cultivation having failed in this district for want of rain. The fields are now being prepared for the next kalapokam cultivation, and advances have been made to the needy to purchase seed paddy.

Fourth Quarter.—The rainfall was considerably below the average of the last six years during the quarter. There were good showers in November, and light rains in October and December.

Paddy crops in Mantai pattu are fair, but those in Musali and Nanaddan pattus very poor, due to uneven distribution of rainfall. The dry grain crops on the mainland and in the Mannár island are good.

Mullaittívu District.

First Quarter.—The rainfall registered during the quarter is as follows:—January, 1·70 inch; February, nil; March, 2·91 inches; total, 4·61 inches; against 4·15 inches during the corresponding quarter of last year, average for the past twelve years being 6·06 inches. Wind blew generally from the north-east, though occasionally it was variable. The weather was hot during the day and dewy at night as is usual in this quarter.

The kalapokam paddy crops in the manavari lands and the chenas throughout the district were reaped and stacked during the quarter. The crops were on the whole fair, kalapokam cultivation under tanks proved a failure in two out of three divisions for want of rain, and many tank crops were abandoned and chena cultivation resorted to. A small extent was sown under Periyakulam tank for idaipokam and the plants were doing well. Tobacco cultivation was commenced during the quarter in almost all the villages in the district and a good crop is expected.

Second Quarter.—There has been a general failure of the May rains, except in Mulliavalai. The rainfall registered during the quarter was as follows:—In April, 1·50 inch; May, 0·85 inch; June, 3·32 inches; total, 5·67 inches; against 4·24 inches during the corresponding quarter of last year, average for the past twelve years being 6·10 inches. Wind from the north-east blew in April. The south-west monsoon set in in May and prevailed for the most part till the close of the quarter. The weather was very hot.

The kalapokam paddy stacks have been almost threshed, and the return was good. Cultivation under Periyakulam tank was in ears and a fair crop was expected. Small extents have been sown for idaipokam in the maritime and Karunavel pattus, and the plants are doing well. Gingelly was cultivated in a small scale in chenas in Mulliavalai, Tunukkai, and Karunavel Pattu South. Tobacco crop was cut and cured during the quarter, and the outturn was reported fairly good.

Third Quarter.—During July and August there were good showers of rain in the maritime pattus and Mulliavalai, and in September slight rain fell in these divisions. In Karunavel pattu south and Tunukkai there was a general deficiency of rain during the quarter. Rainfall registered during the quarter at Mullaittívu is as follows:—In July, 4·57 inches; August, 4·60 inches; September, 1·55 inch; total, 10·72 inches; against 6·88 during the corresponding quarter of last year, average for the past twelve years being 5·14. The south-west monsoon prevailed during the quarter, blowing strong in August. Heat was excessive. Nights were dewy in September.

About ten bushels extent was cultivated with paddy for idaipokam in Kumarapuram and Taddamalai in the maritime pattus and the crop was reaped during the quarter. The yield is estimated to be tenfold. Ploughing and sowing of manavari lands in maritime pattus and Mulliavalai was commenced. The tanks have not yet collected sufficient water for cultivation purposes. Tank lands in Tunukkai are being ploughed. Thirty bushels extent have been already sown. Clearing for dry grain cultivation is in progress.

Fourth Quarter.—During October and November there were heavy showers of rain in almost all the villages. Some tanks were filled and others were filling. In December there was constant rain throughout the district, except in some villages of Mulliavalai, where more rain is required. Owing to heavy rains in Tunukkai in November, Koddalankulam and Terankandel were breached. A breach in the Kalvilan tank was stopped by the shareholders. Rainfall registered at Mullaittivu is given below, though it is not a criterion by which to judge of the actual rainfall in the district:—In October, 4·60 inches; November, 12·24 inches; December, 6·45 inches; total, 23·29 inches; against 22·95 inches during the corresponding quarter of last year, the average for the past twelve years being 35·25 inches. The north-east monsoon set in on the 20th of October. Most nights were dewy and chilly during the quarter.

The kalapokam sowing season, as regards manavari lands especially, was not unfavourable as it was last year, owing to some timely showers of rain in September and October. Cultivation under tanks was begun earlier than last year. The extent sown during the quarter is greater than that of the corresponding quarter of last year. The paddy plants in some villages of the maritime pattus are partly in ear and partly in blossom. Chena cultivation was mostly restricted to old chenas. Permits were issued during the quarter for an aggregate extent of 193½ acres, of which 18 acres were given at Mannakandel to the people of Putukudiyiruppu. Varaku and kurakkan were the dry grains sown in the chenas, and the plants in some villages are in ear. Crops are generally thriving, except in some villages of Mulliavalai, where paddy plants of the later sowing are not doing well for want of sufficient rain.

Vavuniya District.

First Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was:—January, 1·98 inch; February, 0·81 inch; March, 4·34 inches; total, 7·13 inches. The average rainfall during the quarter for the last eleven years was 6·81 inches.

The kalapokam crop in the Melpattu division was reaped and stacked during the quarter. The crops under the restored tanks, Mamadu and Vavuniya, are maturing. No idaipokam cultivation, except a small extent under Vavuniya. The kurakkan crop was a failure for want of rain.

Second Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was:—April, 6·28 inches; May, 1·27 inch; June, 2·05 inches; total, 9·60 inches. The south-west monsoon set in towards the early part of May and is continuing. The average rainfall during the quarter for the thirteen years from 1880 to 1892 is 11·50 inches.

136 bushels under Mamadu and five bushels at Kachchelkodi and Mandukoddai were sown for sirupokam. No paddy cultivation elsewhere. The gingelly crop was on the whole a failure. The idaipokam crop sown under the restored tanks during the first quarter was reaped and stacked. Relief work is going on in seven divisions; average number of labourers 335 men, 96 women, and 252 children.

Third Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was:—July, 4·53 inches; August, 0·60 inch; September, 1·50 inch; total, 6·63 inches. The average rainfall during the quarter for the twelve years from 1881 to 1892 is 6·68 inches.

The sirupokam crop in Melpattu and Metkumulai was very poor. The little crop in Kilakkumulai North was on the whole a success, though there are places where the crop suffered, and the result was a partial crop and failure. The crop was reaped and stacked during the quarter. Neither paddy nor dry grain was sown in the quarter. Chenas were cleared and burnt during the quarter. Over 1,200 people were employed on relief works.

Fourth Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was:—October, 7·92 inches; November, 18·37 inches; December, 5·46 inches; total, 31·75 inches. The average rainfall during the quarter for the twelve years from 1881 to 1892 is 30·90 inches.

The kalapokam cultivation of this district commenced with the rains of October, and has now extended greatly, promising a good harvest next year. The paddy plants are growing well and fast under a regular issue of water from the tanks, almost all of which contain water sufficient for the present cultivation. The quantity of paddy sown during the quarter amounts to about 2,440 bushels according to the report of headmen, whilst the kurakkan cultivation carried on in the cleared chenas seems to be equally encouraging and satisfactory. It is now reported that the kurakkan crops are ripe for cutting in different parts of the district.

The following is a return of the rainfall registered in the Jaffna, Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya Districts for the four quarters of 1893 as compared with 1892:—

	Jaffna.		Mannár.		Mullaittívu.		Vavuniya.	
	1892	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
First Quarter	1·70	5·45	6·61	3·91	4·15	4·61	6·68	7·13
Second Quarter	2·41	8·24	2·80	4·38	4·24	5·67	12·58	9·60
Third Quarter	5·77	13·66	3·22	0·91	6·88	10·72	2·84	6·63
Fourth Quarter	21·45	30·31	7·59	18·76	22·95	23·29	16·29	31·75
Total	31·33	57·66	20·22	27·96	38·22	44·29	48·39	55·11

FOOD SUPPLY.

The estimated outturn of the paddy crops of the Province amounted to 310,000 bushels;* the varaku crop amounted to about 45,000 bushels; and the other dry grains yielded about 75,000 bushels; making in all 430,000 bushels local crops. The figures given are those furnished by the headmen. There is no means now of checking these figures, the only check that existed, defective though it may have been, being no longer available since the abolition of the tax on paddy and dry grain.

The import of grain coastwise and beyond sea amounted to:—

	Bushels.
Paddy	1,531,300
Rice	105,292
Other grains	16,796

There were exported from the Province:—

	Bushels
Paddy	4,098
Rice	5,434
Other grains	275

Jaffna ...	262,000
Mannar ..	5,000
Mullaittívu ..	40,000
Vavuniya ..	3,000
Total .	310,000

Apparently consumed, therefore, in the Province of both home-grown and imported grain :—

	Bushels.
Paddy	1,837,202
Rice	99,858
Other grains	136,521

Taking half a bushel of rice as equal to one bushel of paddy, the quantity of rice imported and locally grown during 1893 would have amounted to 1,018,459 bushels, of which 1,010,000 bushels at least were probably consumed during the year. To this should be added some paddy, gingelly, &c., brought from Anurádhapura, of which, however, there are no returns.

Cocoanuts are reported to have yielded very well during the year.

Fish for local consumption was fairly well supplied, as also the flesh of turtle.

The markets were well supplied during the year with vegetables, roots, fruits, curry stuffs, &c.

The number of cattle slaughtered in the slaughter-house at Jaffna by licensed butchers was 393, as against 332 in 1892; twenty were slaughtered on special license.

The tobacco crop was, as already remarked, less than that of 1892, in most of the divisions the decrease varying from one-eighth to one-half.

The palmirah fruit crop was, as also before remarked, less than that of 1892, in six of the divisions the decrease varying from one-sixth to one-half, whilst in the other divisions there was no appreciable difference.

The quantity of palmirah toddy drawn was about the average.

The import of arrack amounted to 33,494 gallons.

The following statements are connected with food supplies :—

Statement showing the Quantity of Grain imported beyond Sea and Coastwise into the Northern Province during the Years 1892 and 1893.

	1892.			1893		
	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grains.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grains.
Imported from beyond sea ...	1,027,830	116,721¼	10,788½	1,431,108	92,903¾	10,061 5/32
Imported to the Province from Batticaloa ...	102,013	582¾	13,368¾	91,573	152	2,088
From other places beyond this Province ...	4,457	2,806	4,046	8,619	12,236¼	4,647
Total ...	1,134,300	120,110	28,203¼	1,531,300	105,292	16,796 19/32

To this must be added the quantity of wheat imported, as follows :—

	Bushels
1892	1,219
1893	218

Statement of Foreign and Coastwise Import of the following Articles in the Northern Province during the Years 1892 and 1893.

	Foreign.				Coastwise			
	1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Arrack ...	—	—	—	—	20,404	83,754 55	33,494½	130,088 73
	Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	
Curry Stuffs ...	5,260 2 26¼	53,693 34	4,739 2 8	38,186 34	2,660 3 2	18,014¼ 38	1,706 2 9	17,126 50
Potatoes ...	203 1 5	1,524 71	173 1 23	1,300 92	32 0 7	296 0	72 1 12	534 6
Tobacco, manufactured ...	0 0 27½	22 10	0 1 2	24 11	Baskets. 0 2	7 0	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	354 3 23½	12,423 61	11 3 1	411 57	Cwt. qr. lb. 5,482 2 22	165,365 25	4,923 2 3	158,324 75
	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.	
Wheat ...	1,177¼	3,826 7	205½	667 88	42½	173 0	13	110 0

TOBACCO TRADE.

The return shows a decrease of 10,759 cwt. 1 qr. in the export of tobacco beyond sea, and an increase of 1,038 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lb. in the export coastwise as compared with 1892, as follows :—

	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Total.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
1892 ...	50,701 2 9	1,053,942 0	25,497 2 19	463,938 50	76,199 0 19	1,517,880 50
1893 ...	39,942 1 0	867,971 25	26,536 2 12	467,530 25	66,478 3 12	1,335,501 50

To this should be added a quantity of tobacco sent to Mátalé, &c., by road, of which, however, there is no return. The quantity exported in 1885, viz., 80,690 cwt. 3 qr. was, as remarked in the report of that year, the largest quantity ever exported.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

Jaffna District.

First Quarter.—The health of the district was not altogether satisfactory during the first quarter, fever, sore-eyes, and chickenpox having been prevalent. Six cases of smallpox occurred in Sarasalai, Kayts, and Palali.

Second Quarter.—During the second quarter the public health was on the whole good, there having been no unusual prevalence of sickness. Three cases of smallpox occurred in Valluvedditurai and Point Pedro.

Third and Fourth Quarters.—During the third and early part of the fourth quarter, owing to the drought, fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa were reported to have been more than usually prevalent.

The following are the statistics of cholera and smallpox in the Jaffna District as reported by the headmen :—

Cholera.	Attacks.	Deaths.	No. of Villages infected
First Quarter ...	—	—	—
Second Quarter ...	—	—	—
Third Quarter ...	—	—	—
Fourth Quarter ...	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—

Smallpox.	Attacks	Deaths.	No. of Villages infected
First Quarter ...	6	1	5
Second Quarter ...	3	—	
Third Quarter ...	—	—	
Fourth Quarter ...	—	—	
Total ...	9	1	5

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya regarding the health of the people in those districts :—

Mannár.

First Quarter.—The health of people has not been satisfactory during the quarter. There were several cases of fever and dysentery in Mannár island, while many cases of pneumonia, several of which have terminated fatally, have been reported from the mainland.

Second Quarter.—The health of people has been generally good, except a few cases of fever and whooping-cough in Mannár island.

Third Quarter.—There has been no unusual sickness among the people of the district. Health has been generally good, but the people have suffered much from the prolonged drought and want of wholesome food.

Fourth Quarter.—There has been no sickness among the people of the district, their health has been as usual. There were nine cases of cholera among the people connected with the Immigration Department at Vankalai. The outbreak has now come to an end.

Mullaittívu.

First Quarter.—The health of the people during the quarter was not on the whole good, with the exception of those of the Mulliavalai division, where they were pretty healthy. A good deal of malaria and also dysentery prevailed in the maritime pattus. The state of health in Karunavelpattu South and Tunukkai was low, consequent on scarcity due to want of rain.

Second Quarter.—The health of the people was not on the whole satisfactory. Cold and fever was pretty general throughout the district. Dysentery and pneumonia prevailed in the maritime pattus. A few cases of dysentery and chickenpox occurred at Mulliavalai. The state of health in Karunavelpattu South and Tunukkai was low owing to scarcity.

Third Quarter.—The health of the people was not on the whole very satisfactory during the quarter Cold and fever was pretty general throughout the district. Sore eyes, dysentery, and pneumonia prevailed to some extent in the maritime pattus. A few cases of pneumonia occurred in Mullavalai. The health of the people of Tunukkai was not satisfactory owing to scarcity. Relief work in Karunavelpattu South improved to some extent the health of the people of that place.

Fourth Quarter.—The health of the people during the quarter was generally good, except in some villages of the maritime pattus, where ophthalmia and measles prevailed to a great extent.

Vavuniya.

First Quarter.—Health of the people in general was not satisfactory, fever having prevailed to some extent,

Second Quarter.—Health of the people in general was satisfactory, except a few isolated cases of fever.

Third Quarter.—Health of the people generally has been good

Fourth Quarter.—The health of the people has been on the whole good.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

District.	Marriages. 1892.	Marriages. 1893.	Births. 1892.	Births. 1893.	Deaths. 1892.	Deaths. 1893.
Jaffna ...	1,631	1,739	8,726	9,755	6,395	6,096
Mannár ...	197	155	655	830	1,401	618
Mullaittívu ...	30	51	283	269	264	365
Vavuniya ...	32	35	256	284	444	259
Total ...	1,890	1,980	9,920	11,138	8,504	7,338

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Jaffna District.

First Quarter.—The health of cattle in the Valikámam North and Valikámam West divisions was not satisfactory, there having been many deaths from murrain introduced by cattle brought from India. In The Islands division sheep were reported to have suffered much from hoof-and-mouth disease. In the other divisions the cattle were in general reported healthy, and well supplied with grass and water.

Second Quarter.—Murrain continued till about the end of the quarter in the Valikámam West division, otherwise the condition of the cattle in the district was reported satisfactory.

Third and Fourth Quarters.—During the third quarter and the first half of the fourth quarter cattle, though reported free from any extraordinary sickness, suffered for want of sufficient pasture and water owing to the drought.

The following is a return of the number of cattle said to have died in the Jaffna District from unusual sickness as reported by the headmen :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats	Buffaloes.
First Quarter ...	19 ...	— ...	— ...	—
Second Quarter ...	41 ...	10 ..	— ...	—
Third Quarter ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Fourth Quarter ...	— ..	- ...	— ...	—
Total ...	60	10	—	—

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya regarding the health of cattle in those districts :—

Mannár.

First Quarter.—There were a few cases of murrain in Perunkali and Huppaikkadavai pattus during the month of January, but the disease disappeared in February, and there have been no further cases reported.

Second Quarter.—Health of cattle has been satisfactory

Third Quarter.—There has been no murrain among cattle during the quarter, but the cattle have felt greatly the want of pasture and water.

Fourth Quarter.—There has been no murrain among cattle during the quarter.

Mullaittívu.

First Quarter.—The health of cattle during the quarter was on the whole good. In Karunavelpattu South and Tunukkai cattle suffered for want of water. No murrain was reported.

Second Quarter.—Health of cattle was good in general during the quarter. A few cases of mouth-and-hoof disease prevailed at Panikkankulam, Ampanam, and Olumadu in Karunavelpattu South, but caused no mortality.

Third Quarter.—Cattle were healthy during the quarter A few cases of mouth-and-hoof disease occurred in Karunavelpattu South in July with no mortality.

Fourth Quarter.—Cattle were healthy during the quarter, no disease having prevailed among them in any division.

Vavuniya.

First Quarter.—Health of the cattle in general was satisfactory.

Second Quarter.—Health of cattle was satisfactory. No murrain or hoof or mouth disease reported. Pasture was plentiful.

Third Quarter.—Health of cattle was satisfactory. No cases of murrain or hoof or mouth disease were reported.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of the cattle has been on the whole good.

IMMIGRATION.

The returns of arrivals and departures of immigrant coolies at and from Pésálai and Vankálai by the Government immigrant ships show a decrease of 11,123 in arrivals and an increase of 2,492 in departures as compared with 1892 as follows :—

	1892.	1893.
Arrivals ...	45,687	34,564
Departures	19,522	22,014

There are no returns at this office of coolies conveyed to and from Colombo by the British India Steam Navigation Company's coasting steamers, or by the steamers of the Ceylon Steamship Company, Limited.

There were no arrivals or departures at and from the ports of the peninsula of Jaffna or Mullaittívu.

The usual immigration establishments were kept up.

SALT.

The manufacture and collection of salt in the early part of the year were much interrupted by rain at intervals, and very little salt was manufactured in the pans at Cheviateru during that period, while a good formation of self-formed salt at Karanawai was destroyed by the rains of 15th June and 1st July. The failure of rain, however, during the months of August, September, and October proved very favourable both for manufacture and collection of salt.

The total quantity of salt manufactured and collected during 1893, and the cost per cwt., including cost of removal to stores, were as follows :—

Names of Pans and Leeways.	Quantity collected. Cwt.	Cost per Cwt. Cents.
Manufactured Salt.		
Cheviateru salt pans ...	70,018	20·42
Self-formed Salt.		
Karanawai leeways ...	39,511	11·66
Total ...	109,529	

The total charges incurred during 1893 on account of salt were as follows :—

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Cost of collecting and storing salt	18,912 32	
Watching natural formation of salt	882 8	
Destroying salt unfit for collection	348 20	
		20,142 60
Cost of establishment	3,115 0	
Commission to headmen	1,992 87	
Transfer of salt from one store to another within the Province	1,463 20	
Repair of salt stores	375 58	
All other miscellaneous charges	27 32	
		6,973 97
		27,116 57

The value of salt sold during 1893 was as follows :—

Quantity. Cwt.	Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	For Local Consumption.		
	Amount of the rent of the monopoly of the retail sale in the Jaffna District	56,000 0	
26,074	Sold to the renter in Jaffna at 40 cents per cwt. ...	10,429 60	
			66,429 60
5,984	Sold by retail at Mannár and Mullaittívu at Re. 1·99, Re. 1·91, Re. 1·74, Re. 1·66, and Rs. 2·07	10,819 54	
2,159	Sold to fishers and tavalams at Mannár and Mullaittívu at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	5,095 24	
34,217			15,914 78
	For Export beyond Sea.		
	Nil		
11¼	Short delivery and overwastage paid for at Rs. 2·36 per cwt.	—	26 55
34,228¼			82,370 93

The receipt and issue of salt during 1893 was as follows :—

Particulars		Quantity. Cwt. lb.	Total. Cwt. lb.
Balance on December 31, 1892		133,092 84	
Collected during 1893		109,529 0	
			242,621 84
Sold for local consumption		34,217 0	
Sent to Hambantota	8,000		
Sent to Galle	7,000		
Sent to Batticaloa	24,000		
		39,000 0	
Wastage and quantity short delivered by contractors ...		3,165 28	
			76,382 28
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...		—	166,239 56

TIMBER AND FIREWOOD.

The expenditure in 1893 on account of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 25,388·26 and the revenue from timber and firewood to Rs. 32,749·05, leaving timber and firewood in stock at the end of the year to the estimated value of Rs. 13,066·28.

The following is an account of timber, &c., sold by public auction and of sales at the depôt, &c. :—

No. of Logs.	Description of Timber.	Amount for which sold. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c
	By Public Auction.		
188 ...	Palai	1,979 75	
37 ...	Satin	624 0	
18 ...	Yavaranai	160 0	
38 ...	Margosa	28 50	
89 ...	Halmilla	139 0	
2 ...	Ebony	37 50	
6 ...	Kumbuk	23 0	
— ...	Do. branches	20 0	
22 ...	Telegraph posts	76 0	
84 ...	Sawn pieces	62 87	
501 ...	Jungle sticks	18 1	
			3,168 63
	By sale to Public Departments		11,151 0
	By sale to private parties for local purposes ...	—	3,899 32
	Royalty on timber felled by private parties ...	—	1,693 26
			19,912 21
	By sale of firewood	—	12,836 84
	Total ...	—	32,749 5

From the issue of licenses for the collection of forest produce in the shape of green leaves, a sum of Rs. 507·70 was derived.

A sum of Rs. 576 was recovered as royalty on Avarai (*Cassia auriculata*) bark.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.

Three were 74 chetahs and 64 bears killed, for which rewards were paid.

TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE.

Imports and Exports.

	1892. Rs.	c.	1893. Rs.	c.
Imports.				
Beyond sea	2,908,575	85	3,306,326	20
Coastwise	1,601,735	64	2,175,051	80
Total ...	4,510,311	49	5,481,378	0
Exports.				
Beyond sea	1,588,057	19	1,186,851	93
Coastwise	2,258,233	85	2,516,946	32
Total ...	3,846,291	4	3,703,798	25
Total Imports and Exports	8,356,602	53	9,185,176	25

	1892. Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs.	c.	1893. Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs	c.
Imports.										
Cotton thread and twist ...	576	0	19	35,756	26	624	2	5	42,476	11
Cloth (pieces)... ...	152,486	0	0	142,323	59	136,481	0	0	98,897	91
Exports.										
Copperah	4,406	0	0	32,736	50	1,234	2	0	10,120	0
Bêche-de-mer	614	3	0	28,077	50	602	2	0	32,360	0
Jaggery	5,325	1	0	19,690	0	7,509	1	0	27,721	0
Palmirah timber (number) ...	139,115	0	0	47,885	38	144,278	0	0	58,040	91

EXPORT OF SALT FISH.

Statement of Salt Fish exported during 1892 and 1893 beyond Sea and Coastwise.

	Beyond Sea. Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs.	c.	Coastwise. Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs.	c.
1892 ...	5,104	1	0	20,708	50	19,512	1	14	169,919	25
1893 ...	4,542	0	0	17,878	0	23,015	0	0	205,198	50

EXPORT OF PALMIRAH TIMBER.

The export of palmirah timber was :—

	Number.	Value. Rs.	c.
1892	139,115	47,885	38
1893	144,278	58,040	91

EXPORT OF ELEPHANTS.

Number ...	14	Average value ...	Rs. 1,000
Value ...	Rs. 14,000	Royalty ...	Rs. 2,800

The elephants were captured in the Mannár, Vavuniya, and Mullaittivu Districts of the Northern Province, and in the North-Western and Eastern Provinces and brought to Mannár for exportation.

EXPORT OF CHANKS.

The export of chanks was :—

	1892. Number.	Amount of Duty levied. Rs.	c.	1893. Number.	Amount of Duty levied. Rs.	c.
Live Chanks ...	1,628,570	3,087	55	1,383,108	2,766	21
Dead Chanks ...	1,622,775	3,245	55	916,511	1,833	2
Total ...	3,251,345	6,333	10	2,299,619	4,599	23

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CATTLE.

	Imports. Cattle.	Imports. Sheep and Goats.	Exports. Cattle.	Exports. Sheep and Goats.
1892	8,554	11,157	1,655	64
1893	9,023	13,280	556	—

IMPORT OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF OILS.

	1892.				1893.			
	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Castor oil ...	445½	635 78	123	196 0	2,486¾	3,508 54	148	332 0
Cocoanut oil ...	25	25 0	9,375½	9,684 5	2	2 75	5,903½	6,397 50
Fish oil ...	2	10 0	42	68 50	4	24 0	4	7 0
Gingelly oil ...	4½	8 50	650	936 50	—	—	171¾	453 0
Groundnut oil ...	—	—	—	—	6½	9 75	—	—
Illuppai oil ...	—	—	36	34 0	14	21 84	44	73 0
Kerosine oil ...	1,912	996 40	29,578	12,383 0	16	13 80	19,618½	16,450 0
Linseed oil ...	132	157 87	643	936 50	119¼	199 36	—	—
Margosa oil ...	—	—	145¼	212 50	—	—	1	2 0
Medicinal oil ...	Vials ½	2 40	—	—	Vials 2	1 0	¼	3 0
Turpentine oil ...	—	—	—	—	12¼	16 96	69	208 0
Vegetable oil ...	2,948¾	3,839 56	—	—	1,378⅔	1,647 97	—	—
Wood oil .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6 0
Total ...	5,470¼	5,675 51	40,592¾	24,451 5	4,041 5/12	5,445 97	25,962	23,931 50

EXPORT OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF OILS.

	1892.				1893.			
	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Cocoanut oil ...	480	414 0	9,917½	10,265 0	116½	200 0	6,561	7,401 50
Fish oil ...	—	—	49	108 50	—	—	20	27 0
Gingelly oil ...	—	—	178¾	504 0	12	48 0	260¼	622 0
Illuppai oil ...	—	—	10	25 0	—	—	8½	15 0
Kerosine oil ...	92	69 0	524	526 0	—	—	1,350	1,354 0
Linseed oil ...	—	--	—	—	6¼	8 0	48¾	70 0
Margosa oil ...	—	—	19	29 0	—	—	13	22 0
Medicinal oil ...	—	—	24	85 0	—	—	66	196 0
Vegetable oil ...	—	—	-	—	—	—	209	313 50
Total ...	572	483 0	10,722¼	11,542 50	134¾	256 0	8,536½	10,021 0

PALMIRAH FIBRE INDUSTRY.

The following are the quantity and value of palmirah fibre shipped from the different ports of the Province for Colombo during 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
Jaffna	1,942 0 17	19,629 20	3,368 0 0	36,182 0	2,187 0 0	21,545 0
Kayts	150 3 18	2,070 0	53 0 0	536 0	59 0 0	565 0
Kankesanturai ...	3,129 3 1	51,380 0	1,687 0 0	19,865 0	1,792 0 0	17,920 0
Point Pedro ...	3,806 1 0	49,480 0	6,884 3 19	96,713 0	3,607 0 0	57,983 0
Mannar ...	—	—	185 0 0	3,376 0	832 0 0	12,332 0
Pesálai and Vankálai ...	—	—	—	—	266 0 0	5,320 0
Total ...	9,028 3 26	122,559 20	12,177 3 19	156,672 0	8,743 0 0	115,665 0

The persons interested in the palmirah fibre industry extended their operations early in 1893 to Mannár and Mullaittívu. This gave rise to serious complaints by the proprietors of palmirah gardens in Mannár, who said that their trees were being destroyed by people coming at night and stripping the stalks off the trees.

AVARAI (CASSIA AURICULATA) BARK.

The collection of this bark has been extensively carried on this year in the Manhár District, and has afforded employment to the distressed villagers there. The plant grows wild over the district and other parts of the Province.

A Mahommedan merchant of Madras, who attended the fisheries of 1887 and 1888, and invested largely in pearl oysters, tried in the beginning of the year to get a monopoly of the trade in this bark. The bark is said to be used for tanning.

The following information is furnished to me by the Adigár of Musali regarding this industry :—

The quantity of avarai bark collected in 1893 in the Mannár District was 288 tons, viz. :—

	Tons.
Mannár	15
Vidattaltívu	157
Silávatturai	87
Uyilankulam	24
Kallikaddaikadu	5

and the whole quantity was exported to Colombo.

A sum of Rs 2 was paid as royalty per ton, and the amount of cost to the traders per ton was from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. The amount for which a ton was sold in Colombo was between Rs. 60 and Rs. 100. Deducting all the cost, there is a net profit of about Rs. 30 per ton.

The persons engaged by the traders to collect the bark are paid at from Re. 1·12 to Re. 1·78 per cwt.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure on Public Works for 1893 :—

Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Bazaar Fund.	Irrigation Fund.	Total.
By Public Works Department.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
New works and buildings	25,473 94	—	—	—	25,473 94
Repairs to buildings	25,743 43	—	—	—	25,743 43
Alterations and additions to buildings ...	25,753 45	—	—	—	25,753 45
Additions and improvements to roads ...	16,483 99	—	—	—	16,483 99
Maintenance of roads	59,976 79	27,328 34	—	—	87,305 13
Maintenance of inland navigation ...	2,934 76	—	—	—	2,934 76
Repairs to bridges	3,990 9		—		3,990 9
Miscellaneous	1,496 51	—		—	1,496 51
Estimates of 1891 and 1892 brought forward for expenditure in 1893	13,410 61	—	—	—	13,410 61
Irrigation work from Irrigation Fund ...	—		—	30,969 82	30,969 82
Total ...	175,263 57	27,328 34	—	30,969 82	233,561 73
By Provincial Road Committee.					
Upkeep of roads, &c.	3,499 86	17,420 51	—	—	20,920 37
Repairs to resthouses	—	3,399 98		—	3,399 98
Building a new resthouse at Mannár from resthouse collections			—	—	2,593 3
Repairs to markets from Market Fund ...	—			—	103 40
Building three resthouses on the Mannár-Madawachchi road	7,979 19	—	—	—	7,979 19
Total ..	11,479 5	20,820 49	—	—	34,995 97
By Government Agent.					
Scavenging and sanitary works ...	4,908 97	—	—	—	4,908 97
Repairing Government bungalows ...	332 93	—	—	—	332 93
Sinking and building wells ...	1,500 0	—	—	—	1,500 0
Building Chunnakam market ...	—	—	2,076 93	—	2,076 93
Reclamation wall, berming	525 0	—		—	525 0
Building Preventive Officer's quarters at Eluvativu	500 0	—	—	—	500 0
Relief works	31,498 93	—	—	—	31,498 93
Total ...	39,265 83	—	2,076 93	—	41,342 76
Grand Total ...	226,008 45	48,148 83	2,076 93	30,969 82	309,900 46

The new works provided for in the Supply Bill were the following :—

	Rs. c.
Dispensary at Pallai	4,720 0
Building a maddam, Colombottorai	1,380 0*
Lighthouse and Preventive station at Mandatívu and Eluvatívu ...	8,400 0
Cooly lines, Mullaittívu	3,000 0
Cooly lines, Vavuniya	3,000 0
Cooly lines, Mannár	3,000 0
House for Medical Officer and Dispenser, Kankésanturai ...	3,870 0
House for Mullaittívu Lighthouse-keeper	1,000 0
Additions to Immigrant Hospital, Pésálai	2,400 0
Improvements to Immigrant Hospital, Puliyadiyirrakkam ...	5,170 0

With the exception of the works in connection with the lighthouse and preventive station at Mandatívu, all the above were completed during the year. An amount of Rs. 3,740·41 was brought forward for expenditure on account of the Mandatívu lighthouse and preventive station.

* This was to replace the maddam blown down in 1884.

With the unexpended balance of Rs. 2,430 out of the vote of 1891 and Rs. 6,626 out of the vote of 1892, and with a vote of Rs. 10,000 provided for in the Supply Bill of 1893, the metalling of the North-Central road within the Province was at last completed.

A vote of Rs. 5,000 was allowed for metalling a portion of the Mannár-Madawachchi road, and the amount was fully expended.

A grant of Rs. 5,000 was made to the Provincial Road Committee for the improvement of the road from Pufukkudiruppu to Karaichchi (10 miles), opened in 1886 by the Committee, and on which some work was done with the amount allowed by Government for relief works in 1887. Of this amount only Rs. 3,000 were expended in 1893, in cutting side drains, filling in holes, sloping the banks of streams, and levelling the road throughout its entire length, and the balance of Rs. 2,000 was brought forward for expenditure during 1894.

An expenditure of Rs. 5,999 was incurred in altering and repairing the roof of the eastern block of the Grand bazaar, Jaffna, of which Rs. 3,129 was voted from the old Bazaar Fund.

The conversion of the association ward of the Jaffna Prison into twenty cells was completed before the close of the year with prison labour, the materials having been purchased with Rs. 2,000 allowed in the Supply Bill for 1892 and Rs. 625 in the Supplementary Supply Bill for 1893.

It was hoped that the work on the three resthouses on the Mannár-Madawachchi road, for which Rs. 8,499 was brought forward for expenditure during 1893, would have been completed within the year, but owing to the sudden death of the Adigár of Musali, under whose supervision the work was being carried out, the work was unavoidably delayed. The unexpended balance of Rs. 523 was brought forward for expenditure during 1894, and the work will be completed shortly.

The well-boring operations at Mannár, which were stopped in 1891 for want of proper boring instruments, which were subsequently ordered from England, were resumed in 1893, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,364·81 was incurred from the amount brought forward for expenditure from 1892. The boring had reached 90 ft. at the close of the year.

Of the amounts expended on account of repairs to buildings, bridges, &c., special mention may be made of the following :—

	Rs.
Repairs to buildings, Mullaittivu	6,796
Repairs to District Court-house, Mannár	1,105
Repairs to Jailor's quarters, Jaffna	2,887
Repairs to Assistant Jailor's quarters, Jaffna...	1,835
Retiling three buildings at Vavuniya	4,980
Repairs to grain shed, Jaffna	2,998
Repairs to Medical Officer's quarters, Jaffna	2,215
Flat tiling two sets of clerks' quarters, Vavuniya	2,418
Repairs to Dutch church, Jaffna, including cost of a lightning conductor ...	859
Repairs to Mannár causeway	1,000
Repairs to bridges exceeding 50 ft.	3,990

On the "Maintenance of Roads" Rs. 87,305 were expended during the year; on the "Maintenance of Boat Channels in the Jaffna Lake" Rs. 2,935; and "On Repairs to Buildings" other than those specially referred to Rs. 12,031·75.

Owing to the rising importance of the town of Kankésanturai, it was considered desirable not to lose time in opening new streets for the improvement of the place. Ten cross streets, in all 2½ miles in length, were opened and partly raised at a cost of Rs. 2,246, advanced by the Provincial Road Committee to be hereafter refunded by Government.

As has already been pointed out, owing to the failure of crops in the Mannár and part of the Vavuniya District, relief works were rendered necessary, as also advances for seed paddy and of money for the purchase of seed paddy. An expenditure of Rs. 10,500 was incurred at Mannár and of Rs. 32,199 at Vavuniya.

The bund of the Giant's tank and part of the channel from the tekkam were cleared at Mannár, which afforded employment to 18,992 men, 22,797 women, 25,227 children, and 562 overseers, and the rates paid were as follows:—Men 19 cents per day; women 14 cents per day; children 9 cents per day.

In the Vavuniya District the people were mostly engaged in opening new roads, the total length of which was estimated at 70 miles, at a cost of Rs. 20,999, giving employment to 65,309 men, 14,734 women, and 21,609 children.

In the Vavuniya District the hire was paid in rice.

The expenditure incurred on the roads opened in the Vavuniya District was as follows :—

	Rs	c.
Road from Mayelankulam to Iratperiyakulam	3,191	83½
Do Manadu to Maraeluppai	1,760	68
Do. Makilankulam to Iranaelupaikulam	2,942	72½
Do. Irampaikulam to Palamoddai	1,600	48
Do. Olukkulam to Vencalacheddikulam	2,105	16
Do. Iranaelupaikulam to Palampaddi	4,218	16
Do. Palamoddai to Mundumurippu	1,163	46
Clearing bund of Periyakaddu tank	1,532	28½
Do. Adampankulam tank	359	46½
Extension of Vavuniya clearing	1,401	36
Clearing of a 6-ft. path on the bund of Samalankulam ...	11	65
Do. do. Munayamadu ...	8	36
Total	20,295	62

With Rs. 1,500 allowed to the Government Agent, supplemented by a vote of Rs. 313·79 by the Provincial Road Committee, wells were sunk and repaired as follows :—

Jaffna.—The wells at Yanimadam and Manniakulam in Púnakari, Sokandai in Pachchilapali, and three wells and two kenies at Delft were repaired.

Mannár.—A well was sunk at Tottakkadu, and the wells at Aravil, Parapankandal, and Katankulam were thoroughly repaired.

Mullaittivu.—A well at Thiravil was sunk.

Vavuniya.—The well at Mankulam was rebuilt.

With Rs. 1,500 allowed to the Public Works Department three wells were sunk at the 108th, 129th, and 147th mileposts on the North Central road.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The amounts apportioned for the year were as follows :—

	Rs.
For irrigation works	30,000
For surveys	1,000
For salaries and allowances	4,640
For urgent minor works	1,000
For maintenance	2,150

The matter of the restoration of Maha Rambaikkulam, which formed the subject of correspondence with the Central Irrigation Board in 1892, was finally disposed of in February, 1893, an estimate amounting to Rs. 16,600 having been sanctioned against the apportionment of 1893. There were no proprietors directly concerned in the undertaking, as the paddy lands likely to be benefited by the restoration of the tank belonged to the Crown.

About 15 acres in extent were under cultivation on lease, and it was estimated that a further extent of 250 acres of old field covered with scrub was likely to be benefited by the restoration, and of this 200 acres were taken up by a syndicate of Jaffna Tamils on the following conditions :—

(1) On payment of survey fees.
(2) Of purchase amount at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre immediately the sanction of Government was obtained.
(3) The payment of a water-rate not exceeding Re. 1 per acre from 1st January, 1895, provided the tank fills during the rainy season of 1894, otherwise from 1st January, 1896.

The work of restoration was taken in hand in March, 1893, and an expenditure of Rs. 14,694 was incurred during the year, and with the balance of Rs. 1,905 the work will, it is hoped, be shortly completed.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,070 was sanctioned for providing puddle trenches to portions of the bund of Vavuniya-Vilankulam tank, in which there were four leaks ; the work was completed before the close of the year.

There having been a balance of Rs. 12,208 available on the apportionment for the year, and the services of pioneers having been available, the Provincial Irrigation Board considered it desirable to submit another work for the consideration of the Central Irrigation Board, viz., the partial restoration of Periya Olukkulam, the proprietors having consented to pay in perpetuity a tithe of the crops. An estimate amounting to Rs. 14,360 was submitted to the Central Irrigation Board and sanctioned, and a further apportionment of Rs. 2,052 was made to cover the estimate. It was only found possible to carry out about half the work before the close of the year, and application has been made to the Central Irrigation Board to bring forward the balance Rs. 7,299 for expenditure in 1894. It was also found necessary to submit a supplementary estimate for Rs. 2,354 for additional works which were found necessary when the work was in progress, and this was sanctioned against the apportionment for 1894.

Against the vote of Rs. 1,000 for urgent minor works, an estimate of Rs. 110 was sanctioned for re-filling slopes of bund of Vengalacheddikulam and Rs. 36 for small repairs to the bund of Vavuniya-Vilankulam, and the works were completed during the year.

Estimates were sanctioned for surveying, levelling, and examining the following tanks and villus in the Púnakari division of the Jaffna District, with a view to submit estimates for the restoration of the two tanks, and to utilize the three natural villus for irrigation purposes, viz.:—

	Rs.
Pallavarayakadu tank	200
Vannery	200
Kokkadayan, Malappu, Kavaikulam } Villus	200

The surveys of the tanks were completed, and the amounts voted were fully expended ; only Rs. 30 was expended on account of the villus, the work having been stopped for want of a surveyor. It was found necessary to get the special authority of the Central Irrigation Board to submit an estimate for the whole year for small surveys where urgently required, in the same way as a vote is allowed for urgent minor works, the money to be expended merely on the hire of coolies, the Superintendents of Village Tanks being now able to do the minor surveying work that may be required. An estimate for Rs. 500 was submitted and sanctioned, and according to the Provincial Engineer's report sections were taken of the following tanks :—Mamadu, Galkandamadu, Kanakarayankulam, and Kanukkeni, at a cost of Rs. 220·67.

On the upkeep estimate of Rs. 2,700, Rs. 1,644·64 were expended on the maintenance of all the restored tanks, Rs. 494·96 on the sluiced tanks, and Rs. 545·36 in dealing with leaks found in the bund of the restored tank Periakulam.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure incurred during the year :—

1893.	Amount for which Estimates were sanctioned in 1893. Rs.	c.	Amount expended. Rs.	c.
Amount apportioned for 1893, Rs. 32,052 ...	32,052	0	22,835	86
Amount sanctioned for urgent minor works, Rs. 1,000	146	0	144	22
Amount sanctioned against the vote for salaries and allowances	4,654	0	4,654	0
Amount sanctioned for irrigation surveys ...	1,329	54	650	78
Amount sanctioned for maintenance ...	2,700	0	2,684	96
Total ...	40,881	54	30,969	82

The restoration of the Giant's tank for the benefit of the people of the Mannár District, and of Kanukkeni for those of the Mullaittívu District, formed the subject of correspondence during the year, but no final decision was come to before its close.

The question of the payment of water-rate under the restored tanks in this Province also formed the subject of correspondence with Government and the Central Irrigation Board.

A good deal of work has been done by the villagers under the irrigation rules in clearing tank bunds, vaans, and vaan channels, under the supervision of the Superintendents of Village Tanks. The survey of the channels leading from the breaches of the Giant's tank to the several tanks below it in the Mantota division, and the taking of levels by the Superintendent of Village Tanks, referred to in the Report of 1892, were continued during the year 1893.

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the works brought forward in the Administration Report for 1892, provision has been made in the Supply Bills of 1893 and 1894 for the following :—

1893.	Rs.
Dispensary and residence for Medical Officer at Pallai	4,720
Erection of a lighthouse at Mandatívu	8,400
Flat tiling clerks' quarters at Vavuniya	2,425
North Central road	10,000
Kudiyiruppu-Karaichchi road, grant to Provincial Road Committee ...	5,000
Mannár-Madawachchi road	5,000
Sinking wells, Government Agent (annual vote)	1,500
Sinking wells, Public Works Department (annual vote)	1,500
Repairs to existing buildings	32,638
Re-tiling buildings at Vavuniya	5,000
1894.	
Re-tiling cooly hospital sheds	1,095
Extension of Mannár causeway	10,000
Improvement of Mankulam-Mullaittívu road culverts	5,000
Improvement of Vavuniya-Parayanalankulam road	5,000
Improvement of Mannár-Madawachchi road	5,000
Permanent rampart at the Elephant Pass causeway	3,300
Sinking wells (annual vote)	2,500
Repairs to existing buildings	27,570

There remain, therefore, yet to be provided for—

Further improvements, Central road	40,000
Do. Mannár-Madawachchi road	46,000
Do. Mánkulam-Mullaittívu road, including cost of repair of bridges washed away in 1882... ...	35,000
Do. Vavuniya-Horawapotana road	20,000
Do. Road from Vavuniya to Parayan Alankulam on the Mannár-Madawachchi road	13,400
Do. Elephant Pass causeway	26,700
Restoration of old Dutch dam road on the north of the peninsula ...	30,000
Reclamation of tidal flats in front of Karaiyúr, exclusive of prison labour (say)	20,000
Replacing dangerous wooden bridges in the peninsula of Jaffna with substantial iron bridges	200,000
Works in regard to hospitals other than Mántai	20,000
Markets other than Chunnákam	40,000
Sub-Collector's office, Vankálai	2,500
Sub-Collector's house, Mullaittívu	2,500
House for Assistant Agent, Mullaittívu	10,000
Experiments in regard to artesian wells (say)	5,000
For wells, an annual vote of Rs. 1,000 to	1,500
Extension of Mannár causeway (as submitted in the Administration Report of 1885) in the form of a bridge as far as Mannár, placing a drawbridge in the middle of the portion across the channel to admit of the passage of vessels	—
Landmark at Point Pedro	—
Professional inspection of the coast between Point Pedro and Valvedditurai, between Point Pedro and Kalkovalam, and at Kankésanturai ...	—
Water supply for Mannár town	—
Re tiling houses in Vavuniya	—
Conversion of present resthouse at Púnakari into a hospital ...	
A new resthouse at Púnakari	30,000
Medical Officer's quarters at Púnakari	
Hospital and Medical Officer's quarters at Kandavalai in Karaichchi ...	
Repair of roads in Karaichchi and Púnakari divisions	10,000
Improvement of the road from Putukkudiyiruppu to Karaichchi ...	—
Completing repairs of Fort at Mannár	—
Erection of a bridge across Kanakarayan-ár	—
Repairs of the buildings still remaining to be taken up	—
Permanent employment of a division of pioneers	—
Purchase of a dredger	—

To the above must now be added the following :—

Roads.

(1) Road from Tanniyuttu to Kallolunkan Puliyankulam on the Central road, called old trace, to Tanniyuttu joining new trace.
(2) Road from Pirámana Alankulam through the Maddu to Mántai in Mannár District.
(3) Grant to District Road Committee, Vavuniya, for upkeep of relief roads opened in 1893
(4) Opening of streets in Kankésanturai.
(5) Coast road to Mannár and on to Marichchikaddi.

Buildings.

(6) Resthouse, Jaffna
(7) General Hospital, Mannar.
(8) Repair of Jaffna Fort.*

Quay, Lighthouse, &c.

(9) Improvement of the port of Jaffna by the erection of a quay.
(10) Steel mast, lantern, and light for Kovilam Point.
(11) Steel mast, lantern, and light for Point Pedro.†

Of these I would recommend provision being made on account of Public Works as follows in 1895 :—

I.—*Roads, Bridges, &c.*

	Rs.
(1) I believe that a small sum should be allowed in addition to the upkeep for raising the Central road in some parts, as for instance between Vavuniya and Iratperiyakulam, and supplying additional culverts, say a sum of	10,000

The Central road having now been metalled, the improvement of the following roads should be steadily taken in hand until they have been supplied with bridges and culverts and made into good gravelled roads :—

(2) Improvement of the road from Mankulam on the Central road to Mullaittivu	10,000
(3) Restoration of bridges on the above road washed away in 1892 ...	20,000
(4) The road from Tanniyuttu to Kallolunkan Puliyankulam on Central road, called old trace, to Tanniyuttu joining new trace ...	5,000

From Tanniyuttu to Mullaittivu the portion of the road is common to the old and new trace.

(5) Bridges across Kanakarayan-ár at Parantan old trace to Mullaittivu ...	20,000
(6) Improvement of the road from Vavuniya to Parayan Alankulam on the Mannár-Madawachchi road	5,000
(7) Improvement of the Mannár-Madawachchi road	10,000
(8) Improvement of the road from Vavuniya to Horavapotana ...	5,000

Only 6 miles of this is in the Vavuniya District, and this section is now a good gravelled road. The section in the North-Central Province should be improved so as to render communication between Vavuniya and Trincomalee easy.

(9) Repairs to roads in Karaichchi and Púnakari divisions ...	5,000
(10) Grant-in-aid road from Putukudiyiruppu to Karaichchi ...	5,000

This road should be proclaimed a principal road.

(11) The road from Pirímana Alankulam through the Maddu to Mantota in Mannár should also be proclaimed a principal road and gradually improved. This might be converted into a gravelled road at comparatively small cost	5,000
(12) Grant to District Road Committee, Vavuniya, for upkeep of relief roads opened in 1893	700
(13) Improvement to Mannár causeway	10,000
(14) Opening of streets in Kankésanturai	2,500‡
(15) Coast road to Mannár and on to Marichchikaddi	5,000

II.—*Buildings.*

(16) The repairs of the buildings still remaining to be taken up should be provided for, including Sub-Collector's quarters, Point Pedro, Fort Hammonheil, the jail, &c.	20,000
(17) Re-tiling buildings at Vavuniya with Cannanore tiles ...	5,000
(18) Jaffna resthouse. In reference to the large number of resthouses and maddams in the Province kept up by the Committee, I would ask that the Government do assist the Provincial Road Committee in repairing and improving the resthouse in the town (in part)	5,000
(19) The matter of providing a new house for the Assistant Agent, Mullaittivu, and converting the present residence into office and out-houses for the clerks, should, I think, receive attention. I would recommend that the whole line of houses, including Assistant Agent's residence and resthouse, being converted into houses for the clerks, and a new residence, resthouse, and office being erected near the Custom house on a site pointed out by me to the Director of Public Works in 1886—for house	7,500
(20) The provision for hospital accommodation in Púnakari, as before recommended by me, should, I believe, be taken up, viz.:— Conversion of present resthouse at Púnakari into a hospital ... A new resthouse at Púnakari ... ... Medical Officer's quarters at Púnakari	15,000
(21) General Hospital, Mannar, in accordance with scheme recently submitted	17,000
(22) Repairs to Fort, Jaffna	2,000

III.—*Dredger, Quay, Lighthouse, Wells, &c.*

(23) Purchase of a dredger	20,000

The dredging of the channels should, in the interests of the people of the Northern Province, be taken up in a systematic and efficient manner.

The channel between Mannár and the mainland should, I believe, receive early attention, as I am given to understand that the Ceylon Steamship Company is about to run a steamer between Mannár and Jaffna. If this

---

* A sum of Rs. 2,000 is allowed to the Director of Public Works this year (1894) for this work, and it is proposed to vote a similar sum annually till the work is completed.

† In place of the landmark before proposed.

‡ Rs. 2,500 has been allowed by Government this year, and the Provincial Road Committee have voted another Rs. 2,500. With an additional grant of Rs 2,500 by Government all that is required could be done.

channel were dredged, as I believe it could be, to admit of such a steamer going through during the south-west monsoon, daily communication could be kept up between Kalpitiya and Jaffna.

		Rs.
(24)	Improvement of the port of Jaffna by the erection of a quay in front of the grain shed and up to the watch hut at the old cemetery is also a work much needed and should now be taken in hand, say, in part ...	20,000
(25)	Steel mast, lantern, and light for Kovilam Point	3,000
(26)	Steel mast, lantern, and light for Point Pedro	3,000
(27)	For wells, the usual vote of	1,500

In regard to dredging the channel and the improvements of roads, I beg to invite attention to what I submitted in the Report for 1891 in regard to the want of a proper dredger and a division of pioneers for the Northern Province.

ABSTRACT OF PROPOSALS FOR WORKS FOR 1895.

Roads.

	Rs.
Improvement of the Central road	10,000
Do. road from Mankulam on Central road to Mullaittívu ...	10,000
Do road from Tanniyuttu to Kallolunkan Puliyankulam ...	5,000
Do. road from Vavuniya to Parayan Alankulam ...	5,000
Do. Mannár-Mudawachchi road	10,000
Do. road from Vavuniya to Horowapotana ...	5,000
Do. roads in Karaichchi and Púnakari divisions ...	5,000
Do. road from Putukkudiyiruppu to Karaichchi ...	5,000
Do. road from Pirámana Alankulam through Maddu to Mantota	5,000
Upkeep of relief roads in Vavuniya	700
Opening of streets in Kankésanturai	2,500
Coast road to Mannár and on to Marichchukaddi	5,000

Bridges.

Restoration of bridges washed away in 1882	20,000
Bridges across Kanakarayan-ár	20,000
Improvements to Mannár causeway	10,000

Buildings.

Repairs to Sub-Collector's quarters, Point Pedro, Fort Hammonheil, the jail, and other buildings still remaining to be taken up	20,000
Re-tiling buildings at Vavuniya	5,000
Resthouse, Jaffna, in part	5,000
A new house for the Assistant Agent, Mullaittívu	7,500
A hospital, &c., in Púnakari	15,000
General hospital, Mannár	17,000
Repair of Fort, Jaffna, in part	2,000

Dredger, Quay, Lighthouse, Wells, &c.

Purchase of a dredger	20,000
Erection of a quay in front of grain shed, Jaffna, in part	20,000
Steel mast, lantern, and light for Kovilam Point	3,000
Steel mast, lantern, and light for Point Pedro	3,000
For wells	1,500

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO IRRIGATION WORKS.

The following have been brought forward in the Administration Reports for several years:—

Jaffna District.

(1)	The Karaichchi scheme (Mr. Parker's) Rs. 1,000,000 ...		Karaichchi Division
(2)	Restoration of Pallavarayenkadu	Surveyed	Púnakari Division
(3)	Restoration of Vannery	Surveyed	Púnakari Division
(4)	Damming up the waters of the three villus, Kokkadyan, Kavaikulam, and Malappu, for the irrigation of the fields of Púnakari, Nallur, and Alankeni	Partly surveyed	Púnakari Division

Mannar District.

(5) The larger scheme in connection with the Giant's tank (Mr. Parker's) Rs. 1,000,000
(6) The smaller scheme in connection with the Giant' tank (Mr. Parker's) Rs. 600,000

Vavuniya District.

(7)	Restoration of Vavuniya tank	Restored
(8)	Restoration of Mamadu	Restored
(9)	Restoration of Mandukkoddai	Restored
(10)	Restoration of Iratperiyakulam	Restored
(11)	Restoration of Maha Rambaikkulam	Restored
(12)	Restoration of Vengalachcheddikulam	Restored
(13)	Restoration of Pavetkulam and sister tank Periya Olukkulam	Modified scheme for partial restoration of Periya Olukkulam now being carried out

(14) Maruthamadu	Surveys, plans, and estimates submitted
(15) Pumadu	
(16) Puvarasenkulam	
(17) Mathavuvaithakulam	
(18) Erupôtana	Surveyed
(19) Kardiyankulam	
(20) Vavvalai	
(21) Pirappamadu	
(22) Nainamadu	
(23) Mahakachchelkodi	
(24) Chemamadu	
(25) Kathankulam	
(26) Vavunikkulam	
(27) Periyapandichurichan	

Mullaittivu District.

(28) Restoration of Kanakarayenkulam	Restored
(29) Restoration of Periyakulam	Restored
(30) Tannimurippu (Mr. Parker's) Rs. 95,000 ...	Surveys and estimates submitted
(31) Pandara Iluppaikulam or Alaikallupoddakulam ...	Surveyed
(32) Anaivilunthan	
(33) Kanukkeni	Plans and estimate and modified scheme and estimate submitted
(34) Nanthikadel scheme.	
(35) The gradual sluicing of all village tanks on which the people are themselves doing the earthwork.	

I pointed out in former reports that it was not likely that—

(1) The Karaichchi scheme ;
(5) The larger scheme in connection with the Giant's tank ;
(6) The smaller scheme in connection with the Giant's tank ; and
(30) Tannimurippu*

would be taken up by Government for some years to come, and that I was of opinion, for reasons given in my report for 1889, that No. 34, Nanthikadel, was not a scheme that Government should take up, and the restoration of No. 33, Kanukkeni, would be much more useful to the people of Mullaittivu.

Surveys have been made of No. 2, Pallavarayenkadu tank ; No. 3, Vannery tank ; No. 18, Erupotana ; No. 19, Karadiyankulam ; No. 20, Vavvalai ; and No. 31, Pandara Iluppaikkulam or Alaikkallupoddakulam ; and the survey of No. 4, Kokkadayan, Malappu, and Kavaikulam villus, has been partly done.

The following :—

(7) Vavuniya tank	(11) Maha Rambaikulam
(8) Mamadu	(12) Vengalachcheddikulam
(9) Mandukkoddai	(28) Kanakarayenkulam
(10) Iratperiakulam	(29) Periyakulam

have, as remarked, been restored, and No. 13, Periya Olukkulam, is now being restored on a modified scheme.

Plans and estimates have been drawn up and submitted for the restoration of—

(14) Maruthamadu	(16) Puvarasenkulam
(15) Pumadu	(17) Mathavuvaithakulam

but the estimates are so high that the Provincial Irrigation Board have not been in a position, in the existing circumstances and condition of the Wanni, to bring these works forward.

The proprietors of No. 16, Puvarasenkulam, have declined the assistance of Government, and are repairing the bund themselves. The proprietors of No. 15, Pumadu, and No. 31, Pandara, Iluppaikulam or Alaikalluppoddakulam, are now somewhat backward in accepting the aid of Government. In the case of No. 19, Karadyankulam, the survey proved unfavourable. As regards Anaivilunthan, it was proposed to restore the tank for the benefit of the people of Putukkudiyiruppu, who are, however, now opposed to the scheme.

Nothing has been done as yet in regard to—

(21) Pirappamadu	(25) Kathankulam
(22) Nainamadu	(26) Vavunikkulam
(23) Mahakachchelkodi	(27) Periyapandichurichan
(24) Chemamadu†	

In regard to the sluicing of village tanks, I have to remark that in all 231 tanks were provided with cement pipe sluices, 13 with Molesworth's, 23 with iron pipe sluices, and 1 with Jackson's sluice, in the Province.

Plans and estimates for the restoration of No. 33, Kanukkeni, were submitted to the Central Irrigation Board. The Board ordered a modified plan and estimate to be made, which was accordingly done by the Director of Public Works. The matter of the restoration of the tank on the modified scheme and estimate is under consideration by the Central Irrigation Board. It is hoped that the work of restoration of the tank will be shortly taken up.

The partial restoration of the Giant's tank has been the subject of much correspondence. Mr. Parker was requested to submit a modified scheme and estimate, and an estimate amounting to Rs 282,460 was submitted to the Central Irrigation Board.‡

---

* See following note on this tank.

† This tank now being taken up by Sinhalese.

‡ When drafting this report I received intimation that the modified scheme has been approved by the Central Irrigation Board, and the estimate amounting to Rs. 282,460 sanctioned, and that the work will be at once taken in hand.

In regard to No. 2 Pallavarayenkadu, No. 3 Vannery, No. 4 Kokkadayan, Kavaikulam, and Malappu villus, I wrote as follows in the Administration Report for 1890 :—

As regards the Púnakari division of the Jaffna District I beg to invite attention to the annexed copy of diary entries made during a circuit of that division in December last, and to urge that the matter of restoring and carrying out certain irrigation works in that division be taken up as minor works by the Central Irrigation Board They are the following :—

The restoration of Vannery and Pallavarayankadu tanks.

The construction of a spill in the eastern end of Malappu villu, to prevent the waters of Malappu, Kokkadayan, and Kavaikulam villus escaping into the sea.

It is believed that if this work were carried out a sufficient supply of water could be retained in these villus for the irrigation of the fields of Púnakari, Nallur, and Alankeni.

As regards No. 30, Tannimurippu, I beg to invite attention to what I wrote in my Administration Report for 1892 as follows :—

Kumilamunai, June 28, 1892.

I am now quite satisfied that the restoration of the tank, so far as suggested by Mr. Parker in his report, is a work that should be undertaken by Government as an experiment, if it desires to promote immigration from the peninsula to the Wanni District; and it was to obtain information to admit of my forming an opinion on this point that I have visited Kumilamunai and the tank. I do not know of any work so likely to attract settlers from the peninsula. Kumilamunai is already a flourishing village of Tamils, who originally came from the Tenmáradchi division; the climate is much like that of many parts of the peninsula; the soil is well adapted for the growth of all the products dear to the Jaffna Tamils, viz., palmirah, cocoanut, mango, orange, lime, jak, tobacco, paddy, and dry grain; there are fine pasture grounds in the neighbourhood for cattle and sheep; fish can be obtained in abundance from the sea close by; and for eight months of the year communication by sea is easy with the ports of the peninsula and Chemmalai, about 7 miles off on the coast. Mr. Parker has, however, in his report entered fully into all the advantages the Tannimurippu scheme holds out to the people of the peninsula, and which, I believe, many of them would avail themselves of if Government would take the matter up in earnest, restore the tank, hold out inducement to the people of the peninsula to settle under it, and leave them to do so. The Jaffna Tamil is reluctant to go to Kaláwewa and other places inland, which he looks on as hotbeds of fever, and where he is cut off as it were from home and its associations. This would not be the case in regard to Tannimurippu and Kumilamunai, where he would be in a country and climate very like his own, and amongst his own race, and within easy distance of his own people.

Kanukkeni, Tannimurippu, and Kuruntankulam should, I believe, be restored by Government as one great scheme for promoting immigration from the peninsula: I feel convinced that all that is at present required could be carried out for Rs. 80,000. This and the Giant's tank scheme, on the west, are the two schemes which, I believe, would promote immigration from the peninsula.

Applications have been made by the people for the restoration of Munayenmadu, near Vavuniya, an old breached tank under which the applicants proposed to purchase 200 acres, and to pay water-rate if the tank be restored.

The proprietors of Kalnaddinakulam in Vavuniya and Kodalikkallu in Mullaittívu have also asked that their tanks may be repaired on their undertaking to pay water-rate or tithe.

Some people of Vavuniya and Irambaikulam have also applied for the restoration of an old abandoned tank (Samalankulam) near Vavuniya. They undertake to purchase 200 acres of land and pay water-rate if the tank be restored.

The restoration of the tank is, however, opposed by the Ratémahatmayá on behalf of the people of Iratperiyakulam, who states that the restoration of Samalankulam would cut off their water supply.

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Irrigation Board these tanks will be inspected and reported on by the Provincial Engineer and the Chief Surveyor, Northern Province.

The bund of Kurai tank in the Huppaikkadavaipattu of the Mannár District, reported on by Mr. Parker, was cleared, and a survey is now being made of that tank.

Estimates have been called for for sluicing 31 tanks in the Vavuniya and Mullaittívu Districts with Molesworth's sluices. It is hoped that the estimate will be shortly submitted and the work put in hand.

The restoration of the Giant's tank has been decided on, and the matter of restoring Kanukkeni will, it is hoped, be decided on in the course of two months.

The work sanctioned on the Giant's tank disposes of schemes Nos. 5 and 6, at any rate for many years to come.

The restoration of—

Tannimurippu	Munayenmadu
Kurai	Maruthamadu
Kodalikkallu	Mathavuvaithakulam
Kalnaddinakulam	Erupotana

tanks should now, I believe, engage attention, as also the sluicing of the village tanks with Molesworth's or iron pipe sluices till all are supplied with sluices.

The proprietors of fields in the Musali pattu of the Mannár District have asked that a scheme for supplying their tanks on the south with water from the Aruvi-ar, in connection with the Giant's tank scheme for supplying tanks in the Mántai and Nannaddan pattus on the north of that river, may be carried out on the same conditions as to payment of water-rate or tithe as have been consented to by the proprietors of lands in Mántota and Nannaddan in regard to the restoration of the Giant's tank. This work must stand over, however, until the completion of the works in the Giant's tank.

A few Sinhalese have settled under a tank, Periakaddu, west of Vavuniya, and have asked that the tank be restored on the condition that they will pay a perpetual rate of Re. 1 an acre. The tank is a fine one; the existing settlement is, however, too small to warrant any heavy expenditure on the tank. The people say that they will purchase more land and induce some of their friends to settle under the tank and purchase lands. If they do this, and a fair extent is purchased, the work is one that should be taken up.

There is another Periakaddu on the Mannar-Madawachchi road near Parianalankulam, between the 26th and 27th mileposts, an old abandoned breached tank, the bund of which has been recently cleared as a relief work. If the people in the neighbourhood will come forward, as they say they will, and purchase land under this tank and pay water-rate, it is also a work that should be taken up by Government.

LEGISLATION.

The following is what I submitted in my Administration Report for 1891 :—

Of the recommendations that have been made from time to time under this head the following yet remain to be provided for, viz. :—

(1) The revision of the Schedule System and Thésawalamai.
(2) The revision of the Marriage Ordinance in reference to the judgment of the Supreme Court appearing in Vol. V., No. 3, page 9, of the Supreme Court Circular.

The matter of the Schedule System and the Thésawalamai has, as remarked in the report for 1890, been the subject of correspondence with Government, and requires the immediate attention of Government.

PUBLIC WORKS OR ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES WHICH MOST OCCUPY ATTENTION.

Public Works.

The improvements of the means of communication within the Province and with other Provinces, more especially the improvement of the Central road by raising it in some parts, as for instance between Vavuniya and Iratperiyakulam, and supplying additional culverts, and of the Mankulam-Mullaittívu, Mannar-Madawachchi, Vavuniya-Parayan Alankulam, and the Vavuniya-Horowapatana roads.

The steady carrying out of irrigation works, more especially the repairs of village tanks.

The establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in the more remote divisions of the Province.

In a sanitary point of view, the sinking annually of wells until each village or group of villages is supplied with a good well.

Dredging of the channels in the neighbourhood of the peninsula of Jaffna and the channel at Mannár, and the improvement of Kayts harbour and its approaches, and the construction of a quay at Jaffna.

Administrative Measures.

The revision of the Schedule System and of the Thésawalamai.

The doing away with the uncertainty that now exists as to which law, the Thésawalamai or the Matrimonial Rights Ordinance, No. 15 of 1876, really prevails in the Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya Districts.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

In my Administration Report for 1892 I entered fully into the medical requirements of the Province as regards hospitals and dispensaries and resting-places or maddams for the sick taken to the dispensaries, and pointed out how far they had been met.

I gave a list of all the hospitals and dispensaries in the Province, and submitted for consideration my own proposals and those of the Assistant Agents for additional hospitals and dispensaries. They were as follows :—

Jaffna District.

Hospitals at Púnakari, Palai, Kandávalai.

A dispensary has been erected at Palai ; Púnakari and Kandávalai are still unprovided for.

Mullaittívu District.

Hospital for parangi at Putukkudiyiruppu.
Dispensaries at Tunukkai and Metkumulai.
Parangi hospital at Kokkilai.

No provision has yet been made for these.

The Assistant Agent, Mannár, recommended that dispensaries should be provided at Vankálai and Pésálai, so that the villagers could get medical treatment without resorting to the immigrant hospitals and dispensaries.

He has also recently recommended the establishment of dispensaries at Attimoddai and Illuppaikadavai.

I would again recommend the erection of resting sheds at all the dispensaries, and the erection by degrees of permanent buildings in places where dispensaries have turned out a success.

A scheme for a general hospital at Mannár, which is very much needed, has been submitted to Government for consideration.

NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

From the 24th to 28th January attended on His Excellency the Governor on his visit to the Jaffna and Mannár Districts.

From the 29th January to 11th February made a circuit in the Mannár and Vavuniya Districts in connection with the failure of crops, and the reports of distress, and for the purpose of inspecting roads, cooly sheds, and the resthouses in course of erection along the immigrant route, and Kurai and other tanks in connection with proposals for irrigation works.

On March 5th proceeded to Iranamadu, in reference to a report received to the effect that a chetah had killed a horsekeeper employed by the coach contractor and severely injured a cooly employed on the road.

Left for Mullaittívu on the 26th March and arrived there on 28th to settle salvage claims on account of the stranded brig "Madras," and returned to Jaffna *viâ* Vavuniya on the 31st.

On 17th April proceeded to Pallai to make inquiry into an assault on the District Engineer, Mr. Bellamy.

On the 2nd June crossed over in a schooner to Tondi to inspect the new steel light mast recently erected there in reference to the proposal to erect a similar light mast at Mandativu. From Tondi went on to Adrampatam and returned to Jaffna on the 5th.

From the 5th to 9th June was engaged in making inquiries into a post office robbery.

From 11th June to 20th July made a circuit in the Mullaittívu and Vavuniya Districts and in the Púnakari division of the Jaffna District, inspecting buildings, tanks, villages, roads, &c.

Proceeded to the Durbar at Colombo on 11th August, and returned to Jaffna on the 25th September after inspecting the immigration establishments at Paumben and the new resthouses in course of erection on the Mannár-Madawáchchi road, and visiting Dêlft and Eluvativu.

Between 8th and 22nd October proceeded by sea to Mullaittívu in reference to the sale of lands under the restored tank Pêriyakulam and the exhibition of a light from the new iron beacon at Mullaittívu, and returned by sea visiting Point Pedro, Delft, and Mandativu.

The business connected with the working of the regular and rural police under the new system, the enforcement of the rules framed under the Irrigation Ordinance, and the duties required of me as President of the Provincial Irrigation Board, and the enforcement of the new system of jail discipline, engaged much of my time.

CRIME AND CATTLE STEALING.

The Province was not free from serious crime : three cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder occurred.

The accused in one case was tried before the District Court and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment; in another the accused was tried by the Supreme Court at the second sessions of 1893 and sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment; and in the third the accused pleaded guilty before the Supreme Court at the first sessions of 1894 and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

One very serious case of gang robbery occurred in Paranthan. The ringleader, an influential man of Chávakachchéri who owns paddy lands at Paranthan, was, with some of his gang, put on his trial at the first sessions of 1894, and managed to get an acquittal.

Three alleged cases of rape fell through—one was committed for trial before the Supreme Court, the other two were not even committed.

A cowardly assault was made on Mr. Bellamy, the District Engineer at Pallai, when returning to Jaffna. Seven of the gang were put on their trial before the Supreme Court for riot, and five were convicted ; one of the accused, a horsekeeper, is still at large.

The Secretary of the District Court of Mannár was committed for trial before the Supreme Court at the first sessions of 1893 for receiving bribes. He was, however, acquitted.

As regards cattle stealing, I have to repeat the remarks made by me in my Administration Report of 1886 :—

> As regards cattle stealing, although I believe it prevails to some extent, more especially in the remote parts of the Province where the natural features of the country afford facilities for the removal of cattle without detection, it is by no means so prevalent as it was some years ago. The Assistant Government Agent of Vavuniya attributes this in a great measure to the enforcement of the system of cattle sale certificates, which, if strictly carried out everywhere, he believes, would be an almost absolute check on cattle stealing. It has been enforced in this Province for some time. What is now required is that the payment of a fee to the police vidháns for granting cattle sale certificates should be legalized.

EVENTS OF INTEREST OR IMPORTANCE.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Macneal, A.D.C., and Mr. Gerald Browne, Private Secretary, visited Jaffna for the second time. His Excellency on this occasion came by sea in the ss. Lady Gordon, which anchored off Mandativu at 5 P.M. of the 24th January. Landed immediately and was received by the Government officers, headmen, and clergy of the different missions and others in the pandal erected opposite the Customs. His Excellency and suite then proceeded to Queen's House.

On the 25th January visited the jail in the morning, received visitors between 2 and 4 P.M., and then proceeded to visit the Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and the Church Mission establishments, including the Convent. Also inspected the kachchéri and went round the proposed site of the railway station.

On the 26th January visited Kankésanturai in the forenoon and inspected the buildings there. Reached Point Pedro at 2 P.M. (after visiting Valluvedditurai on the way) and was received there by the Police Magistrate, Customs officers, and a large assemblage of people. Inspected the Puloli Government hospital and returned to Jaffna *viâ* Putur.

On the 27th morning visited the Friend-in-need Society hospital, Grand bazaar, resthouse, and the Custom-house. At noon received a deputation of the Jaffna Railway Committee, and at 2 P.M. started for Kayts and reached that place at 4 P.M., and was received there by the Magistrate, Customs officers, headmen, and a large concourse of people. His Excellency and suite then embarked on the ss. Lady Gordon at sunset and proceeded *viâ* Paumben and landed at the South Bar at 10 A.M. on the 28th. Proceeded thence to Mannár, where, after a reception by the officers, headmen, and the inhabitants in a pandal, His Excellency inspected the Fort and other public buildings and then returned at 4 P.M. to the steamer, which steamed at once to Colombo.

Mr. Tocke, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, was removed to Colombo, and was succeeded by Captain Walker on the 12th January, 1893.

A. Paul, Mudaliyár, Chief Interpreter of the Kachchéri, died on the 14th January.

L. Gasparpillai, Mudaliyár, Adigár of Mannár, died on the 15th January.

Mr. Alvis, Acting Police Magistrate of Jaffna, returned to Colombo on the 30th January.

An experimental garden was opened at Vavuniya on the 31st January.

An elephant fell (in January) accidentally into an abandoned well at Alankulam, in Tunukkai in the Mullaittívu District, and died. The carcase emitted a bad smell and it was burnt, which caused the death of ten crocodiles which were devouring it.

A green light was exhibited on the 1st February from the newly erected lighthouse at Kankésanturai, the first lighthouse in the Northern Province.

On the 12th February at Iranamadu a chetah killed a horsekeeper employed by the coach contractor and severely injured a cooly employed on the road, who subsequently died in the hospital. The animal was ultimately shot in the leg and disappeared.

Mr. W. G. Haines, Assistant Collector of Customs, and for a time Acting Office Assistant, proceeded to Tangalla as District Judge of that place, and Mr. G. W. Woodhouse, of the Subordinate Civil Service, succeeded him as Assistant Collector on the 17th February.

Mr. Vane, the Assistant Postmaster-General, came on a tour of inspection on the 23rd February.

The brig "Madras," with a cargo of rice and paddy for Jaffna, grounded on the Mullaittívu shoal on the night of the 4th March. She was abandoned by her crew and brought in to Mullaittívu in a leaky condition by a man of Point Pedro, assisted by fishermen of Mullaittívu. She was ultimately brought in to Kayts.

The Lord Bishop of Colombo paid a visit to Jaffna on the 12th March.

Mr. E. M. de C. Short, Assistant Agent of Mullaittívu and Vavuniya, was transferred to Kalutura, and Mr. E. F. Hopkins succeeded him on 5th April.

Mr. F. Bowes assumed duties as Office Assistant, Jaffna Kachchéri, on the 13th April.

Mr. B. Constantine assumed duties as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, on the 14th April.

On the 22nd April a Moorman, a panikkan (elephant-catcher) of Musáli, in the Mannár District, was killed by an elephant at Pokkar Wanni in Merkumúlai of the Vavuniya District.

Mr. Lee, Acting District Judge, Jaffna, proceeded to Galle as Acting District Judge on 10th May.

Mr. Tampu, Crown Proctor, was appointed on 11th May to act as District Judge till the arrival of Mr. Conolly.

The Jaffna Branch of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, was finally closed on the 6th June and the bank building sold for Rs. 14,000.

Loss of a registered packet containing Rs. 600, sent from the Post Office, Jaffna, to the Post Office, Chavakachchéri, on 6th June 1893.

Mr. P. W. Conolly returned from leave and resumed duties as District Judge, Jaffna, on 9th June.

Mr. Reid, Acting Principal Collector of Customs, came on a tour of inspection on the 23rd June.

As usual the following annual festivals, which attracted a number of pilgrims, were conducted in July, viz. :—

The Roman Catholic festival of St. Mary of the Rosary at Sleyna Marutha Madu in the Vavuniya District. The number of pilgrims who assembled there was estimated at 12,000, and the number of carts at 300.

The Roman Catholic festival of St. Sebastian at Puthumadam in the Pachchilaipali division of the Jaffna District.

The Roman Catholic festival of St. James at Kilali in the Pachchilaipali division of the Jaffna District.

The Hindu festival at Nainativu in The Islands division of the Jaffna District.

Mr. Bellamy, the District Engineer, was transferred to Colombo on the 31st August.

The island of Delft was again created a Maniagar's division on the 1st September.

M. Seemampillai, Mudaliyár, Adigár of Musáli and Nanaddan in the Mannár District, died on the 10th September.

Mr. C. Arunasalam, Sub-Collector of Kankésanturai, died on the 12th September.

A serious carriage accident occurred on the 29th September at Point Pedro, which resulted in the death of the Rev. Mr. Newham, of the Wesleyan Mission.

Mr. P. Arunachalam, Registrar-General, visited Jaffna on a tour of inspection on the 29th September.

A steel mast, from which a red light is to be exhibited, was placed in position on the 30th September on the southern point of Mandativu.

The mast of the ss. Indus, which stranded on the Mullaittívu shoal in 1885, disappeared in a gale on the 5th November. There is nothing now to mark the site of the wreck, which appears to be gradually sinking into the sand.

A plague of caterpillars in paddy fields broke out in the middle of November.

A few cases of cholera occurred at Vankalai on the 5th December.

The site of the ancient temple of Tirukkechuram was sold on the 13th December for Rs. 3,100. It was purchased on behalf of the Hindus by a Nattuccottai Chetty.

His Lordship Dr. Melizan, Bishop of Jaffna, having succeeded His Grace the Archbishop of Colombo, Dr. Bonjean, and His Lordship Dr. Joulain having been appointed Bishop of Jaffna, the latter arrived here on the 15th December.

The Lord Bishop of Colombo paid a second visit to Jaffna on the 29th December.

Mr. Mantell, the Acting Surveyor-General, visited Jaffna on the 29th December.

The survey of the railway trace within the Province was completed in December.

The metalling of the Central road was completed in December.

A new telegraph cable was received in the latter part of the year and laid between Arialai and Kalmunai.

OLD RECORDS OF INTEREST.

Whilst looking over a number of old records, mostly on loose sheets of paper, I came on three returns prepared for Mr. Dyke, which, I think, would be of interest if preserved, viz. :—

1. A list of wages of labourers at harvest times in 1842.
2. A list of coolies and artificers as per Engineer's estimates from 1834 to 1841.
3. A list of Kachchéri estimates from 1829 to 1834.

4 and 5. To these I have added for purposes of comparison similar statements showing the prices of labour in 1891.

Jaffna Kachchéri,
April 30, 1894.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

ANNEXURES.

1.—Wages of Labourers at Harvest Times in 1842.

(The rate is in fanams. A fanam is equal to a penny and a half, or 6¼ cents.)

Jaffna	Vannarponnai	...	2½ fanams a day
			2 do. and a meal, which would cost 1 fanam
	Moors' pay	...	3 do. and no meal
	Chundikkuli	...	2 do. and sometimes meal is given, and at other times nothing
	Nallur	...	2½ do.
Valikámam West		...	1½ do. and food twice, which would cost 1¼ = 2¾ fanams
			1¾ do. and food twice, which would cost 1 = 2¾ fanams
			2 do. and food twice, which would cost 1¼ = 3¼ fanams
Valikámam North...		...	1 lacham of paddy and no food
Uduvil ...		...	2 fanams and food once
Valikámam East ...		...	2 do and food = 1 fanam = 3 fanams
Tenmarádchi ...		...	3 measures paddy and food
			4 measures paddy and food
			2 fanams and food — ¾ fanam = 2¾ fanams
			1½ do. and food — ½ fanam = 2 fanams
Islands ...		...	1½ do. and food
			3 measures of paddy and food
Vadamirádchi ...		...	2 do. and food } no money payment
			3 do. do. }

2.—Rates of Pay on Engineer's Estimates.

(The rate is in shillings and pence.)

	Cooly.	Peon.	Overseer.	1st Class Carpenter.	2nd Class Carpenter.	3rd Class Carpenter.	1st Class Mason.	2nd Class Mason.	Blacksmith.	Painter.	Sawyer.	Stone-cutter.
	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1835	3	4½	1 4	1 0	1 0	—	1 0	9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1836	3	4½	1 0	1 0	0 9	—	1 0	—	1 0	—	1 0	1 0
1837	3	4½	1 4	1 0	0 9	—	1 0	9	1 0	—	—	—
1838	3	4½	1 0	1 0	0 9	—	1 0	9	1 0	—	—	—
1839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1840	3	4½	1 6	1 6	1 0	9	1 6	9	1 0	1 0	—	—
1841	3	4½	1 6	1 6	1 0	9	1 6	9	1 0	1 0	—	—
	4½	—	2 0*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 6	—	—
	—	—	3 0*†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1834	3	4½	1 3	1 0	1 0	—	1 0	9	1 0	1 0	—	—
	2¼	—	0 9	—	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1 0	—	0 6‡	—	—	4½‡	0 9	—	—	—
	—	—	0 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Out of the District.
† In one estimate for road in Jaffna this is allowed. ‡ 3rd Class.

3.—Rates of Pay on Kachchéri Estimates.

(The rate is in shillings and pence.)

	Cooly.	Peon.	Overseer.	1st Class Carpenter.	2nd Class Carpenter.	3rd Class Carpenter.	1st Class Mason.	2nd Class Mason.	Blacksmith.
	d. d.	d. d. d.	s. s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	
1829	— 3	— — —	— 1 6*	0 9	7½	6	1 6	9	—
1830	†4½ 3	— — —	— 1 6	0 9	7½	6	—	9	—
1831	†4½ 3	— — —	— 1 6	0 9	7½	6	1 0	9‡	—
1832	2¼ 3	3¼ 3 4½	1 1 6	—	7½	6	—	9	
1833	†4½ 3	3 3¼ 4½	— 1 6	—	—	6	1 0	9	—
1834	†4½ —	— — —	— 1 6	1 6	—	6	—	9	—
	— —	— — —	—	0 9	—	—	—	—	—

* This was the mastry or others who used to superintend works.
† This was for some particular work. ‡ 7½*d.* 3rd Class.

10th May, 1842.

4.—Wages of Labourers at Harvest Times in 1894.

(The rate is in cents.)

Maniakar's Division.		Daily Wages. Hire paid in Money or Grain.	Number of Meals given.	Total Money Value.
Jaffna	Moors' pay	30 to 36 cents	None	30 to 36 cents
	Vannarponnai, Chundikkuli, Nallur	25 cents	2 meals	34 cents
Valikámam East		12 to 18 cents	1 meal	18 to 24 cents
Valikámam North		15 to 18 cents	do.	21 to 24 cents
Valikámam West		18 to 25 cents	do.	24 to 31 cents
Tenmarádchi		25 cents	do.	31 cents
Vadamarádchi West		18 cents	do.	24 cents
Karaichchi		6 quarts paddy	do.	42 cents
Pachchilaipali		do.	do.	42 cents
Púnakari		do.	do.	42 cents
Islands		15 to 25 cents	do.	21 to 31 cents

5.—Schedule of Prices of Labour for the Northern Province during 1894.

(The rate is in rupees and cents)

	In and about the Town of Jaffna.	In the Peninsula. In other Stations.	In the Peninsula. Pallai District from 180 to 167th mileposts, North Central road.	In the Peninsula. While at work in Water.	In Mainland.
Government Workmen at sanctioned Rates.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Hired labour Overseers at rates not exceeding per day...	2 50*	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 50
Do. Clerks do. ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	1 50
Do. Artificers do. ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 50
Do. Bookbinders do. ...	0 50	0 50	0 50	—	0 50
Do. Sub-Overseers do. ...	0 38	0 42	0 50	0 45	0 75
Do. Coolies do. ...	0 20	0 25	0 25 to 0 36	0 30	0 36 to 0 42
Do. Carts do. ...	0 75	1 0	1 0 to 1 12	—	1 25 to 1 50
Do. Boats without men do. ...	—	—	0 75	0 75	1 0
Do. Boatmen do. ...	—	—	0 33	0 30	0 30
Do. Orderlies and Peons do. ...	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40
Do. Watchers do. ...	0 25	0 36	0 36	—	0 36
Do. Store Coolies do. ...	0 40	0 40	0 40	—	0 40
Do. Surveyors do. ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	—	5 0 †
Do. Survey Overseers do. ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	1 0
Do. Chainmen and staff instrument bearers do.	0 50	0 50	0 50	—	0 50
Do. Survey Coolies do. ...	0 37	0 37	0 37	—	0 37

* Only one overseer at this rate.

† Including Sunday pay.

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

REPORT ON THE VAVUNIYA DISTRICT FOR 1893.

Area, 1,062 square miles; Population in 1891, 8159.

I.—REVENUE.

THE revenue for 1893 was Rs. 13,659, being Rs. 7,475 less than was collected in 1892.

This heavy fall is more than accounted for by the abolition of the grain tax, which realized in 1892 Rs. 11,572. Still the grain tax could have yielded but little in 1893, for there was a general failure of the paddy harvest throughout the greater part of the district.

The principal items of revenue are :—

	1892. Rs.	1893. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Paddy	11,572	—	—	11,572
Arrack	2,905	3,699	794	—
Stamps, Revenue	630	1,951	1,321	—
Stamps, Judicial	1,231	730	—	501
Timber	1,367	3,937	2,570	—
Land Sales	1,270	1,593	323	—
		Total	5,008	12,073

I cannot account for the increase in the arrack rent, as the year was an exceptionally bad one owing to the famine.

The large increase in the sale of revenue stamps is due to the number of chena licenses, which were issued on account of the failure of the paddy harvest.

Large quantities of timber were sold to the Public Works Department for the repair of the Government buildings in Vavuniya, and for the new resthouses building at Vengalacheddikulam and Parayan Alankulam on the Mannár-Madawachchi road.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 41,488, or more than three times the revenue, the percentage being nearly 3·04. The increase over the expenditure of 1892 is Rs. 19,067.

Deducting the sums expended on famine relief works (Rs. 21,000 in 1893 and Rs. 1,334 in 1892), the expenditure of 1893 was Rs. 590 less than that of the previous year.

The chief items of expenditure are :—

	Rs.
Personal emoluments	15,645
Transport	2,000
Experimental garden	1,000
Relief works	21,000
Sundries	1,843
Total	41,488

III.—WEATHER, CROPS, AND FOOD SUPPLY.

The year's rainfall was just below the average. It was :—

1893.	Inches.	Average for 13 years. Inches.
First Quarter	7·13	6·81
Second Quarter	9·50	11·50
Third Quarter	6·63	6·58
Fourth Quarter	31·75	30·90
Total	55·01	55·79

There was a total failure of the north-east monsoon in 1892, the rainfall of the third and fourth quarters being but 19·13 inches, as against an average of 37·48 inches, and the consequence was empty tanks and no kalapokam cultivation in the district, except under a few village tanks in Mélpattu.

First Quarter.—The kalapokam crops in Mélpattu were reaped and stacked. There was cultivation for idaipokam under the restored tanks Vavuniya, Mamadu, and Kanakarayankulam.

The kurakkan cultivation failed for want of rain, except in Sinhalese divisions, where 282 bushels were harvested from 46 acres.

Rain in March interfered with the clearing of the chenas, for which licenses had been granted to make up for the failure of kalapokam.

Second Quarter.—Idaipokam under Vavuniya, Mamadu, and Kanakarayankulam was reaped and yielded a fair return. For sirupokam 136 bushels were sown under Mamadu, and 5 bushels under Madukanda.

The gingelly crop was in some places a total failure. In the Sinhalese divisions 1,070 bushels were reaped from 204 acres sown. There was great and widespread distress in Kilakkumulai north and south, the Cheddikulams, Mérkumúlai, Panankámam, and Udayáur. Relief works were commenced in seven divisions, and before the end of June 335 men, 96 women, and 252 children were employed.

Third Quarter.—The distress increased. There had been rain insufficient to fill the tanks, but quite enough to prevent the people from burning their chenas. During the quarter over 1,200 people were supported by the relief works; chenas were cleared and burnt; sirupokam under. Madukanda and Mamadu was successful.

Fourth Quarter.—Heavy rain fell, chiefly in November, and tanks filled well, except in the Cheddikulam divisions, which got less rain than other parts. However, all the tanks got some water, and cultivation for kalapokam was general.

3,106 bushels of seed paddy were advanced to the villagers on security. The chenas cleared in third quarter flourished and are yielding an abundant harvest.

According to the headmen's reports 2,440 bushels of paddy were sown for kalapokam, and there is every prospect of a good harvest in 1894.

Food Supply.—With regard to this I have had the greatest difficulty in getting any information. Since the abolition of the grain tax there are no returns from which even an approximation to the amount of grain raised in the district can be obtained, and the headmen appear to be very ignorant on the subject. As to the rice and other food stuffs imported into the district there is no means of obtaining any information. Rice and food stuffs are brought by carts and tavalams to various parts of the district and sold by the traders.

The Ratémahatmayá gives the following figures for the Sinhalese divisions, and I believe they are fairly correct :—

	Acreage.	Yield. Bushels.
Paddy	143	2,870
Kurakkan	46	282
Gingelly	214	1,070

	Prices per Bushel.
Rice	Rs. 4·00 to Rs. 5·00
Paddy	Rs. 2·00 to Rs. 2·75
Kurakkan	Rs. 1·50 to Rs. 2·00
Gingelly	Rs. 4·00

For the whole district the following are the figures according to the headmen's returns, but I cannot rely on their accuracy :—

	Acreage.	Yield. Bushels.
Paddy	1,733	15,919
Dry grain	813	4,878

Prices are as above.

Food was unusually scarce throughout the district, and the people were driven to eke out their living with game and jungle produce to a greater extent than usual.

Tobacco Crop.—The area cultivated with tobacco was 147 acres, and the yield, according to the headmen's returns, was 607,200 leaves. Last year's figures are 151 acres and 155,400 leaves, but it is clear that the produce was very much under estimated, for even this year's figures appear to me to be too low.

I am told that an acre of tobacco is worth Rs. 100 to 150, yet, taking this year's estimate of 4,137 leaves to the acre, and assuming all the leaves to be of the first quality (worth Rs. 15 per 1,000), the value of an acre would be only Rs. 62, or about half the real value. Last year's figures, which are about a quarter of this, must therefore be very far below the mark. This shows how worthless are headmen's returns and estimates.

Prices ranged as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
First quality, per 1,000 leaves	15	0
Second quality, do.	7	50
Third quality, do.	2	50

IV.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

On this subject I have nothing to add to my remarks in my report on the Mullaittívu District. I repeat the suggestions made :—

(1) Simplification of the Civil Procedure Code.
(2) Further protection for game.

V.—WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR.

The public buildings in the station were thoroughly repaired. The kachchéri and court buildings, the Assistant Agent's residence, and three blocks of clerks' houses were re-tiled with Mangalore tiles. I am afraid that these tiles are not well suited for small buildings, such as the clerks' houses. The resthouses on the Central road have been re-tiled with them, and I have heard many complaints of the intolerable heat of these buildings during the daytime.

From personal experience I must confess that these complaints are well-founded. The causes seem to be (1) want of ventilation, and (2) the thinness of the roof, as compared with the old roofs, which had three layers of round tiles.

The work of metalling the Central road was completed this year, and the road is now in splendid order throughout this district.

The restoration of Maha Rambaikkulam tank was practically completed, for though there is still some work being done on the spills, the tank has been allowed to collect 7 ft. of water, and the lands sold to the Vavuniya Syndicate have been cultivated with paddy.

The following new minor roads were opened by relief work labour :—

(1) Mailankulam to Iratperiyakulam *via* Asikulam, Tiruwegama, and Kalnáddinakulam.

The road from the Trincomalee road to Mailankulam was also widened and improved, making the whole distance about 12 miles. This road was much needed to open up cart communication with several large villages.

(2) Tudarikulam (near Periya Olukkulam) to Vengalacheddikulam, 6½ miles.
(3) Mára Iluppai to Mamadu, 5½ miles.

This road forms the last link completing the connection between the Trincomalee road and Nainamadu on the old trace to Mullaittivu.

(4) Makulankulam to Iranai Iluppaikulam, 10½ miles.
(5) Iranai Iluppaikulam to Palampaddi, 13½ miles.

These two roads will be very useful in connecting the Tunukkai road with the Central road, and providing a cart road from Vavuniya to Palampaddi, a large village which occupies a very isolated position.

(6) Irampaikulam to Palamoddai, 7 miles; and
(7) Its continuation, Palamoddai to Múndumurippu, 10 miles.

This is another trace connecting the Central road with the Tunukkai road.

Of the above roads about three-quarters of a mile of No. 5 still remains to be opened. This will be finished by the District Road Committee in 1894. And of the Palamoddai-Múndumurippu road only 5½ miles have been completed, leaving a distance of 4½ miles to be taken up by District Road Committee according as funds are available.

There is still some work to be done on some of these roads in sloping rivers and alavakkas, but the greater part of them has been rendered fit for cart traffic, and the cost of the additional work above referred to will, I think, be inconsiderable.

Besides the seven relief work roads a road was opened through the village from the madam to the hospital, and the village path from the end of Vavuniya bund to Maha Rambaikkulam was cleared with a view to open it up as a cart road; but as a good road has been opened by the Public Works Department from Maha Rambaikkulam to the Central road at Kulankulam, a distance of only 2 miles, I do not think it advisable to expend any more money on the direct trace, which is now needed only as a village path.

VI.—WORKS REQUIRED.

Roads.—I think the requirements of the district have been fully met by the roads which were opened by relief work labour, and nothing remains to be done in this direction but the gradual improvement of the existing minor roads.

Tanks.—The restoration of (1) Pumaduwa, (2) Marudanmaduwa, (3) Erupotana, (4) Muniyamadu. The case of these tanks is now, I believe, before the Central Irrigation Board; it is therefore unnecessary to comment on them here.

(5) Periyakaddu on Mannár road. The bund of this tank was cleared by relief work labour and the breaches prepared for filling, but the work had to be stopped as there was no water for puddling. It would be a pity not to take advantage of the expenditure already incurred, and moreover the tank is a very good one and is very much required, there being no really good tank in Sinnacheddikulam West. The irrigable land is mostly the property of Government and would command a ready sale.

(6) Periyakaddu in Naducheddikulam. This is a very large tank, with a good water shed and a magnificent bund. It has been taken up by a colony of Sinhalese from Anurádhapura District. They have done good work on the bund, and have expended a large sum of money in repairing the tank. The complete restoration is probably a work beyond their means, and, I think, it should be taken up by Government. The settlers would willingly pay water-rate.

Bridges.—A bridge over the Kanakarayan-aru at Parantan on the Kalolungan-Puliyankulam-Mullaittivu road is much required

Telegraph.—Extension of the telegraph line from Madawachchi to Vavuniya, a distance of 15½ miles.

Buildings.—Erection of permanent buildings for Nedunkéni dispensary. Building a dispensary at Iranai Iluppaikulam (see section VIII).

VII.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) I think the first reform required is the restoration of Vavuniya to its position as a separate district with an Assistant Agent of its own.

As I have pointed out in my report on the Mullaittivu District, the present arrangement is fair neither to the districts nor to the officer in charge of them. Vavuniya is a rising district, and is, I fully believe, capable of very great development; but far more personal supervision on the part of the Assistant Agent is required.

(2) The gradual restoration by Government of the larger tanks. Much has been done in this way. We have now seven restored tanks—Vavuniya, Madukanda, Mamadu, Iratperiyakulam, Vengalacheddikulam, Kanakarayankulam, and Maha Rambaikkulam—and very soon Periya Olukkulam will be added to the list. But much still remains to be done in this direction, and I trust that each year will see more large tanks thoroughly restored by Government.

I am of opinion that the prosperity of the district will be best served by putting the large tanks into complete repair, thus bringing considerable areas into cultivation and concentrating the population in large villages. At present the people are so scattered in tiny hamlets that when a famine occurs it is very difficult to do anything for them.

(3) Strict enforcement of the irrigation rules. A great improvement has been already effected in the condition of the smaller tanks by the enforcement of the annual tank labour. A steady adherence to this policy will result in the complete repair of the bunds of the smaller tanks by the villagers themselves, who do not really require the assistance of Government for this purpose.

(4) Encouragement to the villagers to grow cocoanuts, palmirahs, and tobacco, and to go in more for garden cultivation. As a means towards this I am disposed to restrict still further the issue of chena licenses (except in cases of real necessity) and induce the applicants for such to *purchase* small lots of land. If they have to pay for high land, they may be led to improve it permanently.

Manure, which would be invaluable elsewhere, just goes a begging in the Wanni.

I agree with my predecessor's remarks in last year's report. It would be easy to devise innumerable schemes for improvement, but schemes they would remain and never emerge from cloudland.

It will be the work of years to put all the tanks in order, improve the minor roads (to the mileage of which 60½ miles were added in 1893), and make the people a little more hardworking and self-reliant. Improved cart roads and water are the present need.

VIII.—Sanitary Condition and Means of obtaining Treatment.

The general health of the people was very good, notwithstanding the unusual scarcity of food. There was no epidemic disease. During the first quarter there was a good deal of fever as is usual during the "dewy" season.

There are in the district one civil hospital and three outdoor dispensaries, the numbers of patients treated in which are shown in the following table :—

	Indoor.	Outdoor.
Vavuniya hospital	422 ...	3,377
Mánkulam dispensary, North road ...	12 ...	1,021
Mánkulam dispensary, Mannár road ...	— ...	1,265
Nedunkéni dispensary	— ...	1,763
Total ..	434	7,426

The number of persons availing themselves of European treatment increases rapidly. The figures are :—

1890	2,000
1891	3,168
1892	5,096
1893	7,426

showing a large and steady increase in the number of cases treated.

I have recommended in my report for Mullaittívu District that a dispensary should be opened at Tunukkai. This will be of service to the people of Vavuniya, Mannár, and Jaffna Districts, as Tunukkai is situate at the junction of roads from all quarters.

I think one more dispensary is necessary before the district can be said to be sufficiently provided. This dispensary I would place in Iranai Iluppaikulam, a large and central village of Mérkumúlai, where there are roads leading to Vavuniya, the Mannár road, Pálampaddi, and Tunukkai. A dispensary here would serve many villages which are now practically cut off from medical aid.

As shown by the figures I have given the dispensary opened this year at Nedunkéni has been a great success, and I think permanent buildings should now be erected, the present buildings being merely temporary and requiring constant repair.

Return of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1892	35 ...	256 ...	444
1893	43 ...	296 ...	266

IX.—Crime.

There was no case of serious crime during the year.

In August the house of Mr. Sithamparapillai, Fiscal's clerk, was entered during his absence and all the movable property stolen. Search was made, but no clue was found to the thief.

In October one Marku, a tappal runner on the Mannár road, was arrested whilst removing the stolen property in a cart to Trincomalee. There was no evidence to connect him with the burglary, but he was convicted on two charges of unlawful possession and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. It is supposed that "Marku" is a false name, and that the man is one Ummini, a notorious Jaffna thief.

Two cases of voluntarily causing grevious hurt were committed for trial before the Supreme Court : one case resulted in an acquittal and the other in a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

An employé of the Church Missionary Society at Irampaikulam stole a large quantity of property from an itinerant trader. He was tried by the District Judge, Anurádhapura, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

There were no other cases of note.

The work done in the Police Court was as follows :—

Pending on January 1, 1893	Under Penal Code ...	13	
	Under Ordinances ...	3	
			16
Institutions ...	Under Penal Code ...	81	
	Under Ordinances ...	13	
			94
		Total ...	110
Disposals.			
Convictions ..	Under Code	8	
	Under Ordinances ...	8	
			16
Dismissals and acquittals ...	Under Code	72	
	Under Ordinances ...	6	
			78
Committed before the Supreme Court ...	...	...	2
Do. District Court ...	...	...	1
			97
Pending on December 31, 1893	...	...	13
		Toal ...	110

The work done in the District Court was as follows :—

Pending on January 1, 1893	12
Instituted	11
Total ...	23
Disposed of	14
Pending on December 21, 1893	9
Total ...	23

The work done in the Court of Requests was as follows :—

Pending on January 1, 1893	83
Instituted	120
Total ...	203
Disposed of	170
Pending on December 31, 1893	33
Total ...	203

X.—CATTLE DISEASE.

None

XI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The Raṭémahatmayá gives the following figures for the Sinhalese division :—

	Acres.
Garden lands	8
Paddy lands sold under restored tanks	110
Total .	118

The following figures are taken from the Mudaliyárs' returns :—

In Kilakkmulai South under Vavuniya tanks.

	Acres.
Kurakkan	35½
Paddy	20½
Total ...	56

In Udayá-ar under Kanakarayankulam.

	Acres.
Paddy	26½
Kurakkan	8¼
Tobacco	¾
Total ...	35½

Total for district.

	Acres
Paddy	157
Kurakkan	43¾
Gardens	8
Tobacco	¾
Total ...	209½

XII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

There is but little time left for work other than routine after the claims of two courts, two kachchéries (fifty-six miles apart), travelling, &c., have been attended to. What little time I could spare from the urgent business of relief works was chiefly devoted to looking after the experimental garden.

Experimental Garden.—In 1892 a track of land lying immediately under the bund of Vavuniya tank and north of the paddy fields was selected as the most fitting site for a garden The tract contains 41 acres, 20 of which (forming a rectangle 20 chains long by 10 wide (were roughly cleared of small jungle and enclosed with a fence in the last quarter of 1892.

Mr. Short devoted much personal attention to the work, and when I took charge of the district in April I found that cross roads had been laid out bisecting the garden from north to south and from east to west. A road had been laid out round the garden about 45 ft. within the fence. Mahogany trees had been planted on each side of the central road, and teak on the cross road. Some jak, orange, and lime trees were also growing. Three huts were put up in the garden, and there was a small enclosure round the central hut planted with crotons and other foliage plants.

Unfortunately a large sum had been expended on a road to the village, the cost of which Mr. Short believed would be met by a special vote. This was, however, refused, and I found myself with somewhat less than Rs. 300 to meet the expenditure of nine months. Work of course came to a standstill, with the exception of watering and tending the trees already planted. In November I re-commenced work and proceeded to clear thoroughly from the central hut, felling and uprooting all the forest trees and levelling the ground. First, a circular belt 50 ft. in width was cleared and divided into eight beds by paths radiating from the central hut. These beds were planted up with crotons and foliage plants from the little nursery and a few received from the Government Agent. Next, a larger belt of 100 ft. wide was similarly attacked, and before the end of the year three of its eight beds were thoroughly cleared and levelled and one of them planted with grafted mango plants from Jaffna. A few guava plants were put down in another, and here the year's work ended.

I hope to make substantial progress in 1894, but do not propose even to attempt to clear and plant the whole 20 acres. I hope to plant up fully the circular belts above-mentioned and to clear and lay out a third belt 50 ft. wide, which will touch the circular road inside the garden fence. The work of uprooting large forest trees and levelling the ground is very tedious and costly, but I am convinced that it is useless to plant out fruit trees without first thoroughly clearing and properly laying out the garden. The work will be done little by little, but will be permanent.

Relief Works.—In consequence of the almost total failure of north-east rains in 1892 there was a general scarcity and distress throughout the district. My predecessors had reported this and urged the necessity of undertaking relief works on a large scale, but it was not till June that a commencement was made. Arrangements were made with a Vavuniya boutique-keeper to supply rice at Rs. 4·17 a bushel, including cart hire to Vavuniya; and the following daily rates of payment were fixed:—3 pints to a man, 2 pints to a woman, and 1½ pint to a child.

These rates do not correspond exactly with the 19, 14, and 9 cents authorized as daily wages by Government, but they are as nearly correct as could be arranged, in view of the fact that the rice had to be hurriedly measured out by the overseer to the labourers after each day's work.

In June work was commenced on six roads and two tanks, and the approximate number of persons employed was 315 men, 98 women, and 243 children, making a total of 656 persons.

The following return will show the number of days' labour during each month. The number of persons who worked varied so much from time to time that I found it impossible to tabulate the actual number of labourers in each month.

The figures for May show the work done in tracing the roads. This work was paid for subsequently when funds were received.

Monthly Return of Days' Labour on Relief Works.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
May ...	635		—	635
June ...	4,504	1,036	2,352	7,892
July ...	12,231½	2,970	6,897½	22,099
August	13,815½	3,807½	5,909	23,526
September	15,891	4,322	3,475	23,688
October	17,545	2,599	2,982	23,126
November	687½	—	—	687½
Total ...	65,309½	14,734½	21,609½	101,653½

Though the figures reached their maximum in September, I think the distress was most severe in October. Work was stopped at the end of that month, not because the famine was at an end, but because the rainy season was at hand, when transport of rice would become impossible and the people could no longer work on the roads. Most of the labourers managed to save some rice, which helped them to subsist until the reaping of the kurakkan chenas put an end to the scarcity. The distress was very general throughout Kilakkumulai North and South, the Cheddikulam, Mérkumúlai, Panankámam, and Udayaur in Vavuniya District, and Tunukkai and Karunavalpattu South in Mullaittivu District. The Tunukkai people, however, would not turn out for relief work labour, and in Karunávalpattu a very few turned out to work at clearing the bund of Adampankulam.

I have already mentioned under head V. of this report the work done on the relief work roads. *A rough map* is sent herewith showing the new roads marked in red ink.

The other works done were clearing the bund of Periakaddu in Sinnacheddikulam West and Adampankulam in Karunávalpattu south, and extending the Vavuniya town clearing.

This latter work I consider the most valuable work done. It had been intended when Vavuniya was first laid out to clear away the jungle as far as the Outer Circular road, but the work was never done for want of funds. Even the existing clearing was very imperfectly done, and was more like a forest than the park which it was intended to resemble. I succeeded in clearing nearly all the land within the Inner Circular, and in thinning the existing clearing appreciably. I hope to have the new clearings taken up for chena cultivation, and in time there will be a large open esplanade added to the station. Two chenas have been sown with kurakkan, which is now thriving, and I expect the whole extent will be taken up after the reaping of the kalapokam. The only other works done by the relief work labourers were the clearing of 6-ft. paths on the bunds of Samalankulam and Munayamadu to enable the Provincial Engineer to inspect them.

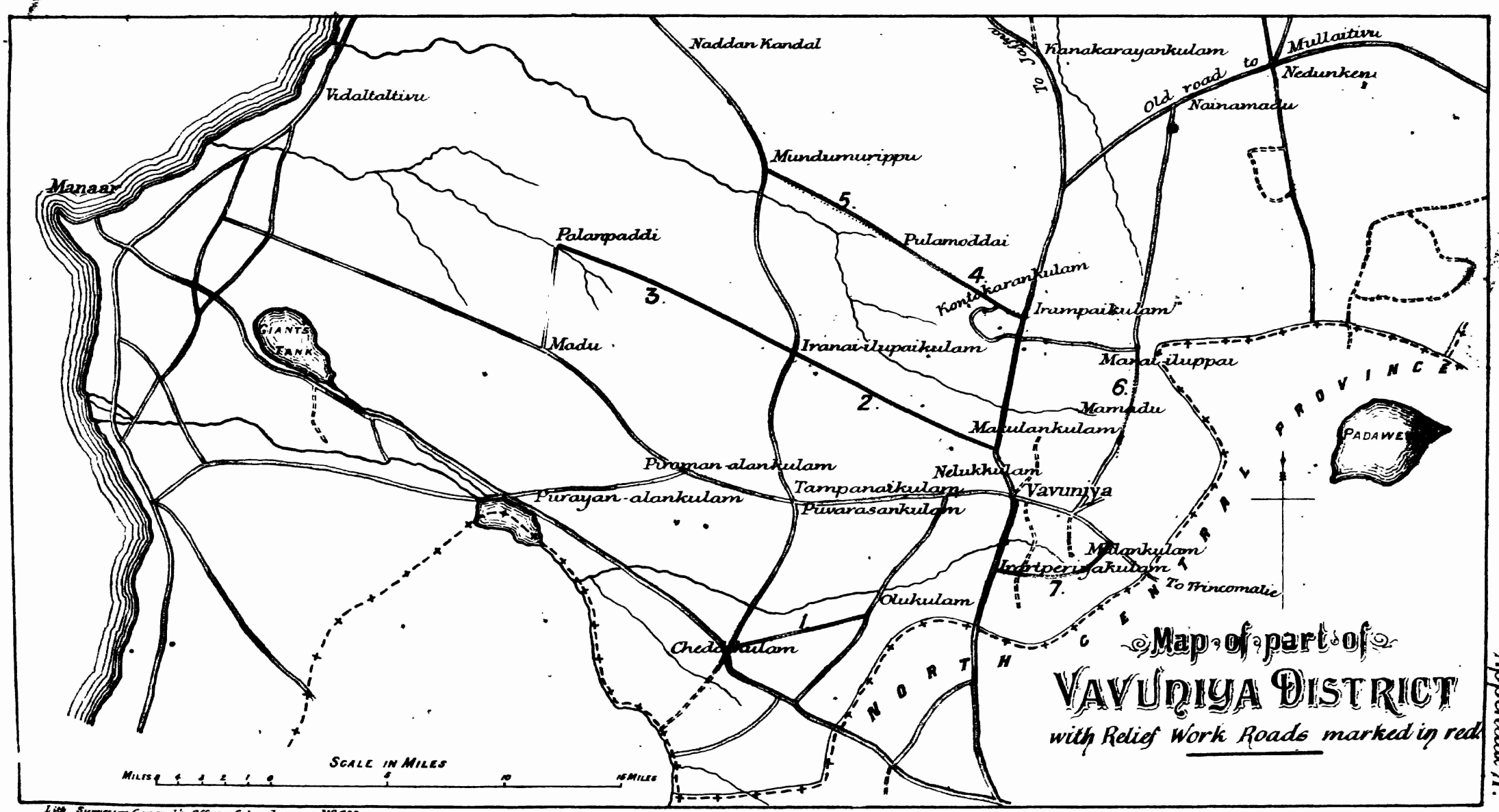
The total advances on account of relief work amounted to Rs. 1,000. This sum would have been well expended even though there were no results to show for it, as the people were spared the sufferings which accompany famine, and the supply of good, wholesome rice, with which the labourers were paid, kept up the health of the people, so that 1893 ranks as an unusually healthy year notwithstanding the unprecedented famine.

Briefly, the work completed is 60½ miles of new minor roads opened, bunds of two tanks cleared and prepared for restoration, and Vavuniya town clearing extended.

I regret that I have not been able to show better results for the expenditure, but pressure of other business and absences in the Mullaittivu District prevented me from devoting that close personal supervision to the works without which no really good results can be obtained. I devoted as much time as I could possibly spare to personal inspections, and just saw enough to show me how much the work suffered from my inability to supervise it constantly.

There was yet another cause for the disproportion of results to expenditure, viz., the employment of many infirm persons and women and children; but these are the very people who most required assistance, and none were turned away who could do even nominal work.

I may add that the work suffered much from the want of proper tools, such as felling axes, mamoties, pickaxes, and crowbars. I issued all the District Road Committee's tools and borrowed what I could, but was quite unable to provide tools for the crowd of labourers, who numbered nearly 1,300 when the distress was at its height. Finally, I have to express my indebtedness to my predecessor, Mr. Short, who very kindly left me a memorandum showing the works most required in each division. Without this I, a total stranger to the district, should have been much perplexed to devise work for the crowd of people requiring relief.



Lith Surveyor General's Office, Colombo No 630.

Appendix A.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

Education is deplorably backward in this district, the people being utterly apathetic in the matter. A Government school was established at Iratperiyakulam in 1892 at the instance of my predecessor, Mr. Short, but was closed in December, owing to the great falling off in attendance. The people would not send their children, and did not even keep the school bungalow in repair.

According to the Mudaliyárs' reports the following are the only schools in the district :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Vavuniya, Church Mission Society ...	32	16
Vavuniya-Rambaikkulam, Roman Catholic...	35	6
Irampaikulam, Church Mission Society ...	35	10
Palampaddi	3	—
Mamadu, Mélpattu East, Church Mission Society	6	—
Nedunkeni, Mélpattu East, Church Mission Society	3	—
Sudúvanthapulavu, Church Mission Society	29	9
Vakeikaddina-Olukkulam, Roman Catholic	20	4
Total ...	163	45

The above are all Missionary schools ; there are no Government schools in the district.

XIV.—IRRIGATION.

Work on the village tanks was much interfered with by the famine which prevailed throughout the district. A large part of the population was employed on relief works during the months when tank labour is generally carried out. Still a fair amount of work was done notwithstanding this disadvantage.

The work consisted of (1) earthwork on bunds ; (2) clearing bunds ; (3) clearing bund reservations ; (4) clearing channels to feed the tanks.

	Eastern Division.		Western Division.		Sinhalese Division.	
	Number of Days.	Value of Labour.	Number of Days.	Value of Labour.	Number of Days.	Value of Labour.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Labour called out ...	10,093	3,784 87½	7,940	2,977 50	3,352	1,257 0
Work done by villagers ...	7,081	2,655 37½	6,206	2,327 25	3,178	1,191 75
Done by coolies and paid for by shareholders ...	69	25 87½	—	—	—	—
Exempted ...	57	21 37½	47	17 62½	142	52 25
Fined at 50 cents ...	2,886	1,443 0	1,687	843 50	32	16 0
Total ...	10,093	3,784 87½	7,940	2,977 50	3,352	1,257 0
Work actually carried out ...	7,434	—	6,206	—	3,178	—
To be done by hired coolies and paid for—						
From fines ...	2,602	—	1,687	—	32	—
Exempted ...	57	—	47	—	142	—
Total ...	10,093	—	7,940	—	3,352	—
Number of tanks on which labour was called out ...	147	—	97	—	33	—

Restored Tanks.

Vavuniya filled in the end of 1892, and was not emptied during the year. 150 bushels were sown for kalapokam, and yielded about 2,250 bushels. For idaipokam 75 bushels extent was sown and the crop was about 900 bushels.

In November the tank collected a little over 10 ft. of water, and 150 bushels were sown for the kalapokam of 1894, and the plants are now flourishing.

Iratperiyakulam collected 8 ft. of water in November, and 209 bushels were sown for the maha harvest of 1894. There was no water in the tank during the year.

Mamadu collected but 5 ft. of water in the end of 1892, and only 93 bushels were sown for the meda harvest. The yield was estimated at 930 bushels.

The May rains contributed 6 ft. of water, and an area of 100 bushels was cultivated, the estimated crop being 1,200 bushels.

The tank spilled in November, but the cultivators being unable to sow in time for the maha harvest resolved to cultivate all their lands for the meda of 1894, consequently only 24 acres of new land was sown for maha.

Madukanda was dry throughout the year, but collected 7 ft. of water in November, but as the people had no seed paddy cultivation was postponed till January, 1894.

Vengalacheddikulam was dry throughout the year. It collected 4 ft. 3 in. of water in November, and 20 bushels were sown.

Kanakarayankulam was dry throughout the year, but received 10 ft. of water in November, and an area of about 35 acres was sown for kalapokam. The villagers have been very backward in clearing the lands sold to them on easy terms.

Maha Rambaikkulam.—The restoration of this tank was practically completed, and it would probably have filled in November but the District Engineer in charge retained 7 ft. of water only. All the asweddumized lands under it (90 bushels) were sown for kalapokam.

Application was made to the Government Agent for the restoration of Munayamadu tank, and survey fees and one-tenth value for 200 acres were deposited by the applicants.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Elephants.—An elephant, said to be a rogue, was shot at Tudarikulam in May.

Four licenses to capture elephants were issued from the kachchéri, but only one elephant was caught, and it died.

Leopards and Bears.—Rewards were paid for thirty-four leopards and twenty bears.

Stray Dogs.—A raid was made on stray pariah dogs in July, and the town was freed from twenty-one of these pests.

Wells.—Eight new wells were sunk in Mélpattu, three in Kilakkumulai, and one in Cheddikulam.

Mádu Pilgrimage.—12,000 pilgrims are reported to have visited Mádu church, two-thirds of whom, I was told, are Buddhists and Hindus. The festival passed off without any sickness.

Seed Paddy.—There was little or no seed paddy in the district, on account of the failure of north-east monsoon in 1892. An advance of Rs. 11,200 was made to me on this account, and 3,106 bushels of paddy and Rs. 372 in cash were issued to the villagers on their giving security to repay the advance after harvest.

Accidents.—A boy was accidentally shot at Nelukkulam in January.

A Moorman of Musáli was killed by an elephant on April 22 at Pokervanni in Mérkumúlai.

Obituary.—V. Sivakurunather, District Mudaliyár of Panankámam. He had served Government for nearly 13 years.

A few extracts from the Diary of Mr. Short, who administered the district during the first three months of the year, are annexed.

Vavuniya Kachchéri,
February 10, 1894.

EDWARD F. HOPKINS,
Assistant Government Agent.

Extracts from Mr. Short's Diary.

January 9.—Two Mudaliyárs report to-day that food is becoming scarce in their divisions. Last year's crops seem to have disappeared very quickly, the explanation being that the best part of them went in payment of debts. Wrote to the Government Agent recommending the issue of chena permits. The Panankámam Mudaliyár says that the little cultivation there in his division is a total failure.

January 27.—The dispensary buildings are at last completed, and they are, I think, a fairly good Rs. 400 worth. They consist of a bungalow and outhouses, a dispensary and a "madam" for patients; windows and doors of the main buildings being of sawn timber and fitted with locks; walls mud, plastered and whitewashed. Both premises fenced.

They are not of course finished buildings, but they are quite good enough for the purpose, and when the grounds are planted up will look very neat. There are a few items still wanting—a well, some tats, &c., and the neighbouring jungle requires to be cleared back. There is also a dispenser, who ought to have a place to live in. I did not calculate for accommodation for two when I asked for Rs. 400.

The establishment has begun well—67 cases have already been treated this month, and patients are coming daily. This speaks well for the medical officer, on whom personally so much depends for the success of these institutions. Villagers will not go near a man they do not like. The people seem to appreciate the assistance given them—one, a man of Namamadu, going so far as to say that even if the Vavuniya and Mullaittivu hospitals are shut up, the Nedunkém establishment must never be removed!

January 28.—Travelling to Irampaikkulam, and passed more than one crop dying on the field for want of water

February 11.—Bad reports from the interior pattus of the Mullaittivu District. Crops are being abandoned right and left.

February 16 and 17.—The Superintendent of Village Tanks has just come from Mérkumúlai, and gives a bad account of the food supply in that division. Crops have been abandoned, and some villagers have nothing to eat.

A man reported killed by a cheetah on the main road near Iranamadu. The story goes that on meeting the cheetah he dropped his bag of rice, &c., which the cheetah carried off into the jungle. After an interval he went to recover his property, when he was attacked and killed by the animal.

February 19.—To Pamikkankulam, where the crop is dying on the field, and P.M. to Olumadu, where without early rain the crop will die also.

March 8.—The report I called for regarding the state of the food supply in Panankámam is as follows:—

"People now living on kurakkan, which will run out this month; one-fourth are unable to pay their road tax, or to raise money for chena permits. relief work is necessary."

The Superintendent of Tanks told me some time ago that the people that side were in want of food.

I think relief works ought to be started in both districts without much delay.

March 16.—P.M. to Irambaikkulam. The rain this side instead of doing good has done considerable harm; the people had all cut their chenas, and now they cannot burn them. Something must be done for them without delay.

March 17.—That extra Rs. 500 I was counting on for the experimental garden and road is "not to be" after all, and I have had to reduce expenditure accordingly.

Mr. Mappaner, District Road Committee clerk, has superintended the work in my absence, and has done valuable service. The roads are now roughly laid out, the buildings are finished, and it remains now to clean and gradually plant up the garden. I am now laying out the grounds round the centre bungalow.

March 25.—There is no cultivation whatever down this way, and the rain has stopped chénaing. The people are all asking for work.

March 27.—The District Road Committee are this year called upon to pay close on Rs. 1,000 (Rs. 976·46) out of an estimated balance of Rs. 2,962·50 available for expenditure on works. Minor works must starve.

March 28.—The appearance of the experimental garden is gradually improving, but it still requires much personal attention.

Most of the plants put in are doing well, though the monkeys, whose domains have been invaded, are doing some mischief. The mango, mahogany, teak, orange, lime, bread-fruit, are doing well.

My attention has up till now been engaged with the clearing and laying out of the garden, and it is now in a sufficiently advanced stage to commence planting in earnest.

REPORT ON THE MANNÁR DISTRICT FOR 1893.

Area, 432 square miles; Population, 23,774.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of this district amounted to Rs. 70,984·47, or a decrease of Rs. 21,814·61 when compared with the previous year.

The falling off is mainly attributable to the abolition of the paddy tax, there being a decrease of Rs. 14,370·66 under the heading of "Land Revenue, Paddy." Owing to unfavourable fishing and general poverty the salt sold realized Rs. 3,131·01 less than in 1892. "Judicial Stamps" also show a falling off of Rs. 572·45, and "Passage Money of Immigrant Coolies" of Rs. 3,012·08. "Royalty on Elephants Exported" realized Rs. 2,000 less than in the previous year. "Imports, Grain," show an increase of Rs. 2,999·89, and "Warehouse Rent" of Rs. 653·67, due to the fact that failure of crops locally necessitated larger purchases of grain from India. "Land Revenue, Incidental," shows an advance of Rs. 398·15, accounted for by the fact that the people in their distress took out numerous licenses to collect avaram bark from the Crown jungles, by the sale of which to traders they managed to earn a living. A confiscated tusker, which realized Rs. 1,300, more than accounts for an increase of Rs. 788·50 under the heading "Fines and Forfeitures, Government Agents."

The expenditure for the year exceeded the revenue by no less than Rs. 56,632·65; but it must be remembered that this expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 83,867·44 for the immigrant cooly service, and a sum of Rs. 7,953·54 on account of inspection of the pearl banks, neither of which can fairly be charged against this district. Omitting these two items from the expenditure, and reducing the revenue by the amount of passage money collected from immigrants, Rs. 12,625·75, there remains a surplus of Rs. 22,562·58 as representing the contribution of this district to the general expenditure of the Colony.

The people further paid a sum of Rs. 6,630 under the provisions of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

WEATHER.

The total rainfall for the year, as registered in Mannár, amounted to 27·96 inches, against a fall of 20·22 inches in 1892. The rainfall was, however, extremely partial, and although the figures for Mannár fairly represent the amount that fell in the Mántai and Illupekadavai pattus, yet in Musali and Nánaddan the fall must have been considerably less, as in those pattus there was an almost total failure of crops, the tanks not filling.

During the last three months of the year—the season for cultivating the only paddy crop raised—the fall amounted to 18·76 inches, against 7·59 inches during the corresponding period of 1892.

FOOD SUPPLY.

In the Mannar island, where nearly half the population of the district resides, no paddy is grown. The cocoanut and palmirah palms, together with the sea fishery, form the most important sources of food supply. These never fail totally; and hence such distress as was experienced during the year under review in the mainland divisions, which are solely dependent on paddy, is never felt by the people resident in the island.

As regards the mainland, the year commenced under the most unfavourable circumstances, with an almost total failure of crop. The close, too, was unfavourable, the north-east rains being late and most partial.

To alleviate distress a sum of Rs. 8,895 was expended by Government on relief works, labour being called out to clear jungle on the bund of the Giant's tank and the channel leading to it, some twelve miles in all being thoroughly cleared.

An extent of 187 acres of scrub jungle was cleared on permit for cultivation of dry grains; "chenas," except in years of distress, not being permitted in this district.

The landowners, to meet their daily needs, were compelled to sell off no less than 2,659 head of black cattle and 1,143 buffaloes to traders from various parts of the Colony, to say nothing of very large herds of sheep and goats also parted with. It is difficult to exaggerate the significance of these sales.

The tanning bark industry afforded means of support to a considerable number of the people; about 278 tons of avaram and some 50 tons of kandal and vampádam bark being collected from the Crown jungles of the district. For one month, at any rate, the fruit crop of the palai trees, which was an exceptionally favourable one, afforded great relief to the poorest classes.

Many of the able-bodied men, especially from the Musali pattu, sought a living as cultivators or coolies in the Anurádhapura District and the Vavuniya Wanni.

The headmen's estimate of the crops reaped in March amounted to 5,035 bushels of paddy, whereas the estimate from the same source for 1892 was 92,844 bushels; the writer's calculations, based upon the tithe realized by Government, placing it at 150,000 bushels.

As remarked last year, "with eight months, February to September, almost rainless in many years, the raising of vegetables and the culture of fruit trees is impossible, and the people in their stead turn to leaves, roots, and fruits picked in the jungles—sorry substitutes for the garden-raised vegetables so cheap and easily procurable throughout the Jaffna peninsula. Most of the fruits and vegetables consumed in the town of Mannár are brought by native boats from Jaffna or Colombo."

In all 38,548 bushels of rice were imported by sea into the district, and adding to this the locally-grown rice, viz., 2,517 bushels, one obtains a total of 41,065 bushels, equal to about 1·73 bushel per head per annum.

In addition to this, however, a large quantity of paddy and kurakkan for consumption, and most of the seed paddy for sowing in the October rains, was brought into the district by cart and tavalam from Anurádhapura.

In their need the paddy cultivators applied to Government for advances to buy seed paddy, and a sum of Rs. 1,605 was accordingly distributed on loan to them. This will all be repaid when the district is favoured with a crop.

In the early months of the year rice sold at the following rates per bushel in the local market: muttusamba Rs. 4·87 and kallundai Rs. 4·80, country rice being unprocurable; but by December muttusamba had fallen to Rs. 4·37 and kallundai to Rs. 4·18 per bushel, the fall being attributable to good crops in India.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The death-rate for the year amounted to 26·1 per thousand, against 57·1 for the previous year, and an average death-rate for the Island of 34 per thousand; for this district the year under review was therefore exceptionally healthy, as indeed are all years of drought that are also free from epidemic.

There was an outbreak of cholera in December at Vankálai, the port of debarkation for immigrants. Prompt measures to isolate were taken, and the outbreak was almost entirely confined to the immigration camping ground and hospital. The disease was introduced by a cooly who was landed on the 5th December, and promptly isolated in the cholera hospital; his recovery being rapid the medical officer most imprudently removed him on the 10th December to the general hospital, with a result that cholera broke out among the attendants and patients on the 19th December. The medical officer then permitted one patient, an old woman, to leave the hospital, who returned to Periakattaikadu village, and was there promptly attacked by the disease and died, as also did her nearest neighbour. The outbreak was then fortunately arrested. The action of the medical officer was reported to Government.

The following are the means of obtaining medical relief within the reach of the people:—

On Mannár island: (*a*) At Mannár town a qualified practitioner with dispensary and hospital; the latter, though now thrown open to residents and coolies alike, was for many years restricted to immigrants only, and is still most unpopular with residents, and will remain so as long as they are liable to be herded with passing coolies, who bring in frequently recurring epidemics, and are, on their travels at any rate, most unclean in person.

The building itself is altogether insufficient to meet the wants of a population of ten thousand people, and the erection of a properly designed building is an urgent and much-felt want.

The writer has submitted a scheme to Government for opening a separate immigrant hospital. The initial cost of this very desirable improvement will not exceed Rs. 2,000, there being a suitable building already in existence, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the suggestion will be adopted at once, the improvement of the present hospital being undertaken as funds are forthcoming.

(*b*) At Talaimannár, a dispensary under a medical officer with no professional qualifications.

(*c*) At Pésálai, a dispensary visited by the medical officer of Talaimannar once a week during the six months of the north-east monsoon. During the six months of the south-west monsoon, when Pésálai is the port of call for the immigrant vessels, the dispensary as well as a cooly hospital is in charge of a duly qualified medical officer.

On the mainland there are: (*a*) An excellent general hospital and dispensary at Adampan in the centre of the Mantai pattu, under Mr. R. H. Philips, a Licentiate of the Madras University, who is doing excellent work among the villagers.

(*b*) A cooly hospital and dispensary at Puliyadiyirakkam under an officer who has been trained to a certain extent in the Madras University.

(*c*) For the six months of the north-east monsoon, when Vankálai is the port of call, a cooly hospital and a dispensary are open at that station under duly qualified supervision, while during the south-west monsoon a dispenser visits the village weekly.

(*d*) Dispensaries at Vidattaltivu to serve the north, at Silávaturai to serve the centre, and at Marichchukkaddi to serve the southern part of the district. The officers in charge of these dispensaries have no recognized qualifications, but are, I believe, as a rule, sufficiently trained to treat the commoner diseases with benefit to the people.

(*e*) There are also medical officers at Uyilankulam and Cheddikulam-ár immigrant stations, to meet the requirements of passing coolies. They were withdrawn for about six months, but had to be replaced owing to the outbreak of cholera in December.

The opening of a dispensary at Erukilampiddi in Mannár island and a dispensary with a parangi ward at Attimoddai in Illupekadavai pattu would meet much-felt wants, while the appointment of a trained midwife to be attached to the Mannár hospital and to attend private cases whenever called upon would prevent the very serious childbirth mortality that obtains at present. The late Mr. Boake urged very strenuously the necessity for a trained midwife.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

The health of cattle was good throughout the year.

LEGISLATION.

1. The registration of births should be made compulsory by legislative enactment.

At present population returns and statistics are largely vitiated, especially in the more out-of-the-way districts of the Island, by the non-registration of a large number of births. Until this suggestion is acted upon, annual fluctuations in the birth-rate, of great value from the statistician's point of view, cannot be recorded with accuracy.

2. The simplification of Civil Procedure in the courts is also a very desirable measure. The new Code is extremely technical, and justice is by no means infrequently sacrificed to technicality.

3. Section 48 of the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 23 of 1889, limits the water-rate, payable in perpetuity by owners of lands benefited by an irrigation work to a maximum of one rupee per acre per annum.

This provision was made at a time when the abolition of the paddy tax was not contemplated, and as a rate additional to that tax it was no doubt wisely limited. As matters now stand the limit is certainly too low, many promising schemes failing to show a fair percentage of profit on so low a rate, while the landowners in many instances are willing to pay Rs. 2 per acre for an assured water supply. In parts of France as much as £1 per acre is paid for water. Viewed in this light a limit of Rs. 2 does not appear too high.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The following are the works most required :—

For Manhár Island.

(1) A water supply for Mannár town.
(2) A general hospital for the town and population of the island generally, distinct from the immigrant hospitals.
(3) The completion of the causeway.
(4) The extension of the Pésaláí road to Talaimannár.
(5) Survey of the channel running between Mannár island and the mainland of Ceylon.
(6) A dispensary at Erukilampiddi.

Of these (1) is the most urgent. Artesian borings are now being made, but hard rock has not yet been pierced ; it is therefore impossible to estimate at present the chances of success.

(2) The existing hospital is altogether inadequate to meet present needs (see remarks under heading "Sanitary Condition of the People").

(3) A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been included in the Supply Bill for 1894 for the continuation of this work.

(4) Desirable, but not of the same urgency as (1) and (2). It is anomalous, however, that a trunk road should stop seven miles short of its natural terminus, as it does at present.

(5) This survey should be made with a view to determining at what cost the channel could be deepened to allow passage at all seasons of vessels not drawing more than, say, 12 ft. of water.

As regards (6) see remarks under "Sanitary Condition of the People." Erukilampiddi is a Moorish village of 1,965 persons, and there are several small villages in its vicinity.

For the Mainland.

(1) The restoration of the channel from the Aruvi-ár and of the Giant's tank.
(2) A scheme to irrigate the Musali pattu, consisting of a channel from the Aruvi-ár, and the restoration and completion of the Akátimuripu tank.
(3) The metalling of the Mannár-Madawachchi road until the 20th milepost from Mannár is reached.
(4) Deviation of the Coast road between Illupekadavai and Vaṇkalai.
(5) A survey of the mainland divisions.
(6) Dispensary and paraṇgi ward at Attimoddai in Illupekadavai pattu.
(7) Restoration of Kurai tank and construction of channel and headworks to lead the waters of the Paraṇgi-ár to that tank.
(8) Construction of an anicut and channel on the Modaragam-ár to lead the waters of that river to the Marichchukkaddi group of villages in the southernmost corner of the district.

(1) This work has been at length undertaken on a modified scale. Estimates amounting to Rs. 280,460 have been framed and approved, which provide for a restoration and enlargement of the channel, the necessary headworks, and the repair of the tank itself to hold a 9 ft. or 10 ft. head. The storage capacity of the reservoir will be about equal to two and a half times that of the whole of the village tanks lying under it, while the channel will pass 800 cubic feet of water per second.

Unlike other large works this scheme should be viewed rather, as regards its results, as the improvement and completion of an immense number of small irrigation works, as its main object is to afford a certain water supply to the 176 small tanks clustered round it in the Mantai and Nanaddan pattus of the Mannár District.

It may not be out of place to note here that in 1893 the crops of Mantai and Nanaddan failed completely, while in 1894 there was a second general failure of crops in Nanaddan ; throughout both of these years the flow of the Aruvi-ár was recorded at the instance of the writer, and there is no doubt that, had this scheme been working, 150,000 bushels of paddy in 1893 and 75,000 bushels in 1894 would have been secured to the people, who would also have escaped the losses that accrued to them by sale of their cattle and jewels, expenditure of savings, and mortgage of lands, in order to procure the necessaries of life. Government, too, expended a sum of Rs. 10,000 in relieving the poorest classes. A more complete justification for the undertaking of this work it would be difficult to put forward.

From the beginning of November, 1892, until 31st May, 1893, the Aruvi never ceased flowing, though the May flow was exceedingly small. For twelve days in the latter part of July the river flowed again running about a foot deep, and commencing again on 8th November it flowed steadily until 7th May, 1894 ; its volume in November and the greater part of December, again towards the end of January, and from 10th April to 4th May, being very considerable. It is a curious fact that no attempt to record the flow regularly had been made before 1892. Both the above seasons being ones in which the rainfall was considerably below the average, the record must be considered an extremely satisfactory one.

(2) The Musali pattu is the division lying immediately to the south of the Aruvi-ár, and the ancient scheme for irrigating it, like the Giant's tank, consisted of a channel, no traces of which can be found, and a reservoir, the Akáthimuripu tank. The same anicut, known as the "Tekkam," will serve for this scheme, as well as the Giant's tank. The area of mud-land to be irrigated may be taken as one-fourth of that lying under the sister scheme. A head sluice, a channel capable of passing 200 cubic feet per second, and some sixteen miles in length, and the repair of the Akáthimuripu tank to hold up ten feet of water, would meet all requirements. The cost of this work would probably amount to Rs. 200,000, and the landholders of the pattu are unanimous in their desire for the work and in their agreement to pay such a water-rate not exceeding Rs. 2 per acre as would give 4 per cent. return on the outlay.

As to the necessity for this work, it suffices to state that no paddy has been raised in this pattu since the Spring of 1892. The people, industrious and well-behaved Moormen, have supported themselves since their last crop by trading with the Wanni, and migrating in large numbers for the cultivating season to the Anurádhapura District, where they cultivate on lease the fields of the more apathetic Siṇhalese, who have the necessary water, but lack the equally necessary energy to cultivate the whole of their lands.

Government in this particular case have an especial interest in promoting the welfare of these Musali Moors. Inhabiting as they do the portion of the district from which all pearl fisheries are conducted, they are during these fisheries as important factors in their success as are the divers themselves, the building of the pearl fishery town and the supplying of the necessaries of life to the thousands who collect there being almost entirely in their hands.

Added to this the people themselves have unanimously begged for years for the boon of this scheme, and their village tanks are the best ordered and worked upon in this district.

However advantageous it may be in other instances, in this case it would be nothing less than a public calamity should these people determine, as it is quite possible they may, to migrate to a more favoured locality. Anything in reason that can be done to render them contented it is good policy as well as justice to effect.

(3) The metalling of this road was carried during the year under review to the 5¾ milepost. The work, however, consisted of a narrow strip, 6 ft. in breadth, of metal being laid down on the treacherous mud, of which this portion of the road consists, without any foundation. In the writer's opinion efficiency was sacrificed to a desire to show a large quantity of work effected. The work is to be continued during 1894, and a breadth of 14 ft. to be metalled. No provision, however, has been made for a proper foundation.

(4) The deviation of this road is of great local importance; its improvement is also a matter of public interest, for the Coast road round the whole island should be made an easy means of inter-communication. The writer is glad to note that a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been voted for expenditure upon it in 1894; this should suffice to provide a road open at all seasons of the year through the mud flat at Vidataltivu and a ford over the Náy-ár, now so difficult to cross, by reason either of freshets in the river or high tides, at all seasons of the year.

(5) The district is practically unsurveyed. The necessity for this work is therefore self-evident.

(6) Attimoddai is situated in the centre of the tobacco industry of the Illupekadavai pattu. A dispensary there would therefore serve the seven to eight hundred Jaffna cultivators as well as the local population. And it must be remembered that the tobacco is raised during the most unhealthy season of the year, when fever, pneumonia, and dysentery are at their worst. The paraṇgi ward is suggested in the interests of the local population, among whom that disease is rife. It would no doubt attract a number of patients from the neighbouring villages of the Mullaittívu District, should a medical officer be appointed who could gain the confidence of the people.

(7) The restoration of Kurai tank would serve the paddy lands and tobacco gardens of the Illupekadavai pattu. It would undoubtedly be a remunerative work, as Jaffna people already come in large numbers to this pattu and buy up all lands where water is available. Increase the water supply, and the additional area of irrigable lands will find a ready sale.

(8) This work, which is merely the repair of an ancient Siṇhalese dam and channel, would probably cost Rs. 20,000, and would be a great boon to the 600 odd inhabitants of the Marichchukaddi group of villages.

The above list of irrigation works is a very large one; but the writer has noted them as showing all that is required to irrigate fully the whole of the rich alluvial lands that form the mainland division of this district.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The list of works required largely discloses the plans for material improvement. The need for industrial education mentioned in last year's report is still great. The Roman Catholic Mission, after full consideration, have determined to open an industrial school on the condition that Government will give a small grant towards the work. The writer has now done all in his power in the matter, and it is to be hoped that the Government will see its way to supporting this very desirable institution.

As observed last year, the complete separation of the medical service for immigrants from that for the resident population is also a very desirable measure.

Daily steam communication with Jaffna would be of immense benefit to the district; and, although this must of course be undertaken by private enterprise, it might well be encouraged by the offer of a small subsidy from Government.

CRIME, SPECIALLY CATTLE STEALING.

This district has enjoyed its usual immunity from crime.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

During the area under review paddy cultivation remained at a standstill, while some 85 acres of land were brought into cultivation as tobacco gardens.

IMMIGRATION.

Expenditure during 1893, Rs. 83,867·44; passage money recovered, Rs. 12,625·75. Arrivals, 34,564; departures, 22,014.

Comparative statement of expenditure and receipts for the last five years :—

		Expenditure.			Receipts.	
		Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1889	...	74,869	67	...	13,839	50
1890	...	78,076	93	...	13,719	25
1891	...	88,837	36	...	16,016	17
1892	...	89,429	16	...	15,637	83
1893	...	83,867	44	...	12,625	75

Comparative statment of arrivals and departures during the last five years :—

		Arrivals.		Departures.
1889	...	34,131	...	23,390
1890	...	40,695	...	16,735
1891	...	47,254	...	21,325
1892	...	45,687	...	19,522
1893	...	34,564	...	22,014

At Paumben the work has gone on smoothly under Mr. Jardine, the Superintendent there.

With regard to the Mannár side, things have not gone so well. The removal of the medical officers from the control of the Assistant Agent to that of the Colonial Surgeon, who resides beyond the limits of the district, has proved most unsatisfactory. Should an epidemic occur the writer has no hesitation in saying that the dual control now established will work most prejudicially to the interests of the people of this district. Why this change was made the writer is unable to discover; its results so far have been to increase largely the cost of dieting in the hospitals and to weaken the authority of the Assistant Agent, on whom the whole responsibility of coping with an outbreak of cholera rests.

TRADE.

Total value of imports and exports both over sea and coastwise amounted to Rs. 1,097,185; the principal articles exported being 17,400 cwt. of dried fish to the value of Rs. 128,581; fourteen elephants valued at Rs. 13,800 (royalty recovered Rs. 2,800); 908,220 chanks valued at Rs. 24,850; bêche-de-mer valued at Rs. 5,810; and tobacco valued at Rs. 27,558, excluding a large quantity removed by carts, of which there is no record.

FORESTS.

No steps have yet been taken to reserve the only two blocks of forest in the district worth keeping, though there is no difficulty whatever in carrying out the matter, for the villagers will prefer no claims. Village forests are at present non-existent, and it is only in this law-abiding district that the hardships entailed thereby would be borne, as they are, without constant protest and frequent breaches of the law. It is to be hoped that the matter will be taken up without further delay.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Industrial education, increase of postal facilities, improvement of the village tanks, the Giant's tank scheme, management of the Immigation Department, and the relief of the people who underwent great hardships from total failure of crops, were the principal subjects that engaged the attention of the Assistant Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 28th January His Excellency the Governor visited Mannár and received and replied to an address by the people.

Postal receiving offices were opened during the year at Pésálai and Erukilampiddi in Mannár island, and at Vidataltivu in the Perunkali pattu on the mainland, and are being fully used and appreciated by the people.

The new resthouse at Mannár was completed and opened to the public on the 1st of May.

Artesian well-borings were started on the 15th August, 1893.

Marisalpillai Seemampillai Mudaliyár, Adigar of Musali and Nanaddan, died at Mannár on the 10th September, aged 47. By his untimely death the district has lost the services of one who was probably the ablest officer it ever possessed, and certainly the finest Tamil headman whom the writer has known. Through the excellently built resthouse and market at Mannár town, the large number of masonry wells sunk by him throughout the district, and the masonry sluices at the Navatkulam, Murugan, and Puthuveli tanks, his name will live long in the memory of the people of this district. The value of this officer's services to Government during successive pearl fisheries it would be difficult to estimate.

The ancient site of the Hindu temple, Tirukeswaram, was sold in Jaffna on the 13th December and purchased by Chetties, who intend to rebuild the temple and restore it to its ancient fame, which probably includes a free gift to the Mannár District of endemic cholera to be introduced by pilgrims from India.

W. H. JACKSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

July 4, 1894.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTÍVU DISTRICT FOR 1893.

Area, 936 square miles; Population in 1891, 7,342.

I.—REVENUE.

THE revenue for 1893 was Rs. 14,593, as against Rs. 16,490 in 1892, a decrease of Rs. 1,896. This is mainly accounted for by the abolition of the grain tax, which produced Rs. 5,304 in 1892.

The principal items of revenue are :—

	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy ...	5,304	—	—	5,304
Arrack ...	3,987	4,130	143	—
Salt ...	2,935	4,069	1,134	—
Stamps, Revenue	919	1,014	95	—
Stamps, Judicial	906	755	—	151
Timber ...	619	1,976	1,357	—
Land Sales...	354	1,549	1,195	—
			3,924	5,455

The increase in "Salt" is due to a favourable fishing season, which induced the fishers of Negombo and Pésálai to come to this district in greater numbers.

Purchases (chiefly for building) by the Public Works Department explain the increase in the "Sale of Timber."

The increase under "Land Sales" is accounted for by the sale of land under Periyakulam, a restored tank; to the sale of a block of 48 acres to a Moorman at Kumarapuram; and to the bringing forward during the year of more land for sale.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 8,543·69. Particulars are given below :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal emoluments ...	6,624	85
Protection of salt revenue	266	7
Commission on rent of lands	16	86
Commission on stamps	35	5
Administration of justice	10	50
Miscellaneous charges	659	32
Charitable allowances	376	16
Sanitation ...	189	90
Transport ...	309	98
Pension ...	55	0
Total ...	8,543	69

III.—WEATHER, CROPS, AND FOOD SUPPLY.

The rainfall during 1893 was 44·29 inches, the average for twelve years being 52·55 inches.

Paddy.—The kalapokam crops on mánávári lands were fair, but tank cultivation suffered much for want of rain. The failure was total in Tunukkai and Karunávalpattu south, where much distress prevailed in consequence.

There was a fair idaipokam on mánávári lands in the maritime pattus.

There was seasonable rain from September onwards, and the prospects for the kalapokam of 1894 are decidedly good.

Acreage and yield of paddy according to headmen's reports :—

	Acreage.	Yield.
		Bushels.
1892 ...	3,893	38,755
1893 ...	3,529	39,734

Dry Grain.—Old chenas were cultivated during the year on permit, and sown with kurakkan, varaku, and a little gingelly. The crops were fair.

	Acreage.	Yield.
		Bushels
1892 ...	631	3,151
1893 ...	577	3,561

Tobacco.—Increased acreage and a better crop :—

	Acreage.	Yield.
		lb.
1892 ...	99¼	83,700
1893 ...	127	102,190

Value per bundle of 50 leaves :—

	Rs.	c.
First quality ...	1	75
Second quality ...	0	62
Third quality ...	0	30

Food Supply.

Description of Grain.	Raised.	Imported.		Exported.		Used for Seed.	Balance available for Food.
		Sea.	Land.	Sea.	Land.		
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Paddy	39,734	444	—	4,531	—	8,822	26,825
Rice	—	2,806	300	—	—	—	3,106
Dry Grain	3,561	79	—	295	100	54	3,191
Total ...	43,295	3,329	300	4,826	100	8,876	33,122

Taking two bushels of paddy as the equivalent of one bushel of rice the above return shows the grain available for food as, rice, 16,518 bushels; dry grain, 3,191 bushels; total, 19,709 bushels.

Taking the population at 7,342, according to the last Census, this gives 2·68 bushels per head. According to Mr. Short's figures in last year's report the grain supply was only 1·85 bushel per head. As there was no material difference in the circumstances of the district in the two years, except indeed that during 1893 there was much scarcity in Karunávalpattu and Tunukkai, it would seem that one effect of the abolition of the grain tax is that a more reasonable estimate of crop has been made by the headmen, though it is still very clear that the figures are not reliable. Grain is of course the staple food, but it is supplemented by fish, game, palmyrah fruit, jak, and jungle produce. There are 782 acres planted with cocoanuts and 798 with palmyrahs.

An important addition to the food supply is the manioca plant. I find that Mr. Fowler, in his report for 1886, mentions the introduction of the plant in that year. It does not seem to have been appreciated at first, but of late it is being largely cultivated in the maritime pattus.

The yield in 1893 is estimated at 9,400 lb., representing a money value of Rs. 470.

Prices of Grain.

Rice	...	...	Rs. 3·75	to	Rs. 5·00	per bushel.
Paddy	...	...	1·50	to	2·50	do.
Kurakkan	...	...	1·00	to	2·00	do.
Varaku	...	...	0·50	to	1·50	do.
Gingelly	...	...	4·00	to	6·00	do.

IV.—Legislation required.

(1) Simplification of the Civil Procedure Code, at least in Courts of Requests cases. The old Rules and Orders worked very well, and it is a pity that they were ever altered. A Court of Requests ought to be a court of summary jurisdiction, and such terms as *decree nisi* and *decree absolute* are out of place. One redeeming feature of the Code (chapter LIII., Summary Procedure on Liquid Claims) has been held by the Supreme Court not to apply to Courts of Requests.

(2) Further protection for game. The recent legislation has done little or nothing to check the indiscriminate slaughter of deer. The trade in hides goes on as merrily as ever, notwithstanding the export duty. I would recommend the absolute prohibition of the export of deer horns and deer hides; and yet even this would be insufficient if it is true that there is a large tannery near Colombo.

Unless the traffic in skins and horns can be put a stop to, deer will soon be well-nigh exterminated.

As to the "close season," it might well be abolished, for it does not coincide with the breeding season. Indeed, I believe that deer, like hares, breed all the year round.

On this subject I would call attention to Mr. G. M. Fowler's remarks in his Administration Report for 1887.

V.—Works completed during the Year.

The public buildings in the station were thoroughly overhauled, and with the aid of paint and whitewash made to look quite respectable.

A house for the beacon-keeper at Vadduvakallu was built at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

The survey in connection with the Kanukkéni scheme was completed by Mr. Campbell, and the plans forwarded to the Surveyor-General in November.

The Mullaittívu-Mankulam road was improved during the year, but I regret that no vote was allowed for the construction of the much required bridges and culverts.

A minor road from the Civil Hospital to Chilavattai was opened by the District Road Committee.

A road from Tannyuttu market to Kanukkéni was opened in June.

Three cross roads were cut at Tannyuttu connecting the roads to Kalolungan-Puliyankulam, and Mankulam.

VI.—Works required.

(1) *Roads.*—Improvement of Mullaittívu-Mankulam road. Bridges are required on each side of the Kanakarayankulam bridge; and from Tannyuttu to Oddisuddan bridges and culverts are required in different places.

(2) Construction of a coast road from Kokkilai to Chundikulam. At present communication between places on the coast is difficult owing to the heavy sand through which a cart has to be dragged. There is much land suitable for cocoanut cultivation, which would probably be taken up if there was a good road between coast villages and Mullaittívu.

(3) Improvement of the Mullaittívu to Kalolungan-Puliyankulam road. A bridge should be built at Parantan. The last half mile (next Central road) should be metalled. The road here passes through friable black soil, and becomes a quagmire after a heavy shower.

(4) *Tanks.*—Restoration of Kanukkéni tank. Concerning this no comment is needed, the scheme being now before the Central Irrigation Board.

(5) Restôration of Adampankulam on the Mankulam road near Karuppaddaimurippu. This was taken up as a relief work, and the bund and breaches were cleared, but there was not a sufficient labour force to fill the breaches. It would be a pity to lose the benefit of the expenditure already incurred, and the tank would be a very useful one, there being no good tank in Karunávelpattu South. I have no doubt that the irrigable land under it would be eagerly purchased.

(6) Restoration of Mannalkandal tank. Though this work would probably not pay, yet the money would be well expendèd if permanent relief be afforded to the wretched Putukudiyiruppu people, who are in a chronic state of starvation and parangi.

(7) Building an anicut across the stream from the breached tank Karampaikulam, and constructing a small bund of about 100 yards long, and cutting a channel to Alankulam, about two miles distant. From this tank the surplus water would pass to Tunukkai tank. This work would be of great benefit to the Tunukkai people, and the cost would not be great.

(8) *Buildings.*—Building of a dispensary and dispenser's house at Tunukkai (*see* section VIII.).

(9) Building temporary parangi hospitals at Putukudiyiruppu and Kokkilai (*see* section VIII.).

(10) New residence for the Assistant Government Agent, and the utilization of the present inconvenient building as a kachchéri, room being found for a post office in the old kachchéri.

(11) Quarters for the clerks.

(12) Small bungalows for the accommodation of the Assistant Government Agent on circuit. Where these exist they are wretched make-shifts. True there is a very fine tent which is occasionally used, but it is very cumbrous and inconvenient to transport from place to place.

(13) Extension of the telegraph to Mullaittívu.

VII.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

What is chiefly required is more supervision. The district should have a separate Assistant Agent. In this connection I would invite attention to the remarks of Mr. Fowler in 1886, and Mr. Short in 1891 and 1892.

It is not possible for one man (not being ubiquitous) to pay sufficient personal attention to two districts comprising an area of nearly 2,000 square miles. I have been quite unable to pay to the Mullaittívu District anything like the attention it requires. I find that from 4th April to the end of the year I spent 115 days at Vavuniya, 103 days in travelling, and only 53 at Mullaittívu. The greater part of the time spent in Mullaittívu was occupied in checking accounts, routine work, and court work. I cannot but think that, even as a matter of economy, it is a mistake to reduce supervision to such an extent. I feel sure that an Assistant Agent could by checking land encroachment, by constant inspection of works, by stimulating progress, and in other ways, effect a saving of more than his salary.

If it should not be thought advisable to restore the district to its former position, at least a Police Magistrate and Office Assistant might be appointed, and the Assistant Agent thus set free from the hearing of petty cases and the routine work of office could devote his time and attention to the development of the district.

I am aware that any proposal to create an additional office is just now very unpopular, but I have felt it to be my duty to express my opinion strongly on the subject, and I have less hesitation in doing so from my confidence that that opinion is held by all my predecessors in office and the Government Agent of the Province himself.

With regard to special plans for the improvement of the district I have nothing new to bring forward.

I have mentioned under the head "Works required" the works which I consider most necessary.

The restoration of Alakallupóddakulam, which has been thought of, I would postpone as long as there is much land to be sold under the neighbouring restored tank, Periyakulam.

The Alankulam dam and channel scheme for Tunukkai I had hoped to carry out as a relief work, but the Tunukkai people, though in want, were too proud to work on relief works, and so it fell through.

The systematic and strict enforcement of irrigation rules with regard to tank labour is gradually improving the condition of the village tanks, and will eventually enable the people to cultivate much more land than is now possible.

With regard to the acquisition of land I have observed that applications for one acre are very numerous. But it is very seldom that the block surveyed does not exceed the acre by a few perches at least, and so the survey fees are raised from Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 5. This is decidedly hard on a poor man who has scraped a few rupees together to buy a little bit of land for a compound or garden, and I would suggest that in such cases, where the acreage applied for is slightly exceeded through no fault of the applicant, he should not be called upon to pay fees in the higher scale.

VIII.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The general health of the people during the year was rather above the average. There were a few cases of chickenpox at Mulliavalai in the second quarter. In the first quarter there was a good deal of malarial fever in the maritime pattus, but not of a virulent type. In the first and second quarters there were a few cases of dysentery, which resulted fatally. There were some cases of ophthalmia in the third and fourth quarters, and a good many cases of measles in the last quarter, but none resulted fatally.

There is a hospital at Mullaittívu and a dispensary at Mankulam on the North road.

The following cases were treated during the year :—

	Indoor.	Outdoor.
Mullaittívu hospital	463 ...	2,343
Mankulam dispensary	— ...	1,021
Total ...	463	3,364

I have to repeat my predecessor's suggestions :—

(1) That a dispensary should be opened at Tunukkai on the same lines as that which was opened at Nedunkéni last year, and which has proved a great success.

(2) That temporary paraṇgi hospitals should be opened at Kokkilai and Puthukudiyiruppu.

These matters have been so fully treated of by Mr. Short in his reports for 1891 and 1892 that it only remains for me to state that I quite agree with him that these institutions would meet a pressing want.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths for 1892 and 1893 :—

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1892	30	283	264
1893	51	269	365

IX.—CRIME.

There was no case of serious crime during the year.

One case of using a knife was tried by consent, and as the hurt was but slight the offender was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The work done in the Police Court was as follows :—

Pending on January, 1, 1893		12
Institutions { Penal Code	64	
Institutions { Ordinances	76	
		140
Total		152
Disposals.		
Convictions	79	
Dismissals and acquittals	63	
		142
Pending on December 31, 1893		10
Total		152

The work done in the Court of Requests was as follows :—

Pending on January 1, 1893	45
Instituted during the year	105
Total	150
Disposed of during the year	108
Pending on December 31, 1893	42
Total	150

The work done in the District Court was as follows :—

Pending on January 1, 1893	7
Instituted during the year	18
Restored to roll ...	1
Total	26
Disposed of during the year	16
Pending on December 31, 1893	10
Total	26

X.—CATTLE DISEASE.

There was no serious disease. A few cases of foot-and-mouth were reported from Karunávelpattu South, but there were no deaths.

XI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

149 acres of land were sold during the year, being 38 acres more than in 1891, which held the best record for many years. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1,872·79 was deposited as value of land applied for but not yet surveyed. Yet the additional area brought under cultivation was but small, the apparent discrepancy being explained by the fact that much of the land sold and applied for was already cultivated on permit by the applicants.

The cause of the increase in deposits of value of land is due to my having, in most cases, refused to grant permits to cultivate Crown land before survey until the payment of the full upset price, as the people found that it was a good speculation to deposit survey fees and part value, take a dry grain crop or two, and then abandon the land.

New Areas Cultivated.

	Acres.
Paddy	55
Kurakkan	1
Cocoanuts	2
Tobacco	10
Total	68

Survey fees for 170 acres were deposited during the year.

XII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Practically none. The short time I can spare to the Mullaittívu District is very fully occupied.

A relief work was undertaken in Karunávelpattu South, which will appear under "Relief works" in Vavuniya District.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

No new schools were opened during the year, but the existing schools show an increased attendance of 100 over 1892.

1892.		1893.	
Boys	353	Boys	431
Girls	75	Girls	97

Particulars are annexed :—

Jaffna Church Missionary Society Schools.

	1892. Boys.	1892. Girls.	1893. Boys.	1893. Girls.
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	16	8
Tanniyúṭṭu ...	45	4	46	8
Mulliavalai ...	47	4	55	16
Vaṭṭápalai ...	34	8	79	11
Kumulamunai ...	18	2	15	4
Vadduvákallu ...	19	3	34	3
Kachchilamadu ...	16	4	37	3
Putukudiyiruppu ...	53	7	26	4
Total ...	232	32	308	57

Roman Catholic Schools.

Mullaittívu ... / Do. ...	68	29	56 / 17	29 / —
Putukudiyiruppu ...	13	6	15	5
Mátalan ...	19	6	15	4
Alampil ...	9	—	12	1
Total ...	109	41	115	39

Hindu School.

Kanukkéni ...	12	2	8	1
Grand Total ...	353	75	431	97

XIV.—IRRIGATION.

Work on the village tanks has been steadily carried out during the year.

The work done was earthwork on the bunds and clearing the reservation below the bunds.

Particulars are given below :—

Number of tanks on which labour was called out 66

	Days.	Rs.	c.
Labour due (value at 37½ cents a day) ...	4,288	1,608	0
Done by villagers	2,771	1,039	12½
Done by coolies and paid for by villagers ...	138	62	65
Exempted	98	36	75
Fined (value at 50 cents)	1,281	640	50
Total ...	4,288	1,779	12½

Days' labour actually carried out 3,063

Three cement pipe sluices were fixed during the year.

The bund of Adampankulam was cleared as a relief work, and I hope to have the tank restored as a minor irrigation work in 1894.

I have already mentioned the Alankulam channel and dam and the Mannalkandal scheme as works which should be carried out, so need not do more than mention them here.

The surveys in connection with the Kanukkéni were completed in November, and the papers are now before the Central Irrigation Board.

There are no other irrigation works in the Mullaittívu District which I consider urgent. What is wanted is constant attention to the village tanks and their gradual improvement. This work is very ably attended to by Mr. Ramalingam, Superintendent of Village Tanks, and I expect that the results will prove the wisdom of appointing a special officer to attend to irrigation requirements.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Fishing Industry.—The 1893 fishing was a good one.

	Headmen's Estimate. Cwt.	Headmen's Estimate. Value. Rs.	Customs Returns. Cwt.	Customs Returns. Value. Rs.
1892 ...	6,950	65,000	4,198	38,234
1893 ...	7,200	70,000	5,499	43,779

Fish caught at Kokkilai are taken to Trincomalee, and do not appear in the Customs Returns. There is a large local consumption of fish.

Palmirah Fibre Industry.—There was a decreased demand for this fibre. Agents from Jaffna bought about 50 cwt., and an equal quantity was bought by local traders. Price 10 cents a pound.

Elephants.—Six elephants were caught during the year on licenses issued from this kachchéri.

A panikkan of Musalai was killed by an elephant on April 24.

Leopards and Bears.—A further decrease in the number of skins brought to the kachchéri—only fourteen leopards and fourteen bears. It is said that constant showers kept the waterholes in the jungle well supplied, so that but few animals were shot by night.

Wells.—A masonry well at Téravil was built this year by the Government Agent.

A new well was built by the Public Works Department in the District Engineer's compound, the old well, which was a square one, being in a dilapidated state.

Obituary.—March 10: Periyatampi Sithemperapillai, Udaiyar of Melpattu North; June 11: Arumukam Máriappan, Police Vidahn of Vadduvakallu; June 6: Kadirgamer Chanmukam, Udaiyar of Mulliavalai.

Resignation of Headman.—In May Mappaner Vettiyar, Police Vidahn of Olumadu, sent in his resignation after 3 years' service, having been appointed on April 30, 1861. He was the oldest headman in the district. His son Vettiyar Velupillai was appointed to succeed him.

Matters Maritime.—On March 4 the brig "Madras" was abandoned by her crew just off the port of Mullaittívu. She was however salved, and eventually escaped without any damage.

On November 5 the last vestige of the ill-fated "Indus" disappeared—the mast and yard, which had been visible from the beach ever since the wreck.

Friend-in-Need Society.—A meeting of the members of this Society was held in the kachchéri on November 6.

This Society was started by Mr. Short in 1891 and numbers nine subscribers. The income for 1893 was Rs. 144. Small monthly allowances were paid to nine destitute persons amounting to Rs. 9 a month.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 146, and the sum of Rs. 56·50 was carried forward to 1894 account.

I regret that Mr. Short's proposal to erect a local "Home for Incurables," to be dieted from the hospital vote, has not been approved by Government. There are a number of hopeless parangi cripples who can do nothing towards their own support, and who could most effectually be relieved by the establishment of a home such as was proposed.

Removal of Assistant Agent.—Mr. Short left the district in March on being appointed to act as Assistant Agent, Kalutara.

I annex some extracts from his diary relating to projects in which he took an interest.

EDWARD F. HOPKINS,
Assistant Government Agent.

Vavuniya, January 6, 1894.

Extracts from Mr. Short's Diary.

Olumadu, January 14.—Things are less prosperous on this side than I expected from all accounts to find them; the water supply has failed in the Tunukkai division, and some of the crops have been already abandoned; in about half the villages there is no cultivation at all. Chenas will have to be given in this division.

In Karunavalpattu South cultivation has been pretty general, but the people are anxiously looking for rain to save their crops, which the water in the tanks will not suffice to bring to maturity.

P.M. to Mullaittívu.

Mullaittívu, January 16.—The Tannyúttu market is in full swing, and is now, the Mudaliyár tells me, more largely attended than formerly.

A temporary fish market has been added, and the cross roads are now being cleared and rooted and look very nice. The District Road Committee is opening these. The first proceeds of the market rent will go towards fencing the premises.

Mullaittívu, January 19.—The Mudaliyár has sent me a list of parangi cases at Putukudiyiruppu, from which I gather the following:—Old cases: under 15 years of age 12, over 15 years of age 25, total 37; of which 3 have property, 20 have very little, and 14 none at all. New cases: under 18 years of age 60, over 18 years of age 28, total 88; of which 19 have property, 36 have very little, and 33 none at all. Total cases 125, out of a population of 802, or over 15 per cent. Of these about 15 are put down as incurable.

The Pudukudiyiruppu Udayár, who has lived all his life in the village, and who has been a headman for twenty years, was here to-day, and I closely questioned him on the subject. He considers that parangi is more prevalent now in the village than it was twenty years ago. This I can hardly believe, though he has better means of information than I have: but whether it is so or not I am of opinion that special measures ought to be taken with a view to eradicate the disease altogether.

Of the new cases, *i.e.*, persons who are not known to have had the disease before, the large majority are children, many of whom will no doubt grow out of it, though, I presume, they will be more or less liable to attacks of the disease in after life. A percentage will, on the other hand, grow into it, and will no doubt eventually become cripples. The adult cases probably had the disease when young, and are now experiencing a return of it.

In discussing the matter not long ago with the Colonial Surgeon, he suggested the opening of a dispensary in the village. My objection to a dispensary is that it is only a half measure. It is generally admitted that proper nourishment is an essential part of the treatment of this disease,—perhaps the most important part; it may also be taken as certain that the majority of parangi patients do not get, and cannot get, proper nourishment at home. Why then offer them only half a remedy? The argument that a hospital is not a poorhouse does not, I think, apply here. The object in view is to stamp out parangi—it cannot be stamped out without proper food. Why then attempt it? And, besides, I believe it to be a fact that people who are half-starved at home will not take medicine, which they say makes them worse instead of better.

It may also be argued that those who want food can come to the Mullaittívu hospital. Many do, but only the worst cases; mild cases seldom come, and the disease remains unchecked; and, above all, parents cannot, and will not, bring their children all the way to Mullaittívu and leave them alone in the hospital.

I adhere, therefore, to my original proposal of a temporary parangi hospital in the village itself in charge of a dispenser, and visited twice a week by the Mullaittívu Medical Officer.

The very simplest arrangements would suffice, and any large expenditure should be avoided. Temporary buildings, mats, and pillows, tin cans and plates, food, and medicine is all that is required. Possibly, with a small addition to his dieting vote the Medical Officer here could make satisfactory arrangements for the supply of food. The daily water supply would entail some small expenditure, but nothing to signify. Accommodation for twenty patients, ten male and ten female, would probably suffice.

Mullaittivu, January 24.—As an instance how cases are proved, the following is instructive.

A man complained to-day that while asleep under a tree near his cart his bundle, containing Rs. 25, was stolen by some traders. He explained how it happened, and said he suspected the traders, because there was no one else there who could have done it; but he had no direct evidence against them. He was accordingly told that it would be useless to prosecute, and he then suddenly remembered that he woke as the bundle was being drawn away and seized one of the accused, while the other of course came to stab him with a knife. He was proceeding further to relate how a boy and a carter had also seen all this, when the examination suddenly closed! The man who, I believe, was really robbed of his money has a ready wit, but fails in veracity.

Mullaittivu, January 25.—The Mannákandal scheme, of which I have been to-day preparing a specification, looks, I think, a promising one.

I wrote at length about it in the middle of last year. Its object is to provide Putukudiyiruppu with paddy land and water, and to protect the Crown jungle, which is rapidly disappearing in that neighbourhood owing to chena cultivation.

The proposed scheme is the restoration of ancient twin-tanks lying on the road from Putukudiyiruppu to Oddisuddan, and possibly of a third, believed by the villagers to be also connected.

The cost cannot be stated even roughly, the tanks have not yet been examined in detail.

The acreage likely to be benefited has been calculated at 566 acres 30 perches, as follows:—

	Surveyed.			Unsurveyed.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Now cultivated	97	0	21	75	0	0
Abandoned, but capable of being resumed ...	94	0	9	—		
Crown jungle	—			300	0	0
Total ...	191	0	30	375	0	0

There is plenty more land lower down if the water will irrigate more.

The population benefited is 963, and it is a population that requires assistance.

The Kanakarayankulam terms would ensure land being taken up, and with a water supply at hand there would be no excuse for chenas.

Mullaittivu, February 22.—Inspected the hospital road extension, which the Mudaliyár has been clearing in my absence. It will be a useful road, and the trace is excellent. Twenty acres of new land have already been applied for along it for tobacco, cocoanuts, &c. It will bring Chilavattai within a mile of the town (by the present road it is two), and all the land along it will, I have no doubt, be soon bought up. I propose to have it cut up into one-acre blocks for sale.

The Mudaliyár's plan of tracing the road was both original and effective. I fixed the spot where the road should come out at Chilavattai and told him to cut straight to it. He placed a tom-tom beater at the spot and cut away till he came to him. He has managed it capitally.

Mullaittivu, March 4.—I have since received further particulars from the Udayárs.

In Karunavalpattu South out of 350 bushels extent sown 150 are reported to have failed entirely. He estimates that about seventy-five men, women, and children are in want of relief, which is 25 per cent. of the population of the division.

In Tunukkai out of 142 bushels sown 130 have failed entirely, and only 12 will yield a crop. He also asks for relief for the poorer class of people who are in want of food.

I am writing to recommend the opening of relief works in these two divisions.

Mullaittivu, March 1.—Taking eight hours as a working day, I find that exactly half my time last year at Mullaittivu was spent in court. I think the best thing for Mullaittivu, if it is not to be allowed a separate Assistant Government Agent, would be to give it an Office Assistant with judicial powers, to keep the place going during the Assistant Government Agent's absence, and to prevent the accumulation of routine work, which always takes up so much of his time when he comes.

Mullaittivu, March 3.—Relief works in Karunavalpattu South and Tunukkai should, I think, be started as soon as possible. The Udayár of the former division says that about seventy-five persons, one-fourth of the population, would attend them, being actually in want of food. They have been allowed chenas, but some cannot cultivate, having nothing to eat while clearing them. If a man comes to work for a measure of rice and 4 cents, it is a pretty sure sign that he is really in want.

The work I recommend for this division is the clearing of the bund and the subsequent repair of the breaches of Adampankulam, a good large tank on the roadside and in a central position. The breaches are not very large, and if repaired land would be quickly taken up. A considerable extent was surveyed under the tank many years ago, but the scheme has never been followed up. There are only two "decent" tanks in this division, Ampamam and Olumadu, and people would gladly take up land under a large tank if they can get it. I believe this work would be both useful to the division and remunerative to Government.

Nedunkéni, March 6.—Received information from Mullaittivu that a native brig had struck on the sand bank off Mullaitivu and had been abandoned by the crew, who considered that the ship was about to break up.

Mullaittivu, March 7.—Went on board the vessel and took charge on behalf of the Receiver; held an inquiry as Justice of the Peace in the absence of the Receiver.

It appears that the ship, which is laden with paddy and rice for Paumben from Arakkan, and which had been seen tacking up against the wind for two days, dragged her anchor during Saturday night and struck on the sand-bank. A heavy sea was running, and there were, it is said, 2½ cubits of water in the hold. Fearing she was about to break up the crew abandoned her at daybreak and landed safely after some difficulty through the surf. A Point Pedro man agreed to go out and see if anything could be done, the crew of the vessel refusing to accompany him. With fourteen persons he succeeded in getting the vessel off the bank and brought her safely in.

The crew are Coast Moormen, and speak "Pattam" only. Finding their vessel safe they naturally want to make the best of things, and allege that they only came ashore for a couple of hours to see whether the ship would break up or not!

Mullaittivu, March 9.—No news of the Receiver yet. This is one of the occasions that go to show the mistake of having no telegraph station within eighty miles of a place, where revenue, judicial, and customs establishments are maintained.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE FOR 1893.

THE Southern Province has an area of 1,980 square miles, and for administration purposes consists of the Galle District (543 square miles in extent) and the Districts of Hambantota and Matara in charge of the Assistant Agents.

The distribution of the population is curiously unequal—some portions are actually congested, as on the sea-board; others, well suited for cultivation of various sorts, are sparsely inhabited.

Almost the whole population of the Hambantota District is found in the Giruwá pattuwa west, and for this crowded pattuwa the Walawé irrigation works are already creating an outlet.

The changes in administration during the year were,—Mr. Elliott's transfer to Colombo in April, when I assumed duty, and Mr. C. A. Murray's resumption of duty at Hambantota displacing Mr. Lushington, who had been acting for him.

The prosperity of trade which is remarked upon in recent Administration Reports was scarcely maintained in 1893.

There was a great decrease in the plumbago export, owing to low prices in the foreign markets, and only 15,100 cwt. were exported, as against 35,800 cwt. in the previous year.

There was an increase in the export of arrack from 5,000 to 9,000 gallons, and in cocoanuts from 101,500 to 157,200.

But cinnamon, cocoanut oil, coir and coir rope, and essential oils all show a considerable decrease.

The export of tea also fell from 470,500 lb. to 450,200 lb.

Notwithstanding this decrease in export, the tonnage of vessels shows an increase of 51,366 tons.

As regards *imports*, coal shows an increase of from 13,800 to 30,000 tons. There is a slight falling off in rice, paddy, and cotton goods. The other imported goods give nearly the same figures as in the previous year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total increase of revenue as compared with 1892 is only Rs. 646·11, but if the sum of Rs. 59,426·80, formerly received under Grain Tax, is deducted from the recoveries of 1892, the total increase of revenue appears to be Rs. 60,072·91.

License, Excise, &c.—The increase in 1893 is chiefly due to Rs. 13,660·43 derived from sale of salt in the Galle District, and for better prices and prompt payments of the instalments due on account of the arrack farms and toll rents.

Interest.—The decrease is due to the cash balances in the bank having been reduced under instructions from Government.

Miscellaneous.—The increase is chiefly due to transfer of old deposits to revenue and cannot be considered revenue of the year.

Sale of Government Property.—The increase is entirely due to a sum of Rs. 6,144·60 brought to account in 1893 for timber sold in the previous year.

Expenditure.—The excess under *Personal Emoluments* and *Other Charges* is in consequence of the Police Establishment having been paid by me instead of by the Treasurer as in previous years.

The usual statement of details of revenue and expenditure is annexed.

The percentage which the expenditure bears to the revenue of the Province is 2·20.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The year was favourable to the production of grain and vegetables. The average rainfall of 91·02 inches was exceeded by 11·25 inches. Damage by floods, which is generally more a matter for concern in the Galle District than artificial water supply, was reported to be very slight, and the yield is admitted to have been largely above the average. 744,970 cwt. of rice were imported during the year with 14,912 cwt. of paddy.

As regards the actual extent of land under rice cultivation I hesitate to hazard an estimate after nine months' observation, where Mr. P. A. Templer and Mr. Elliott, with so long experience of this Province, differ so widely in their estimates.† I can, however, assert that no distress from want of food exists anywhere in the home district, and from what I have seen on circuit in the other districts there is none except, at times, in the villages on the east of the Walawé-ganga, which are dying out from want of water. The inhabitants of these villages can emigrate to the Tissa and Walawé irrigated lands, and are already recognizing the necessity of this, as I found some of them near Kirinda.

* See Appendix to Part I

† See Administration Report, Southern Province, 1891.

The scarcity of vegetables in many of the pattus is very marked. The only vegetables generally grown in any quantity is the sweet potato. But, except in the west Giruwá pattu, common vegetables, such as brinjals, spinach, pumpkins, bandakkai, &c., are grown to a very limited extent. In the densely populated sea-board, from Weligama to Bentota, the vegetables for sale are brought by carts from Giruwá pattu, often over 50 miles.

Remarking on the absence of vegetables in the Wellaboda and Bentota Districts, an explanation was given to me that the people live on fish and toddy.

As a rule the water supply is very bad, and this accounts for the great prevalence of typhoid, rather than malarial fever.

The fish supply of the year was reported to be exceptionally abundant, and I am informed of considerable export by railway as far as Nuwara Eliya. It is a great pity that some capitalist does not direct his attention to the fish-curing trade on the east coast of Hambantota. I am convinced that no more profitable speculation could be undertaken if combined with a branch industry of "tinning" fish. Well-cured and "canned" or "tinned" fish would command a ready sale in Ceylon.

But the undertaker of such a business must have his own boats and crews. Hitherto all experiments in this direction have failed from dependence on the supply of fish from the local fishermen. The non-supply of fish, and not unremunerative prices, caused the enterprise to fail.

Except at Hambantota, all the fish-curing yards have been closed, and I am informed that the reason for this was non-usage by fishermen.

Closely connected with food supply may be mentioned the admirable markets for the sale of produce which have been erected at all the principal places of sale. They are evidently greatly appreciated by the people. These markets are maintained by the Gaṇsabháwa committees and bring in a considerable sum in rent.

Although there is a consensus of opinion among the headmen (except in Hinidum pattuwa) that the food supply has increased, they are equally of opinion that it has considerably risen in price during recent years, and they attribute this rise to the increase in population.

Regarding the result of the abolition of the grain tax as bearing on the food supply of the people, I gather from the reports that although, upon the whole, it has not yet—and indeed it is too soon to look for this—resulted in any considerable increase of cultivation, yet the results have been satisfactory.

The Atapattu Mudaliyár says of the Gravets division: "It has led to an increase of cultivation which I estimate at 175 acres, and there is every likelihood of further extension." He further considers it a benefit that the land is allowed to remain fallow for one harvest, instead of being twice cultivated in order to meet the tax.

The Gangaboda pattu Mudaliyár considers: "It has acted as an incentive to increased cultivation, particularly of such fields—and they are many—as were unremunerative owing to sterility of soil. I see indications of efforts to bring large extents of such sterile lands under cultivation."

The Wellaboda pattu Mudaliyár says: "The abolition of the paddy tax has not yet had a tendency to add to the extents under cultivation. The area that was under cultivation previous to the abolition continues to be cultivated, and the cultivators take as much pains and interest in their fields as they used to do at the time the tax was levied."

The opinion of the Talpé pattu Mudaliyár is more favourable, and will be found in his report.

The remarks of the Hinidum pattuwa Mudaliyár are curious, and are as follows:—"Since the abolition of the grain tax some of the fields in this district which are considered to be unfertile have been abandoned. The idea of paddy cultivators in this part of the country is that their labour will not be blessed unless the tithe is paid to Government, and they are willing to contribute one-tenth of the produce of their paddy."

But the Hinidum pattuwa is proverbially backward and behind the times, and when it is opened up by the long necessary roads the people will no doubt acquire more advanced ideas.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Rice Lands.—I have no reliable statistics on this point. But from my own observation I can state that a considerable area of waste land in private hands was brought under cultivation in the Hambantota District in connection with the irrigation works of Udukiriwila, Kirama, Walawé, and Tissamaharama.

As regards the Galle District, the Mudaliyárs do not report any new lands brought into cultivation, but report an increase in cultivation of old lands in the following pattus:—

	Acres.
Gravets and Akmimana	175
Talpé	455
Gangaboda	561
Wellaboda...	51.
Hinidum	39

A decrease of 1,606 acres is reported in Bentota kóralé. This is explained by the Mudaliyár as being partly because in Welitara district the cultivators went to work at plumbago pits, partly because "in Pahalaganhaya and Elpitiya divisions the cultivators had a good return from rich lands for the maha harvest, and therefore they did not think it worth while to cultivate for yala also, and preferred to have the land fallow for next crop." He believes that the actual yield for the year shows no decrease on that of the previous year, although there were two harvests in the latter.

The extent estimated to have been under rice cultivation in the Galle District was 40,675 acres, as against 41,000 acres estimated in 1872.

* *Vide* Appendix A.

The area of Crown land sold during the year was 3,005 acres, as against 4,876 acres in 1892, distributed as follows :—

	Galle. Acres.	Mátara. Acres.	Hambantota. Acres.	Total. Acres.
1893 ...	1,679 ...	1,052 ...	278 ...	3,005
1892 ...	1,239 ...	2,444 ...	1,193 ...	4,876
1891 ...	1,626 ...	1,668 ...	1,085 ...	4,379
1890 ...	1,473 ...	1,858 ...	476 ...	3,809
1889 ...	2,101 ...	1,055 ...	378 ...	3,534

The amount realized for land sales in Galle District was Rs. 31,418·16, and the average price was Rs. 18·76 per acre.

The applications for survey of Crown land received during the year were remarkably numerous. The explanation is, I think, found in the fact that many of the natives employed "up-country" in the tea industry are making money, and desire to invest it in land, especially for cocoanut cultivation. Yet many natives now prefer to plant *tea* gardens, and assert that the profit is more considerable than that derived from cocoanuts.

It is difficult to estimate the area under *tea*. It was estimated last year by Mr. Elliott to be 5,000 acres in the Galle and 4,000 in the Mátara District. There has certainly been an increase in the acreage, because Sinhalese are now opening up small gardens all over the district. I have collected the following information regarding the native growing of tea, but I cannot guarantee the figures. I am told it costs a native Rs. 100 to clear and plant an acre of forest, and Rs. 30 for annual upkeep, and that an annual profit of Rs. 65 an acre is obtained when the tea comes into bearing.

Cinnamon.—The area has increased in the Galle District from 3,340 acres in 1892 to 3,875 in 1893.

It is said that an acre of cinnamon land does not now give a profit of more than Rs. 8 per annum. The cultivation seems to be carried on more from sentiment and strong caste feeling than from its being lucrative.

Sugar.—There is a decrease in the acreage in cultivation of cane, as only 864 acres are estimated to have been under crop, as against 1,040 in 1892. The yield was estimated to have been 6,912 cwt. of sugar. The cost of cultivating an acre of cane is said to be Rs. 65 a year. The decrease is attributed to the necessity for allowing land to remain fallow which had been cultivated for three successive years.

Citronella Oil.—The area under this product appears to have been normal.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

I was surprised to see to what an extent fevers have a hold on the people, both malarial and enteric ; and the type of fever seems more dangerous than that which I have been accustomed to meet in the North-Central Province.

Village sanitation is very backward. No care is taken in keeping the surroundings of the houses free of brushwood and tangled masses of shrubs and thorny creepers.

There are excellent Gaṇsabhawa rules for enforcing sanitation—in fact all ordinary sanitary precautions are provided for ; but I found the rules were very much in abeyance, and strong measures are needed towards their enforcement.

During the year I had under consideration the desirability of introducing the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, but hesitated to do so as it was pointed out by my Assistant at Mátara that the existing Gaṇsabhawa rules provided sufficient machinery and were working well in his district. As regards the proclamation of Hambantoṭa and Taṇgalla I awaited Mr. Murray's return, as his long experience of the district made it advisable to have his advice on the subject, and as he concurs in wishing to have these towns, where the Gaṇsabhawa regulations do not exist, proclaimed, the necessary action will be taken in 1894.

In connection with this subject I would place on record my conviction that the time has now come when hospitals in Municipalities and Local Boards should be supported from the local rates, and not from the general revenue. I would even go further in principle and make the people contribute through the village communities at least a certain amount towards hospitals and dispensaries outside those limits.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Elliott's list for last year was as follows. I exclude such items as have been taken up already :—

(1) Improvement of the Port of Galle.
(2) Completion of the Deniyáya (Morawak kóralé) and Rakwána road.
(3) Bridge over Gandara at Baddégama.
(3*a*) Bridge over the Mágama-oya near Tissamaharáma.
(4) Railway feeders : improvement of certain roads as.
(5) Improvement of the sides of the Colombo and Mátara road.
(6) Hospitals at Udugama and Deniyáya.
(7) House for District Judge, Mátara.
(8) Bridge at Ukwatta over Kepu-ela.
(9) More liberal votes for the Coast road in Hambantoṭa District and the relief of the District Road Committee of contributing to the upkeep thereof.
(10) Improvement of the Hambantoṭa-Wellawáya road.

(1) Nothing has been done during the year for the improvement of the harbour, owing, I am informed, to difficulty experienced by the Public Works Department to find the necessary machinery for removal of rocks.

In my own opinion all that is required and desirable is the removal of some rocks in the existing entrance. Galle cannot be made a harbour of such a nature as to be open by day and night equally, except by an expenditure the estimate for which would be prohibitive.

I must, however, add that my opinion is not shared by those who are interested in the harbour works.

(2) Regarding the question of road communication between this Province and Sabaragamuwa I do not take Mr. Elliott's view that it should be *viâ* Deniyáya, and my preference is for the extension of the Kamburupitiya road by Makandura, Urubokka, and Dapane, in which I agree with Messrs. Templer and Le Mesurier and with Mr. Wace.

(3) *Bridge at Baddégama (Halpátota).*—*Vide* Mr. Elliott's remarks in Administration Report of 1891–92. The bridge would be a convenience to the public, but I do not consider it to be a work so urgent as to place it in the foreground of the recommendations. I would much prefer seeing a bridge placed over the Mágama-oya between Wíravila and Tissamaharáma. I therefore place this proposal first.

(3*a*) *Bridge over Mágama-oya.*—The only question at issue is the proper position for this bridge. The Director of Public Works proposes that it should be placed near the mouth of the river, so as to serve the Coast road, which he proposes to extend onwards from Kirinda to meet the Batticaloa road. I need not here reiterate the arguments *pro* and *con*, merely placing on record that after inspection and inquiry on the spot I am convinced that the proper position for a crossing is on the road between Tissa and Wiravila. I would suggest that if the expense of a bridge is found to be too great, a paved crossing* similar to that provided for Kalá-oya on the boundary of the North-Western and North-Central Provinces would be sufficient.

(4) *Railway Feeder Roads.*—I have addressed Government on the necessity for taking over charge of the road from Hikkaduwa, which joins the Baddégama main road at Gonápinuwala. The estate traffic which used to go down the river will naturally be diverted to the Hikkaduwa station and must pass over this road. It is impossible for the District Road Committee to keep up this road in such a condition as to enable it to stand the strain of the traffic.

(5) *Improvement of Roads, &c.*—This has had attention at Ambalangoda, where it was urgently required, and I hope it will be continued in the other places indicated in former reports.

(6) *Hospitals.*—I would refer to the remarks in the last Administration Report.

(7) *House for the District Judge, Mátara.*—For reasons which I need not here specify I do not endorse this recommendation.

(8) *Bridge at Ukwatta over Kepu-ela.*—I desire to call attention to Mr. Elliott's remarks regarding this work. It is absolutely necessary that a bridge be placed here to serve the traffic which will gravitate to the Gintota railway station from the district lying between Wakwella and the gravets. I have no hesitation in pressing it on the attention of Government.

(9) *Hambantota District Roads.*—I repeat the remarks made in last report on this subject, adding that, from my observation of the increase of traffic caused by the irrigation works, improved roads are absolutely necessary.

(10) I endorse the remarks in former reports as to the necessity of metalling the Hambantota-Wellawáya road in sections. Even if this were only done as far as Wiravila it would be money well spent in the interest of the Koslanda, Tissamaharáma, and salt traffic. The present rates paid by Government for bringing in salt would be largely reduced if the road were improved. On my recent inspection I noticed that two pairs of bulls were attached to each salt cart conveying 10 to 13 cwt., with a spare bull attached behind—*i.e.*, five bulls for each cart.

To the foregoing recommendations I would add the necessity which exists for construction of a *main drain* through the police quarters and police station at Galle to the sea near the coal sheds.

Various works in connection with the extension of the Walawé channels and those at Tihawa will be submitted for consideration to the Central Irrigation Board and need not be detailed here.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

I can scarcely venture to speak with any authority owing to my limited experience. I have touched on works kindred to this subject in preceding sections.

The extension of the railway from Bentota to Galle will be an accomplished fact early in 1894, and the sanction for extension to Mátara was gratifying news received at the close of the year under review. I have no large works to recommend. This Province has been well treated in the restoration and construction of useful irrigation works, and what is now necessary is to see that fresh areas of land are yearly added to the cultivated extent, and that the interest on the Government expenditure is duly recovered.

I have recommended to Government that the holders of gardens which were formerly service lands on "divel," "malapala," and other tenures may be allowed to commute the Crown share for a lump sum. These gardens are annually rented, and it is very desirable that renting should cease. The matter is under consideration.

Several flood-outlets are under consideration. The Talawila drainage scheme has been duly worked out and is about to be placed before the Irrigation Board. It proposes to provide for the drainage of a large extent of land in the Mátara District, and the persons who expect to be benefited by it have agreed to pay the cost.

The Dedduwa drainage works near Bentota have not been successful, and the scheme must be revised, although I doubt any real improvement will result. The flood outlet at Waggalmódara is complained of by the cultivators, and there is some difficulty as to recovery of the instalment due for repayment.

From what I have seen of flood-outlets I am satisfied that there is something radically wrong in the engineering, as they do not seem to fulfil their purpose except so far as reducing excessive floods by a few hours.

They are invariably choked by sand which the sea throws up at the mouth, and the water must rise to a certain height before the bar can be removed by the accumulation of water behind.

The precautions taken in other countries to embank rivers are here neglected, and the only idea seems to be the opening of canals which are at once silted up.

---

* Sometimes called "an Irish bridge."

Besides public works the following are subjects to which careful attention must be given for improvement of the Province :—

(*a*) Village schools in the Hambantota District
(*b*) Village roads, bridges, culverts, and odandas under the Committees, and the calling out of labour and the collection of commutation money for these works.
(*c*) Village forest settlements in the Mátara and Hambantota Districts.
(*d*) More care to be given to the sanitation of outlying villages.

Other questions still awaiting settlement are the provision of water for the town of Tangalla—a matter which has come up frequently for many years past. I am in hopes, however, that a new, and I think feasible, scheme proposed by Mr. O. A. Murray may be found to meet the difficulty.

I may mention that during the year a general cemetery was provided for Tangalla. Cemeteries are much required in several of the populous small towns—*e.g.*, Ambalangoda—but the difficulty in finding proper sites at any reasonable cost is found to be almost insuperable.

The necessity for a general cemetery for Galle has been recognized by Government, and liberal provision has been offered if suitable ground is available. My difficulty has been the same as that of my predecessors in making a selection, for of all the possible sites none is free from one or more objections. But the Municipal Council has approved of my selection of a site at Dadalla near Bópé cross road on the Galle-Colombo road at the 70th mile, and I hope the matter so long pending may be found settled in 1894.

LEGISLATION.

Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance.—I cannot say that the working of the Ordinance has been satisfactory from any point of view. I have had occasion several times to make inquiries on various matters which arose in connection with Buddhist temporalities. In my opinion the fault lies with those whose duty it is to administer the temporalities rather than in any defect of the machinery provided by the Government to enable the Buddhist community to manage its own affairs. Personal interests and vested rights, and the natural inclination of humanity to retain all possible emolument and gain, frustrate the efforts of the few honest and sincere men who desire to reform the condition into which Ceylon Buddhism has fallen.

If only a person could be found among the Buddhist community of strong character and intelligence, independent means of livelihood, and ample leisure, such a man would be the ideal "Commissioner;" until he is found I fear that matters must remain as unsatisfactory as they are.

I annex a memorandum on the work done during the year, which I have obtained from Mr. E. R. Gooneratne, Gate Mudaliyár, the President, who, in the face of much open and passive obstruction, has done his best in the working of the Committees :—

The work of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance is being carried on slowly.

The Provincial Committee has had seven sittings during the year; the proceedings were all duly recorded, and the meetings appear to have been conducted in a business-like manner.

In accordance with instructions received, the proceedings are now despatched quarterly to Government.

On the application of the Provincial Committee an auditor was appointed by the District Court in May, 1893, but his work is delayed, as I learn the accounts have not been received yet.

The Committee has had to dispense with the services of the Commissioner, in consequence of the want of funds received from the trustees to pay him.

The President informs me that steps will be taken to fine some of the defaulting trustees. There is some difficulty in getting trustees appointed to a few of the temples in the gravets and the Talpé pattuwa, owing to the opposition of the priests who have dissuaded them from accepting office.

The Game Laws.—In this Province the protection of game has hitherto been overlooked, probably because the administrators had no sympathy with it and confined their interest to the populous parts of the Province. But the Mágam pattuwa of Hambantota was, until the last few years, perhaps the best game country in Ceylon. This is certainly no longer the case.

On a recent circuit I made it my business to carefully inquire into the reason why "game" —except elephants and pea-fowl, which the natives do not shoot—has become so scarce. It must be remembered that the Mágam pattuwa from the Uva and Batticaloa boundary down to the Mágama river is uninhabited, except for the Tissa settlement. It is therefore clear that the destruction has not been for food, but for trade.

I have addressed Government on the subject, and need not say more here.

The Land Acquisition Ordinance.—This Ordinance requires to be amended in some important particulars.

There are defects which make it work very prejudicially to landowners; and except by actual experience it is impossible to conceive the worry entailed on the officer making the acquisition when taking care of the interests of the claimants and of the Crown.

There may be two to forty or more alleged owners of a small piece of land who claim infinitesimal, and often impossible, fractions of the soil and of the variously aged plantations thereon. If any one claimant refuses to accept the Government Agent's award the matter must be referred to court for settlement. Here is a grand opening for an astute scoundrel to advance a preposterous claim through some man of straw, and thereon require to be bought out. Again, even if "chantage" does not come in, many persons have vague claims from a remote ancestor and wish to have these decided by an inexpensive suit, for there are no Crown stamp fees leviable in such cases. Hence the District Court is overwhelmed with these cases, and the cost of litigation absorbs the value of the award and often much more. If one claimant is absent at the inquiry the Government Agent cannot make a settlement, nor, if such claimant subsequently appears and shows good cause for absence, can he be allowed to appear and set forth his claims before the court.

On all these points the law requires amendment. I would venture to suggest that the Government Agent be empowered to pay over the amount of the compensation to the persons who, after inquiry, in his opinion are best entitled to it, and, taking security from them, allow the matter to be settled between the contending parties in the ordinary course of Civil Law.

A Poor Law.—Hitherto private charity and the various Friend-in-Need Societies, supplemented by Government grants and pauper allowances to deserving objects reported by the Government Agent, have been the only means of relief of the destitute.

I am of opinion that in the Municipalities and Local Boards a poor rate should be enforced, as the existing organization is now unable adequately to cope with distress, and the burden of charity often falls on those least able to bear it. It is notorious that many of the richest inhabitants give least, or so conceal their charity that it remains unknown. A property tax for poor relief would be the most equitable, though certainly unpopular, means of meeting the existing difficulty. The Galle Friend-in-Need Society has only sixty paying members.

Sale of Opium and Bhang.—Regarding the agitation against the sale and the restrictions which a section of public opinion demands, I may state that my inquiries lead me to believe that opium and alcohol stand on the same footing, except that of the two I believe opium to be far the more valuable and less harmful. The sale of "ganga" should, I think, be regulated by legislation as a poison. The fact, however, that the plant grows readily from sea level up to 3,000 ft. may cause considerable difficulty in dealing with its preparation and use.

Law relating to Gambling.—I have under the consideration of "Crime" given my opinion as to the urgent necessity which exists for amending this law.

The Irrigation Ordinance.—I consider that section 51 of No. 23 of 1889 should be so amended as to enable Government to legally recover the cost of maintenance of works for which the persons benefited make at present no payment.

It has been ruled that no rate for maintenance can be recovered unless assessed within one year of the expiration of the payment of the cost of the work.

Law relating to Fishing Customs.—I cordially agree with Mr. Le Mesurier as to the necessity for revision, and would direct attention to his remarks on this subject.

CRIME BROUGHT UNDER NOTICE OF THE POLICE.

I cannot definitely say there was either an increase or a diminution of "crime" in the Province. There was, however, no serious crime of deliberate preparation.

I am inclined to think this is due to the fact that most of the habitual criminals have migrated to the Colombo District, where, under other names, they are pursuing their occupation.

A great number of cases have been brought under notice of the Police Department by the reports received from the rural police; hence the figures show four times as many cases in 1893 as appeared in the returns of 1892—the results of a system which has ceased to operate by order of Government from the end of 1893.

Of serious crime the figures are :—

	1892.	1893.
Murder	12	11
Manslaughter	1	Nil
Rape	3	4
Gang robbery	—	1
Robbery	Nil	29
Burglary	14	53
Aggravated assault	20	78
Cattle stealing	4	238

As the jurisdiction and administration was different in the two years no useful comparison can be made.

Gambling is really the curse of the country, and my opinion has been confirmed by what I have seen in connection with the crime of this Province—that it is more demoralizing and more far-reaching in its evil effects than either the liquor traffic or the opium traffic. It is hardly at all understood by those who are not in immediate contact with it, how gambling affects the private life of natives both personally and in their dealings with others. The gambler does no work, and all gaming among natives may be accepted as being, in the long run, unsuccessful.

The gaming-house keeper is the only man who finally wins. His percentage varies from 3 to 10 per cent. according to the risk, or alleged risk, of detection; the returns are enormous, and enable the keeper of the establishment to buy up both police and village headmen and to pay heavy fines when necessary. Meantime all the boys in the village are demoralized by being paid as protecting spies—and from youth to age is ruined.

The unsuccessful gambler has generally to maintain a family: he leaves the gaming place desperate and robs the most likely person—often a woman—whom he meets on the road, though the inducement may be only sufficient to give his family a meal. This appears in the crime records as "highway robbery." Failing this he robs his neighbour's cocoanuts or jaks, is frequently detected, and a quarrel ensues, which comes before the courts as a case of *grievous hurt* or *manslaughter*. The defence usually set up is a claim to the garden in question. If a quarrel resulting in death occurs at the gaming place, as it frequently does, it is obviously impossible to get any evidence.

The result of all this is a grave discouragement to the honest cultivator, whose ordinary crops, such as cocoanuts, yams, sweet potatoes, plantains, and the like, are the prey of the unsuccessful gambler. An inducement to give in to lazy and improvident habits is the result of the loss of his industry, and so he too goes to swell the numbers of the village gamblers.

I have written at greater length than I intended on this subject, but on consideration the importance of the subject seems to me to justify even prolixity.

As to the remedy, the statute law is apparently clear; but it has now become so encumbered and surrounded by subtleties and refinement of legal decision, that it has almost ceased to be operative. For instance, under a recent decision* a gang of gamblers who entered upon a man's land against his consent and gambled there could not be convicted because they were *trespassers*.

It seems to me that if the crime of Ceylon is to be reduced the laws relating to gaming generally must be amended and placed on such a footing that criminal gambling can be suppressed. Severity should be directed almost entirely against the keepers *or promoters of a gaming place*.

* Supreme Court Reports.

WORKING OF THE REGULAR AND RURAL POLICE.

Several changes in details of administration were made during the year with, I think, good results. One thing is certain, that the regular and rural police cannot be worked together except through and by the Government Agent, not so much personally, as by the support he gives to his Assistant, the Superintendent or other Chief Officer of Police, especially in dealing with the rural police.

It is common enough to abuse the police, but I must say in justice to them that my former unfavourable impressions have been greatly changed during my year's experience of the working of the police force in this Province.

At the same time I may add that this result may have arisen from the excellent manner in which the regular and rural police have been worked by my Assistant, Mr. Rudd, whose work I cannot too highly commend, and from the very loyal co-operation of the Kóralé Mudaliyárs.

As regards the actual working of the regular and rural police the following extracts from the Kóralé Mudaliyárs' reports are valuable.

The Gravets Mudaliyár says :—

Crime of all description is on the decrease This decrease is entirely due to the increased energy of the police and to the fact of the village headmen, constable árachchies, and police officers being placed directly under police control. Unlike a District Mudaliyár, who has many and varied duties demanding his attention, the head of police has but one duty, viz., to deal with criminals. These village headmen, too, have benefited by the more disciplined control under which they are now placed, and it is quite the rule now for them to be seen at the scene of almost all disturbances simultaneously with or immediately after their occurrence, by which they are enabled to take the miscreants red-handed to the authorities when the facts are fresh. This mode of procedure seems to me to be the right one to be followed for the suppression of crime.

The Mudaliyár of the Wellaboda pattuwa states as his opinion :—

Crime on the whole is on the decrease, and this I fully attribute to the satisfactory police arrangement lately made. The combining of the rural headmen with the regular police has had a great tendency to diminish crime.. Offenders do not under the new system get time to decamp. They are taken up immediately after the occurrence and produced before the magistrate, and as a police officer always watches proceedings matters are not allowed to be settled. With a strict adherence to the rules laid down in this behalf offences of a grave nature must eventually become less prevalent.

The Mudaliyár of the Gangaboda pattuwa says :—

There has been a decrease in crime during the past year. I believe the chief factor in bringing about this state of things has been an abundant food supply. There is no doubt that the new police arrangements have largely contributed to check crime, but the food supply of a people is the fountain head of all the vicissitudes of crime. I believe the system of amalgamating the rural with the regular police a good one ; it brings the authorities more in touch with the people ; it secures greater cognizance of village disputes ; it minimizes the chances of suppressing offences or of offenders getting off free. In short, it upholds the law better than any previous arrangement, of which the best evidence is the decrease of crime.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Opium and Bhang.—The recent legislation regarding sale of licenses has had the result of showing what enormous profits the retail dealers must have made in former years when the license was granted for a small fixed sum. For instance, in the Galle Municipality in 1893 there were nine retail shops yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,200 per annum. For 1894 the number of shops was reduced to four, and the privilege of selling at these shops fetched Rs. 5,445.

Arrack.—The chief seat of production is the Bentota and Wellaboda pattuwas.

In the Galle District 43 distillery licenses were issued, which gave employment to a large number of persons, and 3 distilleries were licensed in the Mátara District. There is one distillery of rum. Most of these distilleries are worked upon money borrowed from the Colombo District renters.

The average price of arrack during the year was Rs. 85 per leaguer and in the previous year the price varied from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 per leaguer. It is alleged that owing to the low price of arrack this year, brought about by a combination of the renters, the distillers lost heavily.

It is suggested that the Government should fix a standard price for arrack at the distilleries and so regulate the trade. The question connected with the arrack rents are serious and complicated, and are, I believe, under consideration, so I need add no more on the subject.

REDEMPTION OF THE CROWN INTEREST IN RICE LANDS.

After the abolition of the paddy tax it was advisable to get rid of the rent which remained payable to the Crown on lands subject to a payment of more than a tithe of the crop. About the middle of the year, upon my application, I obtained authority to offer the tenants reasonable terms of redemption of the rent which now became payable, and the result was very satisfactory in the Galle and Mátara Districts.

In the former the owners of 684 fields redeemed the rent by four years' purchase at a cost of Rs. 13,443·48.

Some lands still remain unredeemed owing to disputes among the joint owners, and until they settle their differences the lands will continue to pay the annual rent calculated on a deduction of the tithe from the one-third, one-fifth, one-eighth, or other share for which the land is liable.

REDEMPTION OF CROWN SHARE IN GARDENS.

I have addressed Government on the desirability of similar redemption of the Crown interest in gardens (*divel, malapala, &c.*), and the matter is under consideration. I believe it could be easily done without a regular survey. It would give great relief to the tenants, who now have to pay a small sum annually to a renter of the Crown share, and would obviate the annoyance to the holder of the land in getting permission to pay, according to his tenure, when he wants to cut down a tree.

THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The report of the Provincial Road Committee gives very satisfactory figures, and I need only say that of the one-fifth of the population which is assumed to be liable to labour or commutation, over 98 per cent. discharged the liability. Both the revenue and the expenditure of the Committee exceed the figures of any previous year.

EDUCATION.

I am glad to see there is an increase in the vernacular schools in the Hambantota District. The rest of the Province is well supplied with schools, except the Hinidum pattuwa, and the latter is now receiving attention.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

I regret to say that my observation of this subject has not impressed me favourably, and I cannot see any useful work has been done. I am in communication with the Director of Public Instruction on the subject.

WORK DONE UNDER VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

It is becoming fashionable to belittle, if not to positively condemn, the village headmen and to accuse them of every possible defect. Considering that they are, as a rule, of the same nature, education, and type as their fellow-villagers, the marvel to me is that so much good work is effected through their agency.

Although the patriarchal headman is practically extinct in the Galle District, the Gaṇsabhâwa Ordinance, perhaps the most useful on the Statute Book, has done much to revive the old state of things, by which works to benefit villages were carried out by and under the control of the inhabitants and useful customs were maintained. The record of work done for the year is very creditable to all the Kóralé Mudaliyárs, and of them I give the palm to Mr. R. B. Tillekeratne of Talpé pattuwa. As an example of what has been done, and may be done, by headmen, I annex this Mudaliyár's report* in full, as an appendix, and I think it will be found to be both interesting and instructive.

The following is a summary of the work done in the other pattus :—

Akmimana.—This division (with the gravets of Galle) forms the district in charge of the Atapattu Mudaliyár, and is not subject to Gaṇsabhâwa regulations. If the Ordinance is brought into operation there are a number of village works which deserve attention, and this matter will be dealt with in 1894

The clearing and widening of the Opata canal, which falls into the Gin-gaṇga, is very necessary, as well as the enlargement and deepening of the streams which fall into it. Not only would this benefit the cultivators, but it would prevent the main road from being made impassable in flood time.

Wellaboda Pattuwa.—The village paths in the Higoda, Ratgama, Hikkaduwa, Ambane, Madampe, Batapola, Karandeniya, and Ambalangoda sub-divisions have been cleared, and school buildings have been repaired at Akurala and Hikkaduwa.

Gangaboda Pattuwa.—The chief work undertaken was the opening up of the trace from Nayapámulla to Udugama which, when completed, it is hoped will be taken over as a minor road. A considerable portion has been opened to 12 ft. width, and I expect the work to be completed in 1894.

The following roads were thoroughly repaired and widened, and are now fit for light traffic :—

1. Walpita to the Amugoda ferry.
2. Kimbul-topuwegé-totupala to Gonapinuwala.
3. Ampégama to Etkandura.
4. Wanduramba to Mabotuwana
5. Yatalamatta to Urala.

The towpath along the river and various minor paths were cleared and édandas repaired.

Bentota-Walallawiti Kóralé.—The list of works includes repairs to the following roads :—

1. Dedduwa to Gonagala.
2. Elakake to Uragala.
3. Haburugala to Tunduwa.
4. Igala to Pituwala.
5. Elpitiya to Omatta.

The building of four permanent schools was undertaken, besides the necessary repairs to several existing schools.

The work done in the *civil* and *criminal sides of the tribunals* was satisfactory, and the Presidents seem to have been careful to make full inquiry into the cases brought before them. 6,197 civil and 5,899 criminal cases were decided in the Province, and appeals to the Government Agent were taken in 306 and 237 cases respectively.

Thirty-seven appeals in civil cases were taken to His Excellency the Governor, in six of which the finding was set aside; and in twenty criminal cases the finding in five was set aside.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The year was a prosperous one for cattle owners. Neither murrain nor hoof disease was reported, or existed as far as my information goes.

VITAL STATISTICS.

I have not included the usual statements of births, deaths, and marriages, as these statistics are now fully dealt with by the Registrar-General.

---

* Appendix A.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

Although the principal event under this regulation heading was the opening of the railway extension to Ambalangoda in February, yet from the view of the Provincial Administration I must consider the fine salt collection as taking the first place.

It was interesting as being the first collection carried out by free labour, for previously a large force of prisoners was retained at Hambantota entirely for labour at the léwáyas.

From climatic reasons the salt did not form in the lagoons for the previous two years, and the supply at Hambantota had to be supplemented by export of salt from Jaffna.

But in July a fine formation commenced, and after some difficulty in labour, which was successfully overcome, the harvest, which ended in October, resulted in a "record" collection of 190,000 cwt., equivalent to two years' supply of salt of most excellent quality. The next best collection in previous years was 150,000 cwt.

At the instance of the Hon. Mr. Swettenham an experiment was made in storage in the open and without the usual cover of "cadjans." The result was not conclusive, because the salt was not stored direct from the lagoon; still, the experiment was sufficiently successful to leave little doubt that great saving can eventually be made under this system of storage.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

This consisted chiefly of land acquistion for the Railway Extension.

323 lots were acquired by Mr. Elliott and 95 by me.

		Rs.	c.
Payments made	On agreement	157,081	34
	On Court orders	15,042	47

Libels of reference 88.

The average cost of an acre of land, including buildings, plantation, and soil—all of which have to be separately valued—was Rs. 1,876.

This is undoubtedly more than the actual value, but the fact of disinclination of owners to part with the property, and the acquisition being therefore forced, must be taken into consideration.

The country on the sea-board is very thickly inhabited, and there is much "land-hunger." The contractor, sawyer, and carpenter, who makes money on the hills, is ambitious of possessing a cocoanut garden and substantial tiled building in his native village. This gives land a sentimental and fictitious value.

The acquisition is, however, instructive as to the wealth of the inhabitants, and may be found useful hereafter in case land taxation is found to be expedient.

R. W. IEVERS,
Acting Government Agent.

Galle, April 5, 1894.

APPENDIX.

Gansabháwa Communal Works.

THE following village paths have been undertaken by the Village Committees :—

		Miles.			Miles.
1.	Path from Miripenna to Walahanduwa	4	13.	Path from Tuketiamulla to Mawella	1½
2.	Do. Miripenna to Talpe ambalama	1¼	14.	Do. Howpé to Walpola *via* Kombala	3½
3.	Do. Galketiya to Attudawewatta	1	15.	Do. Dikkumbura to Andugoda	2
4.	Do. Melegoda to Hinatigala	1½	16.	Do. Gallella to Korahena	2
5.	Do. Welletota to Hinatigala	1½	17.	Do. Wiwarugoda to Maha-edanda	1½
6.	Do. Katukurunda to Mipé	2	18.	Do. Yakkalamulla to Udumalagala	2
7.	Do. Mattegoda to Happawana	1½	19.	Do. Kottowa to Tellembura	2
8.	Do. Angulugaha to Dikkumbura	4	20.	Do. Polpogoda to Karagoda	1
9.	Do. Angulugaha to Hiarre	4	21.	Do. Kabalané to Radatota	1½
10.	Do. Katuluwa to Watawana	4	22.	Do. Arachchigéwatta to Tittagalla	2
11.	Do. Ahangama to Olaganduwa	1	23.	Yakdehimulla canal	1
12.	Do. Batamulla to Digoda tank	0½			

For the year 1893, 4,994 labourers have commuted at 25 cents, and the money, amounting to Rs. 1,248·50, was deposited in the kachchéri. Of this amount Rs. 105 were expended on the construction of seven masonry culverts on the Gansabháwa path from Miripenna to Talpé, and Rs. 150 on the construction of six masonry culverts on a section of the path from Miripenna to Walahanduwa. Rs. 20 were expended on the opening of the path from Kottowa to Tellembura. Rs. 20 were expended on the opening of the path from Yakkalamulla to Udumalagala. Rs. 50 were expended for earthwork on the path from Aranwala to Olaganduwa, and Rs. 120 on the construction of four masonry culverts on the same path. Rs. 20 were expended on the opening of the path from Arachchigéwatta to Tittagalla. Rs. 100 has been voted for the earthwork of the path from Katuluwa to Watawana, of which amount Rs. 50 have already been expended. Rs. 20 were expended in opening the path from Katuluwa to Radágéwatta. These are the only amounts already expended in money. A sum of Rs. 80 has already been voted for the construction of four culverts on path No. 5, and Rs. 60 for the construction of three culverts on path No. 4.

The clearing of jungle on the sides of roads, and raising the roads that run over fields and marshy places, filling up of ruts and holes, and other earthwork, and laying of édandas, were done by the labour of Village Committee defaulters who were turned out to work by the headmen of the respective divisions.

Some of these paths, especially those in the most thickly inhabited parts of the villages near the sea-coast, have been improved to a great extent during the last year, and almost all of these roads are now being used by cart and hackery traffic in conveying paddy, straw, cocoanut husks, &c.

The paths in the inland villages have had my attention too, and every facility has been rendered to foot passengers by laying of édandas over the streams, some of these being so wide and liable to inundation that the Village Committee is not in a position to put up bridges over them.

Since the construction of the bridge (23 ft. by 12 ft.) over Waggal-oya at Goroppe, on the path from Miripenna to Walahanduwa, the said road is used by carters, and complaints have been received by me from the toll renters that carts often take this road to get into Morowak kóralé road, or *vice versâ*, to avoid Paraduwawatta and Nigeduwa toll stations, and that thereby the renters suffer a loss.

Some of these improved roads should, I think, be given over to the District Road Committee; by doing so we can take over other roads or devote our attention to some other village work this year.

Two village courts were built last year, one at Yakkalamulla and the other at Imaduwa, to answer the double purpose of a dispensary and village court, the former at a cost of Rs. 400 and the latter at Rs. 450.

By renting it to the Medical Department a rental of Rs. 5 for each court per mensem can be expected, as the Department now pays this sum for each of the buildings they use as dispensaries; thereby it would enable us to make up the money we have spent for the construction of the buildings within a few years. The use of a part of the building as dispensary will not interfere with our work, as the Medical Officer of Weligama visits only twice a week for the distribution of medicines.

Coir kraal fees amounting to Rs. 285 have been recovered and remitted to the kachchéri.

The want of a market had been felt very much by the buyers and sellers that assemble in open ground at Ahangama, and the committee, at the beginning of the year 1893, acting upon the advice of Mr. Elliott, the then Government Agent of the Southern Province, selected the most suitable site and acquired a land for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 800, which amount was paid by the market fund.

The construction of the market would be undertaken this year. The land round the market building should be sold in small allotments to private parties to build boutiques according to a plan supplied by the committee. This would not only give a good appearance to the market about to be built, but would bring back to us at least a portion of the money expended in acquiring the land.

Several improvements, such as fixing up of lamps on the Gallé-Mátara high road, and building village courts in divisions where there are none at present, have been proposed and approved by the Government Agent.

Meetings will be held to give out sections of village committee paths under contract, the amount of contract to be covered by deducting a certain sum for each village committee labourer turned out to work, and the outstanding balance, if any, to be paid out of the communal fund.

We have received very recently some Rs. 210 worth of tools. Want of proper tools in opening paths has deferred work very much. The quantity of tools is insufficient considering the amount of work undertaken by us. Yet with the tools we now have we shall be able to push on our works more rapidly and efficiently. We are still in want of two or three hand carts.

REDEMPTIONS.

The Crown shares of fifty-two divel lands have already been redeemed. There are hopes of some more lands being redeemed before the expiration of this month.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The majority of the inhabitants of this district consume imported rice. The total produce of paddy in this district for the year 1893 is estimated at 118,150 bushels, while that of 1892 was 124,716 bushels. The produce of other grain for 1893 is estimated at 1,111 bushels, while that of 1892 was 820 bushels. The food supply of last year has diminished.

The fish supply has increased.

The price of cocoanuts has risen higher than in 1892; as regards other necessaries of food there is no change worth mentioning.

ABOLITION OF THE PADDY TAX.

The abolition of the grain tax is one of the greatest boons that Government could have conferred on its subjects: it has increased the cultivation of mud lands assessed for crop commutation which were left uncultivated when the Grain Tax Ordinance was in operation, as some of the cultivators had at that time a fear that should they meet with a failure they would not only have to suffer the loss of the paddy sown, but would have to pay the tax without a return. The abolition of the tax has also led to the cultivation of a larger extent of high lands too with fine grain.

The whole extent of mud lands cultivated in this district in 1892 was 7,189 acres, while the extent cultivated for 1893 was 7,644 acres, and the cultivation has increased by 455 acres. The extent sown with fine grain in 1892 was 113 acres, while that of 1893 was 125 acres, and it has also increased by 12 acres.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The irrigation works in this pattu are the Digoda tank and the Waggal-oya scheme.

The Digoda tank is now under the supervision of the village committee. The door of this tank has been damaged, and the District Engineer's Department has been asked to repair it. The dam is in good order.

Waggal-oya Scheme.—The flowing of sea water inland has now been stopped by the laying of sluices. Only a very few landowners have paid the water-rate, and the rest refuse to pay unless the main channel be deepened, alleging that they have not been benefited by the work owing to this not having been done. They have already been informed of the order of the Government Agent. The vidáne arachchi of Talpé has been favoured with an authority to seize the defaulters' lands, and until one or two lands are sold the defaulters cannot be roused to a sense of their duty in discharging their liabilities. Such things must be expected at the outset of every introduction.

There is a vast tract of land at Mattegoda, nearly 400 bushels in extent, which has been left uncultivated for years together, chiefly through the neglect of landowners, most of whom reside miles away on the sea-coast.

I am given to understand that if a canal be cut from Doreka-ela, which is about 200 yards off this tract, and if irrigation rules be enforced, this tract of field could be rendered cultivable at least for one of the two harvests in the year. It is my intention, after consulting the landowners and headmen as to what steps should be adopted, to lay the matter before the village committee for consideration.

SUBJECTS REQUIRING THE ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The opening of a railway line from Galle to Mátara is looked forward with great delight by the inhabitants of the district. The news, however, of a railway station not likely to be fixed at Unawatuna, which village, properly speaking, is the most prominent one in the district, is a great disappointment to the residents of Unawatuna and surrounding villages.

I would suggest that three stations be allowed for this pattu as recommended by me in my previous letter. I beg leave therefore to request that you will be pleased to urge the necessity of fixing a railway station at Unawatuna for the convenience of the villagers.

CRIME.

In Ahangama division crimes were of frequent occurrence, but since bringing the village headmen in closer contact with the regular police organization crimes are on the decrease. The constable arachchies and police headmen are doing their work satisfactorily under the able supervision of the Superintendent of Police. Lately some new system regarding the duties of constable arachchies, I am given to understand, have been adopted, but we have not yet been favoured with any instructions as regards this new system.

R. B. TILLEKERATNE,
Mudaliyár, Talpé Pattu.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOṬA DISTRICT FOR 1893.

I RESUMED charge of the Hambantota District on the 7th of November after an absence of a year as Acting Government Agent of Uva.

Annexed is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the year. The failure of the salt crop the previous year, the causes of which my predecessor explains in his report, and the collection of the third quarter of this year not being available for sale till after storing in October, account for a considerable falling off, but the brisk sales now going on have already caused a return of the revenue to its normal state. The abolition of the paddy tax also partially accounts for this year's decrease.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The district now produces more than enough for its own consumption. The rice imported at Hambantota is for estates in Koslanda and Monaragala in Uva, very little of it being consumed locally.

Rice, kurakkan, and Indian corn form the chief articles of food, while garden produce consisting of yams, pumpkins, beans, and brinjals are largely consumed.

Along the sea coast villages fish is caught in abundance, and after satisfying local demands the surplus is salted and sent into the interior.

The prices of articles are given below :—

	Rs.	c.
Rice, per bushel	5	0
Paddy, per bushel	1	50
Kurakkan, per bushel	1	50
Indian corn, per bushel...	1	0

CATTLE.

Cattle have been free from epidemics, and have shown a large increase over the previous year's numbers—

	1892.	1893.
Black cattle	17,580 ...	25,713
Buffaloes	9,012 ...	13,087

The large grass plains in Mágam pattu afford excellent pasturage for cattle, and should be more freely availed of for the raising of stock. Cultivators at Tissa are beginning to understand this and send their buffaloes to the plains of Yala and Butawa, where the breed is much improved by the free access of wild buffaloes to the herds. Black cattle also increase rapidly, and improve in size and strength, the bulls being much sought after by carters for draught purposes.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The extent of Crown land sold last year amounted to 287 acres, and the demand for more appears to be increasing judging from the numerous applications to purchase sent in now. Over 1,000 acres have been applied for under the recently restored tank of Tissa Yódawewa, and two surveyors are now at work cutting up small blocks. The extent of new land both high and low brought under cultivation during the year at Tissa amounts to about 200 acres, and under the Walawé-ganga scheme about 700 acres.

The increase of cocoanut cultivation is most noticeable in west Giruwá pattu, where there is still very good land available for opening up. At Tissamaharáma the extent brought under cultivation of this product is annually on the increase: about 70 acres are in bearing, while about 100 more are in different stages of growth, and preparations are being made to plant up on a larger scale next year.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The most important of these, the Walawé-ganga scheme, has made satisfactory progress during the year. The main channel has been completed to within a mile of its terminal point at Etbatuwa, and masonry openings made for subsidiary channels. The last mile itself has been cut at different points so that the completion of the whole length of the channel may be looked for early next year. The first three subsidiary channels are in full working order and have been readily availed of by cultivators, while a further extension of No. 3, the lowest, is to bring another block of land under its irrigable area. The following is the result of a rough calculation of all cultivated lands made by me with the aid of the Irrigation Officer :—

		Acres.
Under No. 1 Subsidiary Channel.	Old fields	100
	New fields	150
Under No. 2 Channel.	Old fields	100
	New fields	100
Under No. 3 Channel.	Old fields	40
	New fields	100
Direct from the Main Channel.	Old fields	300
	New fields	50
		940

This is a considerable advance on the 250 acres of old fields reported in 1892. It must be observed that the old fields were formerly cultivated at intervals of four and five years, when the rainfall was sufficient to carry a crop through. Now, with the aid of a reliable water supply, they are cultivated regularly once a year and some of them twice. The largest tract, between 300 and 400 acres, is the one extending from Pittaniyaya down to Minietiliya bordering the main road.

Next year I anticipate a very great increase, as I saw new land being opened upon all sides, and what was very encouraging was the fact that the men employed were chiefly composed of resident villagers from the surrounding country, whose very existence depends on the success of the works.

Among the other improvements to be carried out in the future in connection with this scheme are—

(1) An escape channel for the water-logged land of Beminiyanwila. Traces of an old channel called the Yóda-çla are to be found leading from it to Ekkassa, showing that an attempt in this direction had been formerly made. I have asked that an examination be made with a view to its restoration.

(2) A fourth subsidiary channel from Pittaniyáya to Mandagala and Lunama tanks with a branch extension to Nonagama. The fields under these are now cultivated at long intervals of three and four years. A channel into them would ensure annual cultivation. A branch extension towards Kiwla to open up a large block of land in that direction.

(3) The insertion of more cement pipe gates both on the main as well as on the subsidiary channels.

There are other works to be taken up as the scheme developes, but these are the most important and should be carried out next year.

TISSAMAHARÁMA.

Considerable progress has been made in the development of this scheme in the further extension of paddy cultivation, the planting up of gardens and high lands, and the increase in the number of permanent settlers.

The restoration of Yódawęwa, a connected tank, has turned out a complete success. The idea first originated in trying to give relief to the villagers of Sittrawila in the bed of Yódawęwa, whose fields and houses were often inundated by drainage from Tissa. I proposed they should abandon the village and take land outside the larger tank of Yódawęwa, a proposal to which they readily agreed. The old bund was cleared by prison labour (a jail being then established at Tissa), the gaps filled in, and a couple of cement pipe sluices inserted. More recent repairs consisted of the restoration of the old bisokotuwa sluice and the paving of a spill. A fine large tank, larger than Tissa, has thus been restored at a cost of about Rs. 800, capable of irrigating about two thousand acres. Already over one hundred acres have been brought under paddy cultivation by those who were turned out of Sitrawila, while others have increased the extent by another one hundred acres. There are also about thirty acres of high land planted up as residing gardens by the cultivators.

I have asked for new channels from both sluices to distribute the water more evenly over irrigable land immediately under the tank. At present the water finds its way into small hollows which have in some instances been converted into fields. The old channels near the bund have been more or less obliterated, but about half a mile further down an old well-defined channel, hitherto unknown and covered with forest, was found to run a distance of a mile and a half, conveying water down to the large plain of Ranakeliya. Here a block of one hundred and fifty acres has been recently brought under cultivation with a fine crop of paddy, and there are over one thousand more acres capable of being turned into fields.

I have already received applications for over one thousand acres.

In pursuance of the policy of gradually restoring the abandoned tanks in the Tissa system, I have asked that the two above Debarawęwa be taken up next year. The work of restoration will probably consist of only clearing the jungle on the bund, filling in gaps, and inserting cement pipe sluicing, at a total cost of about one thousand rupees each.

The restoration of the lower tank of Debarawęwa has been completed, and has now a fine stretch of about three hundred acres of paddy brought into cultivation within the last two years. The internal communication of Tissa has been much improved by the construction of a good gravel road running through its entire length from Wirawila, where it joins the main road, to Kirinda, on the sea coast. The advantages of the land outlet are however much neutralized by the want of a bridge across the Mágam-oya, which literally cuts off all communication with Tissa in times of flood. Money has been voted and re-voted for this work for the last three years, but nothing has yet been done. I hope this defect will be remedied before the lapse of another year.

Among the minor irrigation works requiring notice are the completion of Arachchi amuna on the Kirama stream, the protection of a portion of the Udukiriwila bund with a stone facing, and sundry small repairs to other tanks.

While on the subject of irrigation I would take the opportunity of inquiring whether the cost of constructing anicuts could not be considerably reduced by adopting the ancient method of building layer upon layer of large blocks of stone without the use of mortar or cement. A great reduction in the cost of sluicing tanks has been effected by adopting an improvement on an old type of sluice. A similar reduction might be made with anicuts if the old system, improved if possible, could be reverted to.

Old bunds are often to be found across rivers in a fair state of preservation or partially damaged, which if they had been at all faulty in construction would long ago have been swept away by the floods of ages. There are four of them at Tissa down the course of Mágam-oya more or less damaged, but it is worthy of note that for hundred of years those four anicuts once kept under cultivation ten thousand acres of land around Tissa in its days of splendour and prosperity, and that their destruction, which led to the abandonment of the place, was due probably not so much to faulty construction as to acts of enemies who invaded the country.

ROADS.

The metalling of the section of ten miles between Ranna and Ambalantota has been a great improvement and is much appreciated by the public. The remaining sixteen miles between Tapgalla and Hambantota has also been metalled to a certain extent and rendered easier for traffic, but much remains to be done yet. The additional vote of Rs. 5,000, sanctioned for expenditure in 1894, will however put this right, and the district has reason to be grateful for the generous response to its appeals for improving its main outlet.

The section beyond Hambantoṭa towards Uva calls for immediate attention. It is a gravelled road, and the traffic on it has increased to such an extent as to render it almost impassable in wet weather. The first fourteen miles from Hambantoṭa has to bear the extra strain of traffic to Tissa and the transport of salt from the léwaya. My application for a special and urgent vote for this section is now under the consideration of Government.

Another work which I would strongly urge being taken up is the junction of the Mamadola cart road with the road from Tunkema to Mádampé, as a means of establishing through communication between the Southern Province and Sabaragamuwa. The intervening distance of two or three miles could easily be got over by a cheap gravel road, the country being flat and presenting no obstacles to cheap construction. Cart communication would then be available all through to Ratnapura, and a great impetus given to trade and traffic between the two Provinces. At present salt and dried fish are carried from here by means of tawalam and a return load of arecanuts and other garden produce brought by the same means after a laborious journey lasting over many days. Such a road would also greatly help to develop the Walawé irrigation works, through the centre of which it runs, and those over the border on the Húlundu-oya and Rakwane-gaṇga.

The desirability of having a natural surface road along the coast to the Eastern Province boundary has often forced itself on my attention. Batticaloa already boasts of one down to its limit, and it is only natural to expect that it should be carried over into this district so that an unbroken line of road should run along the coast through both Provinces.

In the Southern Province the coast road terminates at Bundala. Beyond that an irregular track of about thirty-eight miles extends to the Batticaloa boundary over grass plains, through scrub, and across three rivers. What requires to be done is to take the trace over the best and shortest ground, ease the slopes on the river banks, and cut the scrub back every year where it encroaches on the road. This could be done at a comparatively small cost. It would facilitate the inspection and watching of natural salt pans along the coast, open up the country for tavalam traffic, and attract population to Mágam pattu.

MINOR ROADS.

In consequence of the small vote at the disposal of the District Road Committee nothing has been done beyond general upkeep work. There are 150 miles in charge of the Committee, of which 60 are made for cart traffic with expensive bridges and culverts to maintain.

It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that new roads could under such circumstances be opened, though there are many which have been pressed on my notice and which I have recognized to be of importance in placing the more distant and isolated parts of the district within easier communication of the main roads.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED FOR THE DISTRICT.

Those referring to roads and irrigation have been dealt with in the two preceding sections, but they may as well be recapitulated in this list for easy reference :—

Roads.

1. Metalling section of road between Hambantoṭa and Wirawila.
2. Construction of bridge over the Mágam-oya.
3. Construction of inland circular road through West and East Giruwá pattus.
4. Natural surface road along the coast from Bundala to the eastern boundary.

Irrigation Works.

1. Additional subsidiary channels in the Walawé-gaṇga irrigation scheme: from main channel to Mandagala, Lunama, and Monagama; from Bimmiyanwila to Ekkassa.
2. Two new channels from Yódawewa (Tissa scheme) with survey of Yódawewa chain of tanks to sea coast.
3. Restoration of two tanks above Debarawewa (Tissa scheme). These are necessary to increase the water supply of Tissa. The restoration of Debarawewa, the lowest in this chain, was completed last year, and the cost has already been recouped by the sale of lands below it.

Miscellaneous.

1. *Taṇgalla Water Supply.*—So much has been already written and said on this subject that I need only repeat that no great improvement in the sanitary condition of Taṇgalla can be expected till the town is furnished with a better water supply, and the scheme that recommends itself as being the best is the construction of a store tank at Ovilana with underground pipes to Taṇgalla.
2. *Digging public wells along the main thoroughfares.*—A vote should be given annually for this purpose until all the roads in East Giruwá and Mágam pattus are furnished with good drinking wells.
3. Field hospitals at Udukiriwila and Mamadala.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The registrars' returns show an increase in the population of 1,187 over the previous years, chiefly in the more populous parts of the district and round the new centres of irrigation where the food supply has greatly improved. Fever and dysentery still claim its many victims, but the death-rate is not so high as in former years. The dispensaries scattered over the district to which the villagers freely resort have done much towards alleviating the sufferings of villagers, and many a life has been saved by timely application for relief. There are nine of these dispensaries situated in central positions. The total number of patients treated during the year amounted to 9,646. Two more dispensaries are required at Katuwana in West Giruwá pattu and Mattala in Mágam pattu. Both places are the centres of villages which are practically cut off from all medical relief on account of their isolated position.

There are besides the two hospitals at Hambantota and Tangalla, and the patients treated at each were :—

	Outdoor.	Inmates.
Hambantota	2,434 ...	241
Tangalla	4,411 ...	194

Two field hospitals are urgently wanted at Udukiriwila and Mamadala for more serious cases, which require longer and more skilful treatment than can be obtained at the dispensaries. The hospitals at Hambantota and Tangalla are, on account of their distance, out of their reach.

CRIME.

The following table shows the number of convictions during the year in the Supreme District, and Police Courts in the district :—

Court.	Institutions.	Convictions.	Discharges.	Acquittals.
Supreme Court ...	24* ...	13 ...	2 ...	7
District Court ...	11 ...	7 ...	— ...	4
Police Court, Tangalla...	886 ...	160 ...	— ...	545
Police Court, Hambantota	179 ...	78 ...	— ...	82

Of these four were committed in 1892 for trial in 1893 and four committed in 1893 for trial in 1894.

Ordinary Crown chena cases and those for maintenance are not included in the above.

The use of the knife is very common in West Giruwá pattu ; and if the introduction of the Knife Ordinance in Galle and Mátara Districts is successful in diminishing the number of cutting and stabbing cases, I shall ask to have it enforced here also.

Cattle stealing cases are given below : Convictions in the Police Court of—

	Cases.	Persons.
Tangalla	22 ...	51
Hambantota	1 ...	1

EDUCATION.

Five new vernacular schools have been opened at the following places :—Nakulugama, Ranna, Walasmulla, Wiraketiya, Taraperiya.

The average attendance has been good, and the Inspector's reports show that fair progress is being made by the boys. Three more schools are to be opened at Kahandawe, Tissa, and Bundala.

The present cadjan and wattle structures are gradually to give place to substantial brick and tile buildings, the cost being paid out of Gansabháwa funds. The Wesleyan Mission is about to open a large school at Kahawatta, where one is most urgently wanted.

GANSABHÁWA.

Annexed is a return of work done by the Village Tribunals in West Giruwá pattu :—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Instituted...	1,556	1,561
Decided	1,541	1,063

The working of the communal system in West Giruwá pattu has effected a marvellous improvement in village life; in the repair of village paths, ambalams, public wells, and markets. The repair of village paths, bridges, ambalams, public wells, and markets is attended to, and the cost paid out of communal funds. The cost of erecting new schools, Gansabháwa courts, and markets is also met out of the same funds. The expenditure is placed under the control of Village Committees with the Mudaliyár as President, and all proceedings are supervised by the Assistant Government Agent. The following buildings are to be erected this year :—A new Gansabháwa at Kahawatta, a market at Kirama, and a new school at Wiraketiya.

CUSTOMS.

Annexed is a comparative return of imports and exports for the last three years :—

Statement showing Goods shipped and landed at the Port of Hambantota from 1891 to 1893.

Description.	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Shipped.	Landed.	Shipped	Landed.	Shipped.	Landed.
Cardamoms, in cases	—	—	26	—	31	—
Chocolate, in bags	—	—	48	—	82	—
Cinchona, in bags	—	—	125	—	—	—
Coffee, in bags	42	—	91	—	186	—
Cacao, in bags	—	—	54	—	116	—
Paddy, in bags	267	—	443*	36	1,387†	44
Rice, in bags	5	13,280	—	13,635	4	16,430
Salt, cwt.	54,883	—	39,304	24,818	30,866	8,537
Sundries (packages)	6,288	7,975	6,349	8,675	3,363	6,545
Tea, in cases	—	—	370	—	512	—

* 90 bags shipped from Kirinda. † 100 bags shipped from Kirinda.

The exports show an increase in tea, coffee, and cacao from Monaragala and the lower estates of Koslanda, and in paddy from Tissa, a hundred bags of the latter being shipped from Kirinda, near Tissa, in addition to the large quantities taken by land to places outside the district. Of imports there is a notable increase in rice for the above estates outside the district and not for local consumption.

SALT.

The failure of the salt crop of 1892, to which allusion was made in my predecessor's report, caused a heavy loss to the revenue of the district. The enormous collection, however, gathered last August and September, of 189,562 cwt., will make up for the loss. An experiment has been tried with a view to economy of dispensing with the use of cadjans in covering the salt heaps previous to removal to the stores. Hitherto the stacks have been protected by cadjans from rain between the period of collection and removal. The last season, a heap of 6,000 cwt., with a sloping surface well stamped down, was left exposed during the three wettest months of the year, and it was found after calculations had been gone into that the savings in cadjans came to more than loss by wastage of salt. The suggestion was one of the Auditor-General's, Mr. Swettenham, who saw this method successfully carried out in Cyprus.

Further experiments on a larger scale are to be tried next season. The empty stores are now being filled as fast as the salt can be transported with the eighty carts at work.

LEGISLATION.

With evidences of increasing prosperity on all sides there is not much that calls for special legislation for the benefit of the district.

I would, however, call attention to two subjects which I have commented on in my previous reports, viz. :—

The more speedy settlement of land claims.
The better preservation of game.

The first has long been a source of trouble to successive revenue officers, and will continue to be so till some law gives effect to their decisions. Time after time have boundaries been defined apparently to the satisfaction of all parties, but these have been afterwards repudiated; and when the claimants have been prosecuted criminally for encroachment, the court has felt reluctant to convict till the claim has been decided by a civil case. A civil case is brought with the result that the land is declared Crown property, but there is little or no satisfaction to be obtained from the claimant, as he is generally a pauper.

I would advise the temporary appointment of a Forest Settlement Officer or a Commissioner especially empowered to deal with such cases.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

The strict laws regarding the preservation of elephants have produced a marked effect on their increase in the district. The herds are more frequently met, and the young are to be seen in larger numbers.

I wish I could give as favourable an account of other game. The high export duty on hides and horns has not had the effect of putting a stop altogether to the illegal shooting of deer and elk. I put forward certain suggestions in my Administration Report of 1888, based on rules in force for preventing the unlawful removal of salt, which, if carried out, would tend to check the wholesale destruction of game. A short Ordinance on the lines indicated will have to be passed, if only for a few years, to see how the scheme works.

POLICE.

A police station with one sergeant and six constables is to be established at Tangalla. Hitherto the Judicial District of Tangalla, with its population of 81,059, has had to depend on headmen for police duty, and so far they have done the work fairly well, but with the increase of population and the influx of strangers it has been found necessary to appoint regular police to co-operate with the headmen.

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The opening of a telegraph line to Tangalla and Hambantota has been of great service to the public, and the quick transmission of messages to such distant stations from Colombo is much appreciated. The line has been working satisfactorily for eighteen months.

The establishment of seven postal receiving offices in different parts of the district along the main and minor roads has done much towards facilitating communication and developing trade. The new settler prefers to open up land in places where road and postal communication keeps him in touch with the outer world.

C. A. MURRAY,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR 1893.

Area, 548 square miles ; Population, 173,479.

THERE was a net decrease in the revenue of Rs. 20,006·28, owing to the abolition of the paddy tax.

The expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 10,217·28.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The abolition of the Paddy Tax.—Instead of there being, as predicted in some quarters, any diminution in the area cultivated with paddy, owing to the abolition of the paddy tax, there has been a large increase in this district during the past year. The huwandiram rents for the last maha—an index of the area cultivated—show an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over those of the maha of 1892.

I have received applications for from 300 to 400 acres of abandoned, and until now useless, swamp lands, and these will be gradually brought under cultivation with paddy.

In a few years every suitable piece of land in the district will be cultivated with this product. The laws of political economy apply to Ceylon equally with all other countries, and the burden of the paddy tax having been removed it stands to reason that cultivation must increase.

The food supply for the year was exceptionally good. The crops were ample and fish in great abundance, and these, added to the relief afforded by the abolition of the paddy tax, combined to make the year a comfortable and prosperous one for the people.

The average market prices during the year were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Rice, per bushel	4	0
Sweet potatoes, per cwt.	0	56
Kurakkan, per bushel	1	50
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	30	0
Plantains, per bunch	0	50
Flour, per lb.	0	50
Sugar, per lb.	0	20
Salt, per measure	0	16
Tea, per lb.	0	62½

I notice in Mr. Elliott's Administration Report for 1892 a remark to the effect that my estimate of the total amount of paddy produced in the district is much *under* the mark (I gave 665,000 bushels for the year), and that it is a bad year in Mátara where the yield is under a million bushels.

I have checked my figures in various ways, and, if anything, I believe I am over and not under the mark. At any rate, I am quite sure that the Mátara crop is never anything like a million bushels.

As one check, the headmen's estimate of the crops for maha and yala for the huwandiram sales was 414,087 bushels. No doubt the headmen almost invariably under-estimate the crop for these sales ; but an increase of over 50 per cent. is surely a liberal enough margin. The rents, for which there is always great competition, sold for Rs. 15,006, which at Re. 1·10 per bushel at the threshing floor (a low price, for paddy sells in Mátara at the harvest time at about Re. 1·25 per bushel) multiplied by 48, *i.e.*, the huwandiram share, gives 654,768 bushels ; that is close upon my estimate.

WORKS COMPLETED DURING 1893, OR REQUIRED.

Four Gravets.

Railway Extension to Mátara.—This line is to be started, I understand, directly the section to Galle is completed.

Talanwila Flood-outlet.—I explained this scheme in my Administration Report for 1892. It is now under consideration, and will, I believe, be shortly commenced.

Petroleum Store in Mátara.—A much-needed work, now in course of construction. The Local Board have obtained a loan from Government on easy terms to enable them to undertake it.

A new Kachchéri and a House for the District Judge are also required, as also some scheme of *water supply* for the town The borings for artesian water have not been successful. Perhaps the best and cheapest method would be to connect the Pallimulla wells with different parts of the town by means of underground pipes.

The Sanitation of the Town.—The fort was thoroughly drained during the year, and the same system is now being carried out in other parts of the town. Three new roads—(1) round the mouth of the river, (2) along the beach, (3) the river edge—to open out a very crowded locality were also made.

Weligam Kóralé.

Polatumodara Flood-outlet.—The country above and close to the Kola-édanda bridge suffers very much in the wet seasons from floods, owing to the manner in which the water is held back by the winding course of the river before it empties itself into the sea. I am confident, from what I have seen of the country, that a remedy is to be found in channels across some of the bends of the river. The Mudaliyár opened one in 1892 from a point just above the Kola-édanda bridge, and it relieved the flood at once. That year was not, however, a particularly wet one, and a good deal more was required in the same direction to carry off such a flood as was experienced in 1889, for instance, when thousands of acres were submerged for a long time.

During the year under review the Kola-edanda channel, otherwise called the Dissáwagé-ela, was opened out under the Mudaliyár's supervision into a 30-ft. channel by the Irrigation Committee of the district and the Village Committee of the kóralé, and this will, I think, suffice for the present.

Garánduwa Flood-outlet.—A small channel was opened near the 95th milepost from the kalapuwa to the sea with the view of ascertaining whether it would be advisable to construct an outlet this way. If this is found to act it should be opened out into a 30-ft. channel at least.

Ęladora-ár Channel.—The Maramba windmill scheme having been abandoned, the District Irrigation Committee have arranged to have a channel cut to supply the Maramba tank from the Ęladora-ár. When this is completed the usefulness of this tank will be immensely increased.

Roads.—The following were taken in hand :—

(1) A new cart road from Kola-édanda to Kananke on the Galle to Morowak kóralé road; distance six miles.
(2) A new cart road from the 6th mile on the Mátara to Akuręssa line to the Kadduwa-édanda and thence to Kotadupé to the 10th mile on the above line.
(3) A road from Akuręssa to Maliduwa eventually to come out *viâ* Lénama at the Hulandáwa bridge on the Morowak kóralé road.

The first is entirely a new road. Two permanent bridges have been built on it, and now a 12-ft. cart road connecting Weligama and Kananke through some of the richest agricultural villages in the kóralé is open to traffic in place of the Borála minor road to Kananke, which goes for a considerable distance over the Galle District.

The second is, like the first, a new road, and though not perfect, is also open to traffic. One permanent bridge has been built on it, and temporary arrangements made for the smaller culverts. This road is now being extended from the 5½ miles to Kotawila, and is expected to be an important outlet for the Hakmana and Kamburupitiya traffic.

The third goes over some difficult country. Two permanent bridges have been built on it across rapid streams, and they stood the floods of the year well.

The following works have also been completed :—

A 6 ft. railed edanda over the Polwatta-gaṇga at Denépitiya, where a single log served as an édanda before.
A driving road from the Customs to the Weligama dispensary.
Two miles of the road from Kotawila to meet the Kadduwa extension in that direction.

Kadduwa Bridge.—A cart bridge should be put up here without delay in place of the present foot-bridge, as it is fast becoming a busy centre, and the roads that pass through it will, when carts can cross the river, become important feeders to the railway at Kamburugamuwa.

Polatumódara and Denépitiya Bridges.—These wooden bridges should be replaced as soon as possible by iron ones.

Schools.—The Mirissa and Midigama schools were extended and improved.

Miscellaneous.—The streets of Weligama and the Polatumódara bridge were lighted, and provision made for the regular sweeping and scavenging of Weligama.

A market and public latrine are much required for this town, and I hope arrangements may be made this year to provide them.

Kandaboda Pattu :—Kandapiṭa Walakada.

Schools.—During the year a Public Works Department building at Mákandura was improved by the committee, and the Director of Public Instruction was asked to open a school, but as he was unable to do so owing to want of funds, the Wesleyan Mission was induced to open it. The attendance of this school is now reported to be over 130.

The Deyiyandara schoolhouse was thatched during the year. This building is old, and should be replaced by a more substantial one.

In addition to the two schools named, it is desirable that one should be opened at Ranchágoḍa.

Roads.—The improvement of the Denagama-Mulatiyana path, the most important of the paths in the sub-division, into a cart road was begun during the year. Much progress was made, but the work is not yet complete.

A road was traced from Radáwala to Ranchágoḍa, a distance of nearly five miles. It runs through the country between the Denagama and the Mákandura roads.

In addition to these two roads the Mákandura-Talahagama road was very much improved during the year, and a good road from Deyiyandara to the Kirima high road, if made, will open up the whole sub-division. These four roads and the bridges over the Denagama-Mulatiyana road will be undertaken during this year.

Hakmana Walakada.

Bazaars.—In order to improve the sanitary condition of the bazaars at Hakmana, a drain behind the row of buildings adjoining the resthouse garden was opened, the bazaar premises were filled with earth to make the ground even and prevent its getting muddy and damp, and the whole of the fish market as well as the drains round it were paved with cement.

During the present year the construction of a vegetable market in place of the existing thatched building, the opening of some more surface drains, and a latrine for the bazaar population, will be taken in hand.

Schools.—A schoolhouse was built at Denagama. It is now ready for occupation, though certain improvements have yet to be made.

With the opening of this school there will be two schools in the sub-division, namely, that and the Wesleyan mixed school at Hakmana.

It is necessary that schools should be opened at Narawelpiṭa, Kumbalgoḍa, and at Kóngala. The Wesleyans have decided to open one at the former place, and the putting up of a building for one at the last-named village will, I think, soon be undertaken by the people. The Village Committee have also to make arrangements for a school at Kumbalgoḍa during this year.

Roads.—A new road from Gangodagama to Gętamánna was proposed during last year and the major portion of it has been made. Now that the crop on the fields through which it passes have been reaped, the rest will be undertaken at once.

This road was originally expected to terminate when it meets the Gętamánna-Kirinda (through Koratoṭa) road, but the Giruwá pattu Committee seem to be undecided as to whether that or the one about half a mile further off is to be opened as a cart road. If they open the latter, the road under reference must be extended to meet it.

The road is expected to largely benefit the villages through which it passes, and indirectly the Hakmana bazaar.

The Kóngala-Narawęlpiṭa section of the Kóngala-Palláwela road and the major part of the Kóngala-Udapillagoḍa road were widened to a width of six feet. A new path from the Hakmana bazaar through Muruṭámuré to meet the Tittamuguna road was opened into three feet, the Kandaboda pattu portion of the Gętamánna road to ten feet, and the Kóngala-Karaputugala, the Wępotaira-Tittamuguna, and the Panaṇwela-Kębiliyapola roads were much improved during the year.

During the present year the improvement of the Gangoḍagama-Gętamánna road into ten feet and of the Kóngala-Kirinda, the Kóngala-Palláwala, the Panaṇwela-Kebiliyapola, and the new road from Gammędagama to Suriyagaskanda to six feet, and of the Miella-Wauwa road, with bridges, into twelve feet, will, I hope, be undertaken.

Irrigation: Aparala-ela.—A dam should be constructed at the head of the Mulatiyana fields to divert this channel into its old bed. It has broken a new way across the fields, and has done them much harm.

Tank at Moragahawala.—This is a work that the people are very anxious to have, but the District Engineer and Chief Surveyor have thrown cold water on it. I am inclined to believe they have condemned it on insufficient information, and I am making another effort to have it taken up. The fieldowners that would be benefited by it are quite prepared to pay water-rate for it if constructed.

Miscellaneous.—A strong post and rail fence should be put on either side of the road across the Denagama tank bund. The road here is very dangerous without it.

Gaṇgaboda Pattu.

Irrigation.—A flood gate was opened at Rajagalgoḍa on the bank of the Nil-gaṇga.

An amuna at Rukgaha-ela is wanted. A sum of Rs. 200 was voted in 1893 for this by the District Irrigation Committee, and the work will be shortly completed.

A distributing gate is required at the end of the Uḍuwa channel, and an iron trough over the Urápola channel at Polotugoḍa.

I fear the artificial irrigation of the Belpágam must wait until some cheaper scheme than the ones so far suggested can be devised.

Buildings.—The Bandattara Gaṇsabháwa court-house was repaired and new stables built. The Goḍapiṭiya Gaṇsabháwa court-house was repaired and new stables and outhouses built. A site was purchased for the Kamburupitiya Gaṇsabháwa court-house. The work was begun and more than half the work was done during the year. What remains yet to be done is to tile the roof and plaster the walls.

Markets.—A new fish market was built at Tihagoḍa, and the Kamburupitiya market was thoroughly repaired and the whole floor was cemented.

Schools.—The Kamburupitiya schoolroom was repaired and a new schoolhouse built at Karagoḍa Uyangoḍa. The Owitigamuwa schoolhouse was re-roofed and repaired, and so was the Puhulwęlla schoolhouse.

Roads.—The Kamburupitiya-Kadduwa road, one of the most useful roads in the District was taken in hand, and will be completed as a cart road this year.

The road from Piṭakaṭuwana through Bibuléwela to Aturaliya was opened to a 9-ft road. This is a very useful and good road.

The road from Gurubęwla to Angunna was widened and repaired, and will, I hope, be improved into a cart road this year.

An important road from Kirinda to meet Gętamánna in the Giruwá pattu was traced and opened. At present it can be used as a cart road for nearly half its distance. It is very much used by people who go to and from the Beliatta bazaar.

The following are works to be undertaken :—

(1) A new schoolroom at Puhulwęlla.
(2) To improve the Kirinda-Gętamánna road into a cart road the whole way.
(3) To improve the Gurubęwla-Angunna road into a cart road.
(4) To improve the Piṭakaṭuwana-Aturaliya road through Bibuléwela into a cart road.
(5) A bridge at Attudáwa.
(6) A bridge at Kandanmódara.
(7) To widen the road from Puhulwęlla to Owitigamuwa.
(8) To open the Kadduwa-Bópágoḍa road from the Akurędsa-Kamburupitiya minor road to Kadduwa into a cart road.
(9) To acquire the strip of land between the Kamburupitiya market and the road, and to do away with all the objectionable huts on it.
(10) To build a fish market at Kamburupitiya.
(11) To enlarge the Kamburupitiya vegetable market.
(12) To build a market at Kadduwa.

Wellaboda Pattu.

Markets.—A new market was erected at Kękanaduré, and arrangements are being made to take over the private market at Ratmalé so as to bring it under the control of the Village Committee.

The Kóṭṭagoḍa and Aparękka fish markets were drained and cemented.

Schools.—A new schoolhouse was built at Urugamuwa, one was begun at Gandara, and the Parawáhęra school was enlarged.

Roads.—The following village paths were converted into cart roads:—The path from Piṭadeniya to Dikwęlla; the path from Ratmalé through Kirinęliya to Urugamuwa; the path from the Kękanaduré minor road to the coast road at Talalla and Kapugama.

Other Buildings.—A new court-house was built at Kękanaduré.

Irrigation.—A sea-gate was built at Talalla.

Morowak Kóralé.

Irrigation.—The bund of Radáwęwa in Morowaka was raised and a channel cut from it to the fields. This will, when completed, be a very useful village tank.

The spill of Yámulléwęwa at Urubokka was raised, and the channel to the fields nearly completed.

The District Irrigation Committee are taking measures to have the Budugedarawęwa scheme surveyed and reported on. It would appear to be a promising work.

Roads.—There has been a great improvement in the village paths of the division owing to there being more funds at the disposal of the Village Committee.

The Dáponé road, which I advocated in my Administration Report for 1892, has not yet been taken up by Government, but it will be, I am sure, before long. Meanwhile it is being gradually improved on the Public Works Department trace by the District Road Committee and the Village Committees of Kandaboda pattu and the Morowak kóralé.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The principal requirements of the district are—(1) the introduction of new capital; (2) a liberal policy in the matter of land claims; and (3) the sale of the available land in the district that is not required for reservation purposes.

During the time that I have administered this district, it has been my endeavour to induce outside capitalists to open land for cocoanut and paddy cultivation in it, and I have so far been fairly successful in this.

Land suitable for cocoanut cultivation that, when I came here in 1891, sold for Rs. 10 an acre now sells readily from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 an acre, and a great deal of money is now circulating amongst the villages.

A great demand has sprung up amongst the villagers themselves for small blocks for cocoanut and garden cultivation, and it is, I think, in the extension of these small properties and in the opening of cocoanut estates, where the people are poor and have been neglected, that the future prosperity of the district lies.

There are large blocks of land all over the district that should be carefully reserved for village and railway purposes, but outside these it is to the interest of the district that the land should be speedily made available for sale.

Fishing.—It is very essential that some permanent rules relative to the manner and time of fishing along the coast should be enacted by law. The present rules, although good in themselves, are, I am afraid, in some respects *ultra vires*, and if they are ever disregarded for this reason the consequences will be very serious. I therefore think that before any trouble arises they should be settled by legal enactment. One thing I would prevent, that is, the use of drag nets in the fishing bays. At Gandara nets are prohibited, and the consequence is that this little bay swarms with fish of all kinds, and that the fishermen have no difficulty in making large catches by the rod-and-line only. I would like to see the same prohibition in all bays where there is a large population, up to a certain line seaward across the bay. This would prevent the waste that now goes on at so many places, especially in the fry of the larger species of fish, and there would soon be enough close to the land for all requirements.

Redemption of Diwel and Malapalá Fields.—One of the most liberal and encouraging measures adopted during the year was the permission accorded to the people by Government at the suggestion of the Government Agent, Mr. R. W. Ievers, to redeem the Crown share in these lands on payment of, in case of diwel lands, the rent for four years in advance, and, in the case of malapalá lands, of Rs. 10 per acre, where there had been possession by the paraveni-kárayo or occupants for ten years or more. The villagers readily availed themselves of this permission all over the district, and the large majority of these lands have already been redeemed, giving the occupiers a fixity of tenure that they lacked before, and relieving them of all the annoyance and exaction of the Crown renters. Mr. Ievers has recommended the adoption of the same system in the case of diwel and malapalá gardens, and I trust his suggestion will be agreed to.

Damage by Godavellu.—The sprayers that I have obtained for this district have been a great success. I believe they would be just the thing for the "fly" pest that does so much harm to paddy in the Kandyan provinces, and that they might possibly be efficacious for green bug in coffee as well.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

There is a Government hospital at Mátara and dispensaries at Mátara, Weligama, Imaduwa, Akuręssa, Morawaka, Deniyáya, Beralapanátara, Urubokka, Hakmana, Kamburupitiya, and Dikwęlla.

There is, however, a drawback to some of the dispensaries in this district that detracts greatly from their usefulness, viz., they are only available to the people once a week, *i.e.*, on the days when the Medical Officer attends them. At other times, no matter how urgent the case may be, medicines are not to be obtained.

I think a dispenser should be attached to each and instructed to issue simple medicines, such as quinine, salts, ointments, &c., when they are required in the absence of the Medical Officer.

CRIME.

The new system of working the regular police under the control of the Government Agent with the rural police has succeeded admirably in this district.

There has been a great diminution of crime, particularly of cattle stealing, and the Police Court trial roll only extends now to about ten days instead of to two or three months as was the case two years ago.

One of the best results of the system is in the arrest of escaped criminals, and I have had two notable instances of it during the year in the case of two escaped murderers.

In these, as in other instances, I made the headmen of the village responsible for their arrest, and I relieved them of their duties until the accused were caught. The result was that they and their friends all worked hard to find them, and that after some months the accused were captured in another district. Under the old police system the men would probably have got clean away, since it would have been no one's interest in particular to arrest them. The following up of criminals has a great effect besides, for it shows the criminal classes that, go where they will, they cnanot escape arrest.

I am glad to say that the Knife Ordinance has at last been introduced into this district. It is too soon to judge of its effects, but so far there have been only eleven stabbing cases as against nineteen (including one murder) for the same period last year.

NEW AREAS OPENED FOR CULTIVATION.

I have already reported the large extension of paddy cultivation in the district. There was a considerable extent of new land opened in cocoanuts during 1893 and a small extent in citronella and tea.

CATTLE DISEASE.

There was no cattle disease during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dondra Fair.—There is a great deal of bad feeling between certain rival parties at Dondra in connection with the land on which boutiques are built for the fair, and there was nearly a riot in consequence during the fair time last year.

These Dondra people and those of the adjoining villages of Gandara, Talalla, and Kóttagoda are a turbulent lot, and want to be dealt with very firmly. It will probably be found necessary to quarter a body of police on them, at their own expense, before long.

Hand Irrigation.—I have been trying some experiments in well irrigation at Kadduwa and succeeded last year in cultivating a field of about half an acre there with two "lâts." I think I was somewhat extravagant in my labour, but I found it required two "lâts": each worked by four men for three days equals twenty-four in all to plough and sow this extent; probably half this number would have sufficed had the work been done by the owner of the field and his family.

Hydrophobia.—There was a great deal of this during the year, and several cases where villagers had been bitten proved fatal. It is to be hoped that the new Rabies Ordinance will be efficacious; but the difficulty to contend against in this Province is the dislike of the people, from religious motives, to kill dogs.

Village Committees.—There was a large increase of Rs. 7,769 in 1893 over the collections for 1892, due to greater care and method in the recoveries. There were consequently more funds available for village works.

Road Ordinance Collections.—1,015 more men paid than in 1892 and only 20 were fined and sent to jail, as against 231 in 1892.

Oyster-beds at Polatumódara.—Since I stopped the fish kraals in the Polwatte-ganga, the oysters (the best in the Island I think) have begun to breed again freely. They had almost disappeared before, showing that I was right in my belief that these kraals, besides the damage they did to young fry, caused fine mud to accumulate on the oyster-beds and so killed out the oysters.

Papain.—I have been trying numerous experiments with the different parts of the papaw tree and I have been in correspondence with several European firms on the subject. The conclusion I have come to is that at present prices, *i.e.*, 10*s.* to 15*s.* per pound, it would not pay to collect and export the juice.

I believe, however, that the prices offered by no means represent the fair market price of the product. The trade is still in the hands of a few, and they can of course control it. On the other hand, it would pay, I think, to extract the ferment here and to ship it to Europe in the prepared state. New uses are being constantly found for this drug, and the demand for it will probably soon become great. The tree grows very readily and quickly everywhere.

Opium.—The opium rent of the town of Mátara realized Rs. 2,770, as against Rs. 300 obtained by licenses in the year before, showing how valuable this privilege is.

It would, in my opinion, be the greatest mistake to restrict the sale of this drug more than at present. Any further restriction would lead to illicit sale everywhere, such as it would be very difficult to detect and punish.

So far as the effect of opium is concerned, I can say, with nearly nineteen years' experience of various parts of the Island, that I have never known any instance of crime that could be traced to its use, while I have known of many instances in which it has been of the greatest benefit. All good things are liable to be abused, and opium is one of them; but even the effect of opium taken in excess is not to be compared to that produced by excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquor. It would be well for the country if the one stimulant could be replaced by the other.

C. J. R. LE MESURIER,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mátara, March 30, 1894.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1893.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

WITH the exception of rather a sharp epidemic of pneumonia at the beginning of the year the district generally has been singularly free from sickness. One case of smallpox occurred 13 miles from the town, but the patient having been isolated and treated immediately the disease did not spread. Leprosy is reported by the Senior Medical Officer to be spreading in the Kalmunai District, and he has recommended a special hospital for the treatment of such cases The matter has been brought to the notice of Government, with a view to the construction of a permanent hospital for lepers in this Province. Such a building exists in Colombo, but the distance is so great and the means of communication so difficult that it is practically of no benefit to this part of the Island.

The outdoor dispensaries continue to afford immense relief. There are twelve dispensaries in the Province: four in Trincomalee and eight in Batticaloa. 28,909 people were treated at these dispensaries in the past year, and the inhabitants are extremely grateful to the Government for their establishment. I should like to see at least three more dispensaries in the Batticaloa and two in the Trincomalee District opened in 1894, if possible.

The Wesleyan Mission of Batticaloa employed a lady doctor for the treatment of females, and she used to visit particularly at the large Moor village of Kattankudi. Government gave a grant towards her salary, but she having now left the district a permanent dispenser has been appointed to that village, which is very much in need of the services of a medical officer. The district is singularly well off in the matter of medical treatment, which is within easy reach of nearly all the people.

There has been no cattle disease during the past year, which is partly to be attributed to a plentiful fall of rain and consequent good pasture.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply has been generally plentiful. 57,000 acres of paddy land are reported to have been cultivated, and the yield is given as 1,026,000 bushels, considerably in excess of previous years. I attribute this increase to the abolition of the paddy tax, which has already been productive of great benefit to the people.

Dry grain was grown on 4,424 acres, yielding 16,590 bushels of grain of sorts.

Paddy and dry grain were exported in large quantities as usual to Jaffna, otherwise the people would have had plenty for their own consumption.

Manioc or cassava and yams of various kinds grown in gardens and chenas are no unimportant addition to the general food supply; fish, fowls, and meat are abundant and cheap; vegetables are becoming more plentiful, but the want of edible fruits is very much felt in the dry weather, though the growth of plantains all over the Province is considerably on the increase. I annex a statement of the average price of all articles of food in this district at the present time; this is certainly not high when compared with that obtaining in large towns, but it is interesting to compare the present prices with those ruling fifty years ago, as furnished by the Chief Mudaliyár of the District, who has been in office for nearly half a century :—

List of Articles of Food and their Current Prices now and Fifty Years ago.

	Average Current Price. Rs. c.	Price about Fifty Years ago. Rs. c.
Paddy, per bushel	1 0	0 25
Rice, per bushel	3 0	0 75
Dry grain, per bushel	0 75	0 15
Cocoanuts, each	0 5	0 1½
Cocoanut jaggery, per lb.	0 6	0 1½
Manioc, per lb.	0 1	0 0¼
Fish, per lb.	0 10	0 3
Oysters, per 100	0 20	0 5
Prawns, large, per doz.	0 9	0 2
Prawns, small, per doz.	0 1½	0 0½
Fowls, each	0 30	0 12½
Eggs, each	0 1½	0 0½
Turkeys, each	6 0	Not a market article then
Ducks, each	0 50	
Beef, per lb.	0 18	
Mutton, per lb.	0 30	
Venison, per lb.	0 15	0 6
Buffalo ghee, per bottle	0 40	0 10
Cow ghee, per bottle	0 75	0 25
Milk, per bottle	0 10	Not a market article then

The importation of rice for use in the district is not very considerable; most of the imported rice is sent by the Badulla road to Madulsima for consumption by estate coolies.

CRIME.

Crime in this district is not very prevalent. During the past year the rural police, acting in concert with the general police, had a fair chance, and I think the result is satisfactory. It is extremely useful to have responsible special officers for the suppression of crime scattered over the district.

Ten rural constables were selected by me at the end of 1892, and they have been working throughout the year. I make them subordinate to the chief headmen, and compel them to report to them the commission of crime immediately it is brought to their notice, and at the same time communication is made direct to the office in Batticaloa, where the Inspector of Police advises the steps to be taken; in this way the rural constables get the assistance of the ordinary headmen as well as of the police. The total number of cases thus dealt with in the past year was 208, and 92 in the previous year: 449 persons were brought before the courts and 136 convicted. The number of cases and the number of people are considerably in excess of those for year 1892, but I am inclined to think this is in some measure attributable to the presence of the rural constables, who take care that the cases are brought to light instead of being hushed up. The return annexed discloses a rather large number of acquittals, due in some measure to a lack of knowledge on the part of rural constables, who have not yet learnt to discriminate with regard to those persons who should be charged; when more carefully instructed and better acquainted with their work this defect will cease.—

Total Cases and Accused Persons in the District.

Nature of Offence.	Total Cases.		Total Accused Persons.					
			1893.					1892.
	1892.	1893.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending.	Total.	Total.
1 Murder	—	2	1	4	1	—	6	—
2 Manslaughter	1	4	3	5	2	—	10	1
3 Rape	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
4 Drugging for the purpose of robbing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Gang robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Highway robbery... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Burglary	3	9	8	16	4	—	28	2
8 Aggravated assault ...	2	19	11	13	16	1	41	4
9 Cruelty to animals ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
10 Coffee stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Cattle stealing	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
12 Theft of over Rs. 300 ...	—	2	—	19	—	—	19	—
13 Forgery and coining ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 All offences other than the above...	83	169	117	54	136	34	341	172
Total ...	92	208	143	111	160	35	449	182

At the end of the year there was a very serious murder committed nine miles from Batticaloa. A headmen was shot by some bad characters, to whom he had given but slight provocation; the rural constable was at the spot, and by prompt action was able to arrest the accused and bring the guilt home to one at least, who was hanged in the following year. In another case a murderer was arrested by a rural constable, and a reward of Rs. 100 paid to him.

There is no doubt that these rural constables have the means of getting information as to crime not within the reach of the ordinary constable, and, being untrammelled with other important duties of office like the ordinary headmen, they can give closer attention to their own particular duties. I consider that they will turn out a very useful body of men in time.

The Inspector of Police is very painstaking, and has taken a great deal of trouble to teach them the elements of their duty. So far I consider the amalgamation of the rural and general police has answered well in this district. Cattle stealing prevailed to a very slight extent. There were 30 cases during the year, and 58 persons were charged. In 20 cases 37 persons were acquitted. In two cases two people were convicted. Most of the cases arise out of cattle loans: a man borrows some cattle and refuses to give them up when the owner demands them; in other cases persons take them without leave, to plough with; but real *bonâ fide* cattle stealing does not exist to a very great extent.

LEGISLATION.

No special legislation seems to me to be required, unless with regard to the Mohammedans and their marriage laws. The large number of maintenance cases where Moors are concerned is a serious matter to the Moorish community. The laws of divorce are so convenient for persons wishing to avoid the honorous duty of supporting their family, that numbers of unscrupulous young married men, as soon as they are tired of one wife obtain a divorce and take another, never thinking of supporting the divorced one or their children, if they have any: the Police Court is flooded with such cases, and an immense amount of misery is the consequence; the difficulty of proving paternity is great: there is no proof of marriage in many cases. I think the question of compulsory registration among the Moors is one deserving the consideration of the Legislature.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the past year, notwithstanding the abolition of the paddy tax, is only Rs. 35,899 less than that of 1892, which was unusually swollen by the collection of large arrears of that tax in that year.

I annex a comparative statement for the past ten years both for Batticaloa and Trincomalee :—

Year.	Batticaloa. Rs.	c.	Trincomalee. Rs.	c.	Total for Province. Rs.	c.
1884	351,609	70	106,406	39	458,016	9
1885	302,342	8	128,076	54	430,418	62
1886	283,177	32	130,394	41	413,571	73
1887	263,981	69	139,567	35	403,549	4
1888	294,589	96	143,075	95	437,665	91
1889	304,951	56	142,049	44	447,003	90
1890	255,210	38	134,842	8	390,052	46
1891	273,297	19	126,052	49	399,349	68
1892	343,797	43	139,064	69	482,862	12
1893	307,898	48	139,527	68	447,426	16

The abolition of the paddy tax has increased the supply of ready money in the hands of the people, and I have but little doubt that that money will soon find its way into the Government coffers in payment of new lands bought from the Crown. I was once rather sceptical as to the advantage to the people by the abolition of this tax, but am gradually being firmly convinced that it will result in their increasing prosperity. I further think that the revenue will be maintained, notwithstanding the temporary loss by the abandonment of the tax.

LAND SALES.

Land sales during the year realized Rs. 25,511·11. Considerable delay takes place in the sale of land, due to the want of surveyors : it would pay Government to increase their number and let the surveyors keep pace with the increasing demand for lands. In the past year 1,846 acres of land passed into private hands. Of these, 739 acres were paddy land and the rest suitable for cocoanut cultivation, which is extending at a great pace. There was a decrease of Rs. 4,200 in the sale of the arrack rent ; the decrease seems to have been general all over the Island. Customs imports show a decrease of Rs. 4,592·05 ; there was less grain brought for transport to Uva.

FORESTS.

Timber realized Rs. 55,756·66 in the Batticaloa District. The progress made is satisfactory. The engine at the saw mill is not strong enough to deal with palai and other kinds of the hardest wood, but good work was done and the financial results are satisfactory.

The Department here has been greatly occupied with the control of chena felling. The block system was introduced last year, and though the chena fellers naturally object to being compelled to fell in certain localities instead of anywhere they choose, the system has worked pretty well on the whole, and in a few years I think chena felling will be completely under control. The Assistant Conservator has sent in a special report, which will be embodied in that of the Conservator for the Island.

GANSABHAWAS.

These courts continue to work very satisfactorily at a small cost to Government. The courts of this district dealt with 6,728 civil and 2,317 criminal cases during the year.

There were only twelve appeals to Government Agent from President's decisions in civil cases and six in criminal. One appeal was made to the Executive Council and the judgment was affirmed.

The general opinion is that these courts work very well, and save the people a great deal of money, which would otherwise find its way into the pockets of proctors.

Their cases are now decided without the intervention of proctors, and the President's decisions are generally accepted as satisfactory.

ROAD ORDINANCE.

The working of the Road Ordinance gave some little trouble at the beginning of the year when a large body of Moormen objected to paying the single rate within the date fixed by law. The time mentioned in the Ordinance is the 28th February, and the object, I take it, in fixing so early a date is to enable the Committee to carry out the operations of the Ordinance within the year itself. Those who refused to pay the single rate had eventually to pay at double rate. It is alleged by the people that they do not reap their crops by the 28th February, and have no ready money. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

The minor roads which are kept up from these Road Ordinance funds are so numerous and so long that it is barely possible to keep them passable at all times. The contribution from general revenue ought to be increased and the roads then given over to the Public Works Department, who have an organized staff, which could be put upon these roads when there is no work on the principal roads. The District Engineers could easily control them, as they lie close to the principal roads, and might be supervised jointly with them.

IRRIGATION.

No new irrigation works have been carried out during the year : the money expended has been spent in the repair of existing works.

The Department is shorthanded. Surveys take so long that the time for beginning work has passed before the preliminaries can be put in order before the Board.

I think the Provincial Engineer has not the time necessary to enable him to deal satisfactorily with irrigation questions ; his hands are full of road works, and if he devotes his time to irrigation he neglects his road work, and *vice versâ*. The Director of Public Works does not like his officers devoting so much time to irrigation, and naturally enough.

The Unichchi scheme, which was to irrigate some 20,000 acres of land in the Manmunai pattu, a portion of this district subject to severe droughts, was matured and considered, but when the plans and estimates were put before the people they refused to give their consent, so this work had to be abandoned.

The survey of another important work in the north of the district was completed, and the estimates have not yet been prepared because the Provincial Engineer has no time to prepare them. The dry season will have gone by before the plans have been considered, and thus another year will go by before the work can be commenced. The people are clamouring for it, the water supply is certain, land is available, and the people will agree to a repayment of the cost; they are naturally disappointed at the delay.

The Central Irrigation Board has sanctioned the appointment of a Superintendent of Village Tanks, and work in such tanks is going on steadily; the people are repairing their bunds, and sluices are being given free. The special report of the Provincial Irrigation Board, which has been forwarded to the Central Irrigation Board, contains the particulars of all operations in the past year. I annex a statement of the expenditure incurred :—

	Amount Available. Rs. c	Expended. Rs. c.	Balance. Rs. c.
Unexpended balance of previous years ...	6,939 40	6,317 31	622
Special vote of Legislature ..	—	—	— 9
Estimates sanctioned against Provincial apportionment ...	17,276 0*	9,216 50	8,059 50
Vote for irrigation surveys ...	2,721 92	1,875 67	846 22
Vote for maintenance of irrigation works ...	17,088 0	15,843 25	1,244 75
Vote for urgent minor works ...	596 96	596 14	85
Total ..	44,622 28	33,848 87	10,773 41

The chief and most important wants of this Province may be summarized as follows :—

(1) Improvement of the road between Badulla and Batticaloa, particularly in the matter of replacing the existing wooden bridges by iron ones. Increase of the maintenance vote, which is now insufficient to keep the road in proper order.

(2) Increased vote for the North Coast road to connect Trincomalee with Batticaloa.

(3) Bridge over the Virkal.

(4) Completion of the South Coast road to Pottuvil and from Pottuvil to Mupanai. The latter opens up an important connection with Badulla—very much needed.

(5) The metalling of the road from Trincomalee to Dambulla, and improvement of the Coast road from Trincomalee northwards.

(6) Restoration of the Vakaneri tank and construction of irrigation channels therefrom.

(7) Opening up of the Dutch canal to connect Valaichena with Pankudaveli lake, thus securing water communication between Vakaneri tank and Batticaloa.

(8) Completion of works in progress at Kalkuda, thus improving this important harbour.

The report of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, deals more particularly with that district.

G. W. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

* Includes a sum of Rs. 1,020 on account of payment of the salary and allowance of the Superintendent of Village Tanks.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1893.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

IT is satisfactory to note that the revenue just exceeds that of 1892 (by Rs. 462·99) in spite of the loss of Rs. 11,175·51 by the abolition of the paddy tax, and of Rs. 6,334·24 by decrease in the sale of salt. The former is of course a direct loss; the latter is accounted for by the poor quality of the salt harvested in 1892, which the traders are unwilling to buy. But this latter loss has probably been made up to Government by increased sales at Puttalam and elsewhere. As against these two losses, the Customs show a refreshing net increase of Rs. 6,738·59, due to larger importations of grain and other goods, owing to a general increase of prosperity and an actual increase of population, especially of European troops, which latter facts also account for the increase in the arrack rent (Rs. 3,033·28). The increase of Rs. 1,054·75 in "Revenue Stamps," and of Rs. 842·12 in "Survey Fees," are also encouraging signs of prosperity. The "Sale of Crown Lands" is an item that should stand by itself, and can hardly be regarded as a regular source of revenue; still the increase of Rs. 3,798·62 under that head may be regarded as the legitimate outcome of the abolition of the paddy tax, plus prosperous seasons and augmented purchasing power. On the whole, the year's working may be looked upon as decidedly satisfactory; and it would look as if the loss in paddy revenue can well be borne by the country so long as things are fairly prosperous.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The people of this district were in comfortable circumstances throughout the year. The price of rice varied from Rs. 13 to Rs. 11 per bag of $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, and is still falling. A larger quantity was imported from India than in 1892, and locally-grown paddy was also exported to other places. Both the munmari and pinmari harvests (and notably the latter) were decidedly above the average.

The supply of fish was abundant, and a much larger quantity was salted and exported from here than in the previous year. The chief fishing season is from February to September, and the fishers and exporters are almost entirely low-country Sinhalese.

An unprecedented quantity of honey and wax has been exported coastwise and to India during the year, besides the quantity reserved for local consumption. It is probable that the rain which fell early in the year caused an unusually copious blossoming of the necessary trees (notably the "morabi"), and hence an increased formation.

On the other hand, the price of commodities in the town has risen, and the supply of vegetables, fruits, fowls, ducks, eggs, &c., remains insufficient, especially since the arrival of more European troops, and the greater frequency of the calls of steamers and men-of-war. This is partly due to the fact that tobacco cultivation absorbs a great deal of local labour, which would otherwise be diverted to garden produce. A return made out for the Currency Commission showed that the prices of the necessaries of life has (to an average unskilled prædial labourer) increased over 50 per cent. since 1872. Moreover, since the abolition of the paddy tax there is a markedly increased tendency on the part of the villagers to acquire small holdings of their own for paddy cultivation. This is partly due to the grasping policy of the large landowners, who, not content with the more than generous ground share customarily exacted, endeavoured to screw out of the cultivators in addition an equivalent for the amount formerly paid as tax to Government. Throughout the year the indefinite granting of kachchéri permits has been discountenanced and the prepayment of survey fees with a view to early sale insisted on. The following table shows the striking result:—

Statement of Survey Fees recovered.

Month.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.
January	5 0	—	25 0	37 50
February	—	—	—	34 0
March	10 0	52 50	—	52 50
April	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	2 50
June	25 0	—	—	37 50
July	5 0	2 50	—	131 0
August	—	—	—	458 0
September	—	—	—	388 0
October	5 0	—	7 50	160 0
November	—		2 50	236 20
December	—	—	37 50	70 0
Total	50 0	55 0	72 50	1,607 20*

Out of the sum of Rs. 16,07·20 about one-fourth is for garden lands and the rest for paddy.

Statement of Lands Sold.

	Paddy and Waste Lands.		Under Rules.		Half-improved Value.		Certificate of Quiet Possession.		Total.	
	Acreage.	Money Value.	Acreage.	Money Value.	Acreage.	Money Value.	Acreage.	Money Value.	Acreage.	Money Value.
	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1890	379 0 33	6,399 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	379 0 33	6,399 21
1891	110 0 21	1,885 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 0 21	1,885 19
1892	810 2 16	13,156 3	45 0 17	503 38	15 0 0	200 25	99 3 31	—	970 2 24	13,859 66
1893	748 0 29	14,851 39	207 0 18	2,118 76	10 1 8	439 60	169 0 0	—	1134 2 15	17,409 75

Cocoanut cultivation does not appear to be on the increase, though there is no reason why it should not be as remunerative as at Batticaloa, as there is plenty of appropriate land at Sampaltivu, Salli, Nilaveli, Kinniyai, &c. But while tobacco remains the leading idea in the well-to-do natives' mind, cocoanut cultivation will proportionately suffer. Therefore the local produce has to be supplemented by large shipments of copperah and cocoanut oil from Jaffna and Batticaloa.

The salt harvest of 1893 was abundant and of good quality, no less than 19,641 cwt. being secured. Leave has at last been obtained from Government to erect an additional permanent shed, which will give increased confidence to the saltpan owners. Owing to the want of sufficient accommodation at present they are sometimes unwilling to work their pans, owing to the probable loss by exposure if their salt has to lie outside the store for months until there is room for it. A proper gravelled road from the store to the main road is badly required; it has been asked for for years, and would be a paying investment, as it would greatly reduce the cost of transport.

The salt revenue is fluctuating, depending on the weather. The collection is usually sufficient for the local demand and for the export of a very considerable quantity to Batticaloa, Nuwara Eliya, Mátalé, &c. The store at Nilaveli holds 20,000 cwt. and that in Trincomalee 5,000 cwt. The rate paid by Government to the pan owners for salt is 17¾ cents per cwt., which is distributed as follows :—

	Cents.
(1) Labourers for each cwt. manufactured and collected and heaped close by ...	8
(2) Transport from saltpan edge to store	3½
(3) Weighing	2
(4) Baskets	0¼
(5) Ola for covering	1
(6) Pan owner	3
Total	17¾

Annexed is a statement showing the quantity of salt manufactured at Nilaveli from 1885 to 1893, the sum paid for it, the cost of establishment, and the profit. The cost of watching only is incurred by Government to prevent frauds and illicit removals, and it varies according to the date of the collection :—

Year.	Quantity collected.	Cost of Manufacture, Collection, Transport, &c., at 17¾ cents per cwt.		Cost of Establishment, Watchers, and Other Charges.		Total.		Value of Salt manufactured and received at Rs. 2·36 per cwt.		Net Profit.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c	Rs.	c.
1885 ...	29,166	5,176	96	4,275	93	9,452	89	68,831	76	59,378	87
1886 ...	18,339	3,255	15	4,311	0	7,566	15	43,280	4	35,713	89
1887 ...	31,843	5,652	14	3,418	63	9,070	77	75,149	48	66,078	71
1888 ...	33,420	5,932	4	5,094	53	11,026	57	78,871	28	67,844	71
1889 ...	20,511	3,640	68	4,527	69	8,168	37	48,405	96	40,237	59
1890 ...	—	—		—		—		—		—	
1891 ...	4,845	726	82	3,781	58	4,508	40	11,434	20	6,925	80
1892 ...	13,129	2,330	25	3,829	11	6,159	36	30,984	44	24,825	8
1893 ...	19,641	3,486	25	4,037	32	7,523	57	46,352	76	38,829	19

TOBACCO.

It appears from old diaries that in 1811 only about 4 acres of land were cultivated with tobacco at Nilaveli; in 1820 only 8 acres were cultivated in the town and suburbs; in 1866 the area rose to 154 acres; and in 1876 to 172 acres. The following returns shows the area for the last five years :—

Year.	Town.	Kaddukkulam.	Koddiar.	Tamblegam.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889 ...	195 ...	168 ...	30 ...	34 ...	427
1890 ...	196 ...	173 ...	33 ...	28 ...	430
1891 ...	200	176 ...	28 ...	30 ...	434
1892 ...	200 ...	190 ...	25 ...	10 ...	425
1893 ...	200 ...	200 ...	30 ...	8 ...	438

Tobacco is planted here about the middle of November and harvested in May. The ground is first turned over with a mamoty to about a foot's depth and cattle pens are prepared. Early advances are made to the cattle owners at the rate of one cent per animal per diem, and, at the required time, herds of 50, 100, and 200 cattle are penned in each garden in rotation for manuring purposes. The gardens vary in extent from 1 to 10 acres. The land is then again mamotied or ploughed. Plants are procured from nurseries and put in 2½ ft. apart; and a fine plant ought to produce at least twelve leaves. When the leaves are gathered they are heaped together, exposed to the air, hung to dry in a shed, exposed again, and finally tied into bundles for sale. The value of good tobacco land in the town varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per acre. At Nilaveli it is worth from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per acre. Four coolies at least are required to cultivate 7,000 plants (= 1¾ acre), and they are paid Rs. 12 each per month :—

	Rs.
For six months	288
Manure costs about	75
Ploughing, weeding, and materials	40
Total ...	403

* This leaves him a saving of ½ cent besides hire for work.

In a good year the crop will fetch about Rs. 750, showing a net profit of Rs. 347 on the hire system. If the land is cultivated on the share the landowner takes one-fourth of the value of the crop, and bears expenses, while the cultivators contribute labour and divide the other three-fourths. But the landowner advances them money at 25 per cent., and so makes large profits. The average selling price of tobacco here is 30 cents per pound. The following figures show the exports and imports for the last five years, but are not to be implicitly relied on :—

Exports.

Year.	Quantity in Cwt.	Estimated Value. Rs.
1889	1,433	63,090
1890	1,585	77,215
1891	1,759	87,147
1892	1,493	73,201
1893	1,548	12,075

Imports.

Year.		Quantity in Cwt. & lb.
1889	Tobacco	cwt. 345
	Cigars	lb. 33
1890	Tobacco	cwt. 278
	Cigars	lb. 1
1891	Tobacco	cwt. 345
	Cigars	lb 1½
1892	Tobacco	cwt. 351
	Cigars	lb. 2
1893	Tobacco	cwt. 186
	Cigars	lb. 53

LEGISLATION.

The most crying need appears to be an amendment of the Forest Ordinance (No. 10 of 1885) and connected Ordinances. The present state of the law, owing to recent decisions of the Supreme Court, is such that it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction under the Ordinance which is not upset in appeal; and the result is a very lamentable temptation to encroach on Crown land and destroy valuable timber. Perhaps matters would have gone more smoothly if the cart had not been put before the horse. Stringent laws were rapidly made and a Forest Department hurriedly formed out of such materials as were to be got before there was anything for the machinery to work upon. If the money so spent had been devoted first of all to forest settlement, and a department gradually formed of scientifically trained officers for service in such districts where settlement had already taken place, and laws gradually evolved subsequently to and contingent on settlement, a great deal of confusion, conflict of authority, and amorphous litigation would have apparently been saved. The sudden introduction of such a piece of legislation as the Forest Ordinance without settlement has often pressed very hardly on the villagers, and has amounted to the imposition of new taxation without any warning and of unequal incidence.

The Game Law (Ordinance No. 10 of 1891) needs amendment. It has done next to nothing here to stop the wanton and cruel destruction of sambhur, cheetah, &c., and the close season is disregarded (for want of proper machinery to work it with) except by Europeans, who count numerically very little in the matter. The following propositions are suggested :—

(1) The export of horns and hides should be prohibited altogether. It is mostly in the hands of aliens (Afghans, wandering Moormen, &c.), and is the cause of great cruelty to animals and tends to destroy a large part of the food supply of the outlying parts of the district.

(2) The cost of a license to shoot elephants should be raised to Rs. 200.

(3) For this district a small game committee should be appointed. Government should refund and pay over to them the money realized during the year by stamp duty on game licenses; and the money should be devoted to the employment of well-paid keepers during the close season, whose operations would be directed and supervised by the game committee. A report and statement of accounts to be submitted to Government by the committee at the close of each close season.

The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance has placed reform within the reach of the Buddhists (whether they care to avail themselves of it or not); and it is questionable whether the same thing ought not to be done for Hindu Temporalities, which in this district appear to be in a bad way, owing to the partial breakdown and general rustiness of the old machinery.

It is to be hoped that Ordinance No. 21 of 1887 will, in the interest of village affairs in general, be proclaimed as soon as possible.

Attention may also be invited to Mr. Nevill's remarks in his Administration Report for 1892 on the subject of the registration of servants :—

> A considerable number of persons employed as servants are men of bad repute elsewhere, and it is urgently desirable to enforce registration here of domestic servants, to prevent persons convicted elsewhere securing situations here under false pretences. This might be carried out by the Inspector of Police without increased expenditure.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Some progress has at last been made towards the consideration at least of the various works proposed in the last six Administration Reports. Here is a list of the principal ones :—

(1) Kiliveddi canal : see under (13).

(2) Ilakkantai tank : restored and in working order.

(3) Kiniyai irrigation scheme : proposed channel from Wannahpalam to Uppu-ár. The survey of 12 miles of this channel has been completed this year, and an estimate for the remaining 5 miles has been submitted for 1894 and provided for.

(4) Pulikandikulam : the survey has been completed this year, and the question of its restoration is before the Provincial Irrigation Board

(5) Proposal to run a channel from an anicut at Kaladuppu to water the Pulmoddai fields: surveyed this year, and finally rejected as too costly for the object in view.

(6) New road from Trincomalee to Kiliveddi *viâ* Kinniyai: formation of road completed as far as Kinniyai, trace prepared to Kiliveddi. Unfortunately no money has been allowed for further work on this most important road during 1894.

(7) Proposed dam across the Pullaikulam-ár at Sambaltivu to stop the ingress of salt water and reclaim the Karachchi land: examined and estimated for this year, but rejected as too costly and unpromising.

(8) Improvements to and deviations of the Coast road from Nilaveli to Pulmoddai: examined and surveyed this year. No estimate passed yet.

(9) Bridge between Great and Little Kinniyai: put aside as unnecessary at present. A small ferry boat is all that is required.

(10) Horse ferry boat at Kallairavu between Tiriyai and Pulmoddai: supplied this year.

(11) Horse ferry boat between Mutur and Sambur: supplied this year.

(12) Town water supply from the hot wells: scheme being carefully examined, but of doubtful promise.

(13) Proposal to fill up breaches in Vellai-ár to increase the water supply of Allai tank: survey carried out this year. Opinion of Provincial Engineer not expressed.

(14) Tumparaikulam: survey carried out this year. The question of restoration is before the Provincial Irrigation Board.

(15) Vendaraiyankulam: survey carried out this year. Opinion of Provincial Engineer not yet expressed.

(16) Anicut on the Canjukambam-ár to serve Tiriyai fields; and

(17) Pulmoddai-Andankulam: these two works are in process of being surveyed.

This record at least shows that previous proposals are not entirely neglected, and that there is some use in inserting them in Administration Reports.

The Nachchikuda canal (a short cut by water from Trincomalee to Kinniyai and Tampalakamam) was opened for traffic during the year, but is not yet complete, an additional vote of Rs. 1,200 being asked for by the Director of Public Works to finish it. This is a work by no means without its utility, but it has cost more than it was worth, and was certainly less important than many other works that far more urgently demand attention. But it would be a pity to abandon it now it has gone so far.

WORKS REQUIRED

(1) *Roads.*—This district is in such a backward and neglected state that the question of roads is of the first importance, and of the roads the most important is naturally (1) the main line of communication with Dambulla. Naval, military, and civil authorities hold divergent views as to the ultimate future of Trincomalee, but for more ordinary minds it is sufficient that eight or ten years to come it must be the most important military and naval station (combined) in the Island. It contains more troops than Colombo, besides being the headquarters of the East Indies fleet; it has a white population of 397; its new barracks and its armament have lately cost very large sums of money. It seems almost incredible therefore that it should be without a metalled road to connect it with civilization, and that its only land link with the rest of the Island should consist of a wretched apology for a coach drawn by bullocks, which sometimes takes twenty-two hours to do the 66 miles from Dambulla. A slight step in the right direction has been made this year by the provision of enough money to put down a thin layer of metal from Trincomalee as far as the boundary, and to do about 7 miles from Dambulla towards Habarana; but there will still remain some 35 miles of gravel at the end of next year, which will be an absolute bar to the starting of a horse coach. It is earnestly to be hoped that a generous vote in 1894 will remedy this state of things and help to provide the place with a means of communication more worthy of its importance.

(2) A start has been made this year towards remedying another leading want, viz., a passable road from Mutur *viâ* Kiliveddi to the Verugal-ár and so to Batticaloa (for it has long been a peculiarity of Trincomalee that it has not only been cut off from Colombo, but has also been inaccessible from its own headquarters). The new trace is fairly good now as far as Kiliveddi; a neat halting-bungalow has been erected there; another is in course of erection near Ichilampattai; and the completion of this important work is now within measurable distance.

(3) Another important road has also been begun, viz., from Trincomalee to Kinniyai and thence to Kiliveddi, which is really as important as No. 2, as at certain periods of the year the Mutur boats are very irregular or do not run at all; and this road then becomes the only means of communication between Batticaloa and Trincomalee, and is always the route which horses and carts must follow, as they cannot cross from Mutur. But for some reason or other this road now stops short at Kinniyai, and no money has been allowed for it in 1894, which is tantalizing and regrettable.

(4) There remains the North Coast road from Nilaveli to Tiriyai and Pulmoddai, also of great importance, as it taps large villages and forms the direct route to Mullaittívu and Jaffna. At present it is a series of quagmires, bottomless sand-ruts, and endless river-crossings, reminding one of travellers' descriptions of the outlying part of the Turkish Empire. A slight hazy beginning has been made here, too, this year; for a surveyor has been over it and has made plans and sections; but this was some months ago, and nothing has yet been heard of either estimate or vote.

(5) It is high time that the main line of communication between the Dockyard and Fort Ostenberg and the Harbour road were metalled. Since the building of Fort Ostenberg barracks the traffic has increased enormously, and mere gravel will not stand it.

FOREST SETTLEMENT.

At the present rate of progress it will be many years before this district is taken up for settlement, and yet there are few districts where settlement would be more expeditious and more remunerative. The Western and North-Western sections are full of valuable forest trees within easy reach of the sea, the villages are scattered and few in number, but at the same time straggling squatters from the arid parts of the North-Central Province are increasing. Therefore now surely is the time to appoint an extra Settlement Officer from a Civil Service, which is said to be overmanned, and secure these important possessions while it is called to-day.

IRRIGATION.

A scheme was prepared in the middle of the year and sent in to the Irrigation Board. It was to take up the irrigation of the district pattu by pattu on an organized plan, instead of by detached recommendations and disconnected surveys; to begin with the most needy and neglected pattu (Kaddukulam); to have the bunds of all the principal village tanks cleared and a certain amount of earthwork done yearly, giving in return concrete pipe sluices and the services of a Superintendent of Village Tanks; and to restore from Irrigation Board funds a tank in each of the two sections of the pattu (Pulikandukulam for the Siṇhalese section, and Maduvilkulam for the Tamil section) to serve as storage tanks in times of drought. Since then nothing whatever has been done. The scheme was generally approved by the Central Irrigation Board, who intimated that it entirely met with their views; and repeated applications have been made for the sanction of the appointment of a Superintendent of Village Tanks—without whom nothing can be done or even commenced—but so far the applications have met with nothing but an evasive response.

JAIL.

The experiment of closing the jail here has not been satisfactory. Granted that small outstation jails are never successful and should be closed wherever practicable, in a place so cut off from all communication as this, it is necessary to have something in the shape of a jail, though of course all long-sentenced prisoners should be transferred elsewhere as soon as possible. The present system of a lock-up, which has practically to be used as a small jail, and yet has none of the discipline and machinery, leads to all sorts of anomalies, and should be altered at once.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The year has been a peculiarly healthy one both in the town and the villages—a marked contrast to 1892. There has been no epidemic illness of any kind, nor any severe outbreaks of fever or dysentery. This has doubtless been partly due to the well-distributed rainfall, keeping the wells full, the drains flushed, and the air cool; and partly to the comparative abundance of food. The villages also are kept cleaner since the appointment of rural constables, one of whose principal duties it is to see that compounds and paths are kept clean and accumulated rubbish destroyed. But several of the village wells, not having been attended to for years, are uncleanly and out of repair—a sure source of illness. A small vote of Rs. 1,000 has been obtained from Government to put them in order during 1894. A slight beginning has been made in the matter of dispensaries, but far too slight for the requirements of the district. At Mutur alone there is a well-built village hospital, but the doctor in charge should certainly be a Tamil. He also visits Topur once a week for an hour or two, where there is a small and very disreputable shed. At Nilaveli a room in the resthouse is given up for dispensary purposes, and the doctor from Trincomalee visits it every Saturday morning for a short time. The returns annexed show that not a very large proportion of the 14,000 rural inhabitants is affected by these measures. Application was made this year to the Principal Civil Medical Officer for sanction of the following arrangement:—A permanent dispensary at Nilaveli, with a doctor to itinerate between it and Tiriyai and the intervening villages; a permanent one at Madawachchi, with a doctor to itinerate between it and Gamarasankadua and the adjacent Siṇhalese villages; a permanent one at Kiliveddi, with a doctor to work the southern part of Koddiyár pattu. But the reply was, want of funds and prior claims elsewhere.

Paraṇgi appears to be comparatively rare in this district, though there are a few shocking cases; but elephantiasis is peculiarly common at Mutur and Sambur.

Abstract from the Sick Register for 1893.

Dispensaries.	Number of Paying Patients.	Amount paid. Rs. c.	Number of Paupers.	Total Persons.	Number of Visits.
Mutur	239	28 79	128	367	637
Topur	58	3 67	94	152	373

Outdoor Dispensary at Nilaveli.

The number of persons treated in 1893 was 317.

CRIME AND POLICE.

The following remarks by the Additional Police Magistrate of this station (Mr. G. M. Cookson) are of interest:—

CRIME.

According to the present method of rendering returns, crimes are classified under 131 heads; that is, there are 131 different ways of breaking the law recognized by the returns. But of these a large proportion are offences against laws for the preservation of public health and safety and for the protection of the revenue. Breaches of these regulations are not crimes in the sense in which we use the word when we talk of the criminal classes. To ascertain the state of the crime proper in this district we may with one or two exceptions confine ourselves to offences against the person and offences against property. The statistics for 1892 and 1893 may then be tabulated as follows:—

Convictions.	1892. Persons.	1893. Persons.
(a) *Supreme Court.*		
1. Riot	1	—
2. Grievous hurt	1	—
3. Robbery	—	3
(b) *District Court.*		
1. Riot	1	—
2. Grievous hurt	3	4
3. Hurt by dangerous weapons	—	3
4. Cheating	—	1
5. House-trespass	—	1
(c) *Police Court.*		
1. Offences against the person	33	16
2. Offences against property	18	34
Total	57	62

With a population of 25,745 souls, exclusive of military and shipping, these figures give an average of 2·21 per 1,000 in 1892 and 2·4 in 1893. The petty cases disposed of by the village tribunals may be left out of our calculation. The remaining convictions were under one or other of the Ordinances, of which two may be selected for consideration.

The Local Board Ordinance.—The careful administration of this Ordinance is of great importance to the town, and the people appear to appreciate the benefits which sanitary supervision confers. The activity of the Sanitary Inspector always appears well directed, and has largely increased. Thus there were 70 convictions in 1893, as against 38 in the previous year.

The Forest Ordinance.—The number of prosecutions under this Ordinance in 1892 was 48; in 1893 (excluding cases pending on 1st January, 1893) it fell to 24. This is probably due to the larger number of cases compounded out of court. The known difficulty of securing convictions for forest offences in courts of law accounts for the application of the compounding clause. The number of persons convicted was 38 in 1892 and 37 in 1893.

Difficulty of Prosecutions.—Prosecutions for forest offences will always be fraught with difficulty so long as the determination of boundaries remains so difficult. They are often most inadequately described in deeds. For instance, sometimes the boundary is said to be "Crown jungle," which in these is hardly more definite than the air of heaven. The villager takes no pains to keep his boundaries clear: the plan attached to his deed is often lost, or is the untrustworthy work of an amateur. For such cases the Legislature provided clause 72 of the Forest Ordinance, which throws the burden of proving that the timber is private property upon the defendant. But this clause is not in favour with the highest judicial authorities in the Island, and is practically a dead letter. The result is that the duties of the Forest Department and of the court are much harder than they would otherwise be, and inquiries are of much greater length and results much less satisfactory.

Encroachments generally occur in out-of-the-way places where a cadjan shed with its plot of ground is scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding jungle. In such cases it is of the highest importance that boundaries should be clearly defined. All proprietors, whether in town or village, should be compelled to keep their land permanently fenced or to set up stone landmarks at intervals, and these boundaries should be constantly inspected.

Litigation in the Police Court.—The total number of cases instituted in 1892 was 615, and in 1893 617, or about 23·88 per 1,000 of population in each year.

The following will show the percentage of convictions:—

	1892.				1893			
	Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
Total disposals ...	...	595	...	1,130	...	576	...	950
Convictions ...	...	263	...	404	...	226	...	307
Percentage ...	...	44·2	...	35·75	...	39·23	...	32·31

As the new system of returns do not come into operation until January, 1894, no inference can be drawn from the above with regard to false cases.

False Cases.—In 1892, 20 persons were fined for bringing false cases, and 18 in 1893. It is to be regretted that Magistrates have not the power to fine complainants for bringing false cases under chapter XVI. of the Criminal Procedure Code. Such cases are by no means uncommon. There is rarely material for a prosecution for perjury, and as no fine is inflicted and the complainant does not have to supply stamps, the liar knows that the more enormously he lies the more he is likely to lie with impunity.

POLICE.

The present police arrangements are most inadequate and unsatisfactory. The force here consists of two sergeants and fifteen constables, but of the latter more than half are engaged on guarding Government buildings and doing other Government work; so that, making due allowance for relieds, &c., there are never more than two constables for patrol duty, in a town of over 12,000 inhabitants, densely crowded together in parts, exposed to the temptations incident to association with soldiers and sailors, and with a certain reputation for occasional turbulence. The strongest possible representations have been made on this matter to Government, especially as to the unfairness of making the Local Board pay for Government duties. Nothing, however, has yet been done, and the obvious insufficiency of the Police Force here does not seem to have made much impression. It is very much to the credit of the people of the town that petty crimes and assaults are not more rampant under the circumstances; but it is unlikely that this state of affairs will continue with the increasing influx of low country Sighalese, which has already led to a serious street row.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

During 1893 a large extent of land has been alienated from the Crown, as is shown by the figures already quoted under the head "Food Supply"; and it is noteworthy that these lands have been sold not to a few wealthy individuals, but in small allotments to comparatively poor people. A large portion of these lands has already been asweddumized and brought under cultivation.

A block of 10 acres of high land above, but adjoining Andankulam, has been leased experimentally to Mr. Collingwood, Manager of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Rest, of which a considerable proportion has been cleared, and steps are being taken to set up a dairy farm and to start the cultivation of native and European fruits and vegetables for the supply of the town.

Near this land about 8 acres were leased by Mr. Nevill to a native for experimental cotton cultivation, but the attempt has failed here as elsewhere, and the land is now devoted to the growing of guinea grass for town supply.

A supply of cassawa sticks was indented for from Batticaloa and distributed over the district. They have done particularly well at Marutadichena in Koddiyár pattu, the soil there appearing peculiarly adapted to their growth. The imported plants yield a larger quantity of roots than those indigenous to the district, and when boiled the roots are more palatable and less fibrous.

The cultivation of arrowroot and dholl is increasing at Mutur and Topur, chiefly owing to the excellent results obtained from the experimental plants in the school compounds.

Sugarcane cultivation has also largely increased, especially in the newly cleared lands, and every effort is made to encourage it. The canes are of three species: "Raman," "Dark," and "White". The first is very sweet, grows to a large size, and derives its name from the stripes on the bark, which are supposed to be similar to those on the forehead of the god Rama.

But by far the most interesting "new area" in the district is the "garden allotment" experiment at Ichilampattai. Towards the end of 1891, owing to prolonged droughts and bad seasons, the population of this isolated but large village began to be hard pressed for food. An enterprising man named Aria Perumal Kanavadi (and his name should be remembered with honour) who combines the offices of irrigation headman and village wit, applied for an acre of jungle land near Sinnakulam (¾ of a mile from the village) for garden produce. He dug a well, planted manioc, plantains, sugarcane, brinjals, cocoanuts, and jak trees, and found he had hit upon a small mine of wealth, for everything he put in grew luxuriantly. Being a man of influence his example rapidly spread, and everything possible was done to encourage the movement in 1893. The

result is that there are now twenty-six gardens of an acre each, full of every kind of garden produce. Each occupant has paid survey fees, dug a well, and fenced his allotment, and they have already realized considerable profits. For instance, each "bed" of manioc realized 6 cents; and as an acre will produce nearly 1,000 "beds" in the year, the result may be called remunerative. The ruling prices of the products now planted here are manioc 6 cents per "bed;" plantains 50 cents per 100; sugarcanes 6 to 8 cents each; castor oil seeds 50 cents per measure; sweet potatoes 2 to 3 cents per pound: brinjals 5 cents each. A small grant is to be allowed these people for the improvement of the road to the gardens, so that traders may easily reach it. Applications for fresh garden lots here are coming in freely; and the fame of the experiment is spreading through the district, and will have its effect.

A trial settlement of several wandering families of Veddahs was made during the year at Ilandaturai, and has certainly succeeded. They have already cleared a fair proportion of the land allowed to them, and are cultivating sugarcanes and vegetables. It is hoped that during 1894 it will be possible to collect all the scattered familes of Veddahs here and teach them the elements of settled life.

An Agricultural Instructor has now been working for some years at Topur, but it is not easy to trace much result from his labours. It is questionable whether the cultivators do not know quite as much as he does as to the best and cheapest way of cultivating their land under existing circumstances.

The collection of *Nux vomica* seeds is a new industry started during the year. They are exported to India, where there is a constant demand.

MINOR ROADS AND RESTHOUSES.

These are dealt with at length in the District Road Committee report. The funds at the disposal of the Committee are so extremely small that they are quite unable to meet the increasing needs of the district. The result is that the two most important roads, that from the Sinhalese villages to the Anurádhapura road and that from Tampalakamam paddy fields to the Kandy road, are in a disgraceful state, and can only be taken up in small patches at a time.

CATTLE DISEASE.

None during the year.

EDUCATION.

This is backward and unsatisfactory. There are only five Government schools, at Topur, Mutur, Kinniyai, Nachchikuda, and Ichchilampattai. None of these were able to pass a good examination this year. There is no European Inspector for the district, and the Director is only able to visit them at very rare intervals. Yet few schools want more supervision to keep them efficient than these outlying ones in isolated positions. This can only be effected by warm co-operation between the Director of Public Instruction and the Revenue Officer, which is sure to be given if asked for. There are a certain number of Wesleyan Mission schools, but their standard is low, and the pay of the teachers so small that they are perpetually changing. Indeed, it is rather a question why the Mission thinks it worth while to keep them up. At Sampur there has been such a school for eight or ten years, and yet there is not a single Christian in the village; at Nilaweli the same: at Tiriyai the Mission school teacher is a trustee of the Hindu temple. New Government schools are badly required at Madawachchi, at Gomarasankaduwa, at Tennamaravadi, and Kiliveddi, and the people are anxious to have them.

GANSABHÁWAS.

The President of the Village Tribunals furnishes the following report and figures:—

The working of the village tribunals of this district has not been unsatisfactory during 1893. The people on the whole entertain the greatest regard towards this institution, and so far, especially as its functions of administrating justice are concerned, it exercises an extensive influence over the community at large, and the rich and the poor alike largely enjoy the benefits it affords. It serves not only to redress the legal wants of the people, but to be a check to lawlessness and crime. But with regard to its province of enforcing cleanliness, &c., in the villages, and of exacting labour towards useful works of improvements, old as well as new, it is not in high favour with the ignorant set of people, who consider it an intrusion into their otherwise slovenly and sedentary habits. Not so with the intelligent portion of the community, who entertain a fair idea of its importance, and have at times liberally and willingly responded to the call.

The following is a statement which will show the total number of cases instituted and decided, with appeals, during 1893 as compared with the preceding year 1892:—

	1892.				1893.			
	Instituted.	Decided.	Appeals		Instituted.	Decided.	Appeals.	
			Affirmed.	Set aside			Affirmed.	Set aside
Civil.								
Koddiyár pattu ...	923	907	12	2	768	755	11	1
Kaddukulam pattu ...	619	616	7	5	450	441	13	1
Tamblegam pattu ...	558	548	6	—	365	382	10	4
Total ...	2,100	2,071	25	7	1,583	1,578	34	6
Criminal.								
Koddiyar pattu ...	208	208	—	1	218	217	2	—
Kaddukulam pattu ...	194	183	1	1	180	175	5	1
Tamblegam pattu ...	152	160	2	1	138	124	2	—
Total ...	554	551	3	3	536	516	9	1

It may be observed that in the total of civil and criminal cases there is a decrease in institutions and decisions, which is mainly to be attributed to the diligence and care with which plaints are either accepted or rejected after a preliminary investigation of the plaintiff or complainant, and the gradual disappearance of false cases, over which a proper check is now enforced.

No case for breach of irrigation rules, under the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, was either referred to or disposed of by this court during the year in terms of the 29th clause of the Ordinance.

The number of cases involving claims above Rs. 20 referred to the village tribunal by mutual consent of the parties is only six. But if the practice in vogue in the Batticaloa District of issuing summons prior to the signing of the declaration of mutual consent by the parties were to be followed here, I think a considerable increase can be reasonably expected under this head.

The withdrawal of maintenance cases under the Vagrant Ordinance from the provisions of the new Village Committee Ordinance is, I regret to observe, a decided change for the worse. For the village tribunals had the satisfaction under the old Ordinance of affording ample relief to the wives and children who had been discarded and left uncared for by wicked husbands in rural districts, who often take pleasure in acquiring new wives. But at present deserted wives are left to seek their remedy in the Police Court when they are destitute of the means of travelling to, and prosecuting in, the town.

The following are the few village works done during the year :—

(1) A new school building at Nachikuda.
(2) Providing a tiled roof for the village tribunal bungalow at Mutur.
(3) Tiling the roof of village tribunal bungalow at Nilaveli.
(4) Opening two private lanes at Tamblegam and Koddiyar.

The financial position of the institution is not so discouraging at present as it was in 1892, when the establishment was not paid for over six months, and in consequence Government aid was solicited and granted. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 569·50 and the expenditure Rs. 498. There is also an amount of about Rs. 211·25 outstanding, which will have to be recovered by slow means, as otherwise by committing the parties to jail the money will be lost to the fine fund.

On the whole there is certainly reason to be satisfied with the working of these institutions here. The President does his work remarkably well, and the number of appeals against his decisions is small, although the villager is allowed to appeal free of all stamp duty. Steady efforts are being made to improve the state of the village tribunal bungalows. Mutur and Nilaveli were provided during the year with excellent tiled buildings; and similar bungalows have been commenced at Tiriyai, at Madawachchi, and at Koilkudyiruppu (Tamblegam), the funds being almost entirely subscribed by the people themselves. At Ichchilampattai it has been decided to hand over the present resthouse for village tribunal purposes, as soon as the new halting bungalow at Ottukulam is complete. The people are much more likely to respect justice when it is administered in a respectable though not extravagant building rather than in a disreputable mud hovel. It has not been the custom in this district to do much in the way of communal works, and indeed the population is too small and scattered for much to be effected in this way. But it is hoped that at least a beginning will be made in this direction during 1894.

CUSTOMS.

The following remarks are supplied by Mr. G. M. Cookson, the Assistant Collector :—

(a) *Export and Coastwise Trade.*

The trade of the port may be considered either as an indication of the resources of the district or from the point of view of the profit derived by the Crown.

In estimating local resources, we must confine ourselves to the returns of export and coastwise trade. But these returns are to be examined with caution ; and in the course of the examination two facts must be borne in mind. The first is, that as Government derives no revenue from exports or from goods shipped coastwise, weights and values are not accurately stated ; the second is, that many commodities classified under these two heads are not really the produce of the district.

The value of exports for 1893 was Rs. 21,584·75, that of goods shipped coastwise Rs. 521,904·50, making a gross total of Rs. 543,489·25. But it must not be supposed that the annual products of the district would reach any such figure. The genuine local products for 1893, with their value in currency, appear to be as follows :—

1893.

Product.	Export. Rs.	Coastwise. Rs.
Bêche-de-mer	910	600
Honey	3,249	580
Kandal bark	1,790	2,790
Beeswax	155	2,692
Coral stones	850	—
Cuttle fish shells	20	—
Shark fins and fish scales	120	451
Timber	4,800	—
Bones	—	470
Dried fish	—	58,425
Ghee	—	1,145
Paddy	—	7,824
Horns	—	2,502
Oil	—	912
Hides	—	5,080
Tobacco	—	12,075
	11,894	95,546

But it is necessary to make a further deduction from these figures ; almost all the timber is exploited by Government ; only a very small quantity of the ghee and oil is local produce ; while of the horns and hides an indeterminate but probably considerable quantity comes from the border land between Trincomalee District and the North-Central Province.

On the whole, the value of the local produce exported and shipped coastwise may be estimated at about Rs. 100,000.

A comparison of the gross value of the exports for 1893 with those of 1892 discloses a decrease of Rs. 12,698·25. The decrease is however only apparent. In 1892 Rs. 15,488·25 in specie were exported by steamer; it happened that in 1893 all specie was sent by native vessels, and therefore does not appear.

In the following table the value of genuine local exports for 1893 is compared with those for 1892 :—

Product.	1882. Rs.	1893. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	Total Increase. Rs.
Bêche-de-mer	—	910	910	—	—
Honey	336	3,249	2,913	—	—
Kandal bark	5,090	1.790	—	3,300	—
Beeswax	—	155	155	—	-
Coral stones	—	850	850	—	—
Shark fins, &c.	—	120	120	—	—
Timber exclusive of Government trees	122	605	483	—	—
Total	5,548	7,679	5,431	3,300	2,131

The large increase in the export of honey is popularly ascribed to the unusually wet season in 1893. The quantity exported was 1,671 gallons as against 124 gallons in 1892. The decrease in the export of kandal bark is possibly to be ascribed to the more strict enforcement of revenue regulations with regard to its collection and measurement, and also the cheapness of this commodity in India.

The coastwise trade shows a gross increase of Rs. 222,190. But this figure is misleading. It is not due to an increase in the trade in local products or in Ceylon products at all, but to consignments of specie amounting to Rs. 255,850 in excess of those of 1892. Of this sum Rs. 250,000 were ingots ex wrecked ss. "Niemen." An analysis of the statistics of coastwise trade for 1892 and 1893 in local products reveals the following results :-

Product	1892. Rs.	1893. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	Total Decrease. Rs.
Bêche-de-mer	200	600	400	—	—
Honey	274	580	306	-	—
Kandal bark	4,900	2,790	—	2,110	—
Beeswax	150	2,692	2,542	—	—
Shark fins, &c.	250	451	201	—	—
Bones	486	470	—	16	—
Dried fish	36,331	58,425	22,094	—	—
Ghee	985	1,145	160	—	—
Paddy	12,602	7,824	—	4,778	—
Horns	2,850	2,502	—	348	—
Oil	605	912	307	—	—
Hides	3,365	5,080	1,715	—	—
Tobacco	73,201	12,075	—	61,126	—
Total	136,199	95,546	27,725	68,378	40,654

The large decrease under tobacco is accounted for by the falling off not in the quantity, but in the value of tobacco shipped. The rains of February and March spoiled the crop and reduced its value. A tulam (400 leaves) of good tobacco would fetch Rs. 18, of ordinary quality Rs. 9, of inferior Re. 1.

Kandal bark shows a decrease of Rs. 2,110, but here again the decrease in weight is only 74 cwt., or about Rs. 200.

Hides are sent coastwise for export from Colombo. The increase shows that the trade is still profitable in spite of the imposition of a higher export duty. Horns, however, show a slight decrease.

Other items—honey, dried fish, beeswax, bêche-de-mer—show marked progress. The statistics of the weight of dried fish shipped coastwise do not correspond with the value stated. They disclose an increase of about 484 cwt., or about Rs 3,610 instead of Rs. 22,093.

The larger increase under the head "Goods, import duty paid" is accounted for by the increase in shipments of specie, which amounted to Rs. 255,850 already referred to and explained. Private remittances of specie are sometimes overstated by the remitters, so that in case of loss they may reap a dishonest profit : sometimes they are understated from motives of fear ; in either case the statements are valueless, and must be disregarded.

(*b*) *Imports.*

The gross import duty recovered in 1893 was Rs. 34,397. and the gross value of imports in currency Rs. 386,174·65. The import duty shows an increase of Rs. 6,762·95 over that of 1892, the imports an increase of Rs. 58,686·22. This does not appear to indicate any actual rise in the average purchasing power of the community. It is accounted for chiefly under the heads of wheat flour, rice, sugar, tobacco, and cotton goods. The increase in the imports of wheat flour, sugar, and tobacco is accounted for by the increase of military establishments and the need of larger supplies. Almost all the rice was imported by a single firm for the discharge of a contract in the North-Central Province. The cotton goods alone find numerous native purchasers. The increase under this head is only Rs. 369·42. An amount nearly equal to this is often recovered on a single consignment, and no inference can be drawn from it.

(*c*) *Observations.*

Trincomalee possesses a harbour of great natural excellence. It is melancholy to add that it is a good gift wasted. The total number of ships registered at this port is seven ; of ships which entered during 1893, 429, of which 49 were from foreign ports, the rest being coasters. The amount of port dues was Rs. 2,271·82. The import duty collected was Rs. 34,397·61 ; the nominal value in currency of exports and goods shipped coastwise Rs. 543,904·50. It is not denied that these figures show improvement ; but they are absurdly unworthy of the natural advantages of the place. This is owing to the small population of the district in which the port is situated, their low productive capacity, and to the lack of communication with any thriving centre. Trincomalee should drain the produce of the Northern, the North-Central, and the Eastern Provinces, and if it did so it should become the capital of the north and east of the Island.

At present few products do find their way here from the North-Central Province and even from Mátalé for purposes of export. But to all intents and purposes the magnificent harbour is, from the commercial point of view, the outlet of the industries of the Trincomalee District, which contains a population of only 25,745 souls. Of these only 7,700 are males above the age of fourteen ; excluding from these professional and domestic classes we may place the number of productive labourers at 6,621, not excluding women. A glance at the foregoing tables will show the character of the local producer. He is essentially non-industrial. He knows hardly any arts or handicrafts. He lives on what he catches with a hook in the sea, reaps off the soil, or collects like a wild barbarian in the forest.

The commercial system is almost as backward as the majority of the inhabitants. A bank is unheard of and the Chetties are unknown. There is no system of credit between firms of other places and Trincomalee. Bills of exchange are unknown. A merchant must accompany his order with a cargo of specie. If he has not ready money at hand, he borrows at extravagant interest. The money-lender is often unjustly abused, and in

some form is a necessity. But this only applies to banks, brokers, Chetty firms, and others whose business facilitates money transaction and assists trade. The local money-lender, who holds out for 60 or 70 per cent. per annum before he will make an advance, cannot claim to be a member of that respectable community. He is an incubus on healthy commerce, and should make way for a more modern and intelligent system.

(d) Notes on Local Produce.

Bêche-de-mer.—There has recently been a slight revival of what was formerly a much larger business. The trade is in the hands of the Moors; the chief fishing ground is in the harbour of Trincomalee. The ultimate destination of this article is Penang and Singapore, where it is a table luxury among the Chinese.

Honey.—This industry is partly carried on by villagers on their own account, but more generally the honey is bought up by a Moorish middleman, who ships it to foreign buyers.

Tanner's Bark.—Kandal and pannavaram bark are used for dyeing sails, fishing nets and leather, and in tanning the latter commodity. Vampadam is used in dying cloth.

Cuttle Fish Shells.—These are used as moulds for casting precious metals by native jewellers. The flaky substance of which they are composed easily receives and effectually retains impressions. They are therefore valuable for delicate work. They are also used in carriage buildings, for imparting high polishes.

Bones and Fish Scales.—These are shipped to Galle, where they are used as manure for paddy cultivation.

Shark Fins are sent to Negapatam, where they are used in the manufacture of carpenter's glue.

Coir Rope.—None of the rope shipped coastwise is manufactured locally. Rope is made in the Malay village of Kaniyai, but it is sold locally.

Dried Fish.—This is by far the most remunerative of local industries. It is entirely in the hands of the Sinhalese settlers, who barter the product for arecanuts, oilmanstores, &c. The fish are shipped to Colombo, and are bought for estate coolies and for the inhabitants of mountain villages, where the undried article is not readily obtained.

Paddy.—Habit is so strong that even in years of scarcity exports of paddy are continued. The trade in paddy between Jaffna and Pulmoddai is of long standing, and Jaffna merchants make advances to the cultivator of Pulmoddai and other districts on condition that he shall sell to them alone.

Horns.—This trade is carried on by the Moors; the article is exported from Colombo to England, where it is used for knife handles.

Oils.—A very small quantity of margosa oil is made in Kadukulam pattu. It is used in confinement cases. Gingelly oil is manufactured on a small scale in the town of Trincomalee. It is used as ointment for the head and for lamps. It is also employed in cooking.

Hides.—The trade in hides is carried on by the Moors, whose sporting instincts it suits.

Tobacco.—The chief centres of this industry are Nilaveli and the town of Trincomalee. The leaf is not of a sufficiently good quality to command foreign markets. None is exported. Most of it goes to Jaffna, where it is blended with Jaffna tobacco and shipped to Colombo.

LOCAL BOARD.

A detailed account of the working of the Board will be found elsewhere. The important events of the year have been the building of a new market, the initiation of a proper system of street lighting, and the application to Government for a loan of Rs. 10,000 to enable the Board to take up several important sanitary works, whereby it is hoped to minimise the virulence of future outbreaks of epidemic disease. The works proposed are: a thorough renewal of the drainage system; the cleansing and enlarging of the terribly overcrowded Fishers' quarter, making cross roads through it, and removing part of the congested population to adjoining lots to be acquired for the purpose; making cross roads through, and so ventilating the crowded Moorish quarter; and the formation of a new general cemetery, so that the present insanitary burial places may be closed. The scheme has been approved by Government and a loan of Rs. 8,000 promised. This will, it is hoped, make the greatest difference to the health of this important town.

The revenue of the Board shows a healthy tendency to increase, and the expenses are kept as low as possible.

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

This small Society, which does a useful work in organizing charity and supplementing the charitable allowance of Government, has been put on a business footing during the year. New rules have been passed and printed; a report on the past history and present condition of the Society was printed and distributed in the middle of the year, with a statement of accounts duly audited; and a similar report and statement will be published soon after the end of the year. The number of subscribing members has been increased from 32 to 56.

LIBRARY.

This institution is much used, and contains a good collection of books and a fair assortment of papers. The number of subscribers has been increased during the last two years from 38 to 50. An entirely new set of rules has been prepared, and will be passed at the next general meeting. The catalogue has been re-edited and put into excellent shape by Mr. G. M. Cookson

Trincomalee Kachchéri,
March 7, 1894.

S. M. BURROWS,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1893.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE total revenue of the Province for the year 1893 was Rs. 1,190,803·59, which is Rs. 153,258·54 below that of the previous year, the decrease being largely due to the abolition of the paddy tax.

The following explanations and observations are offered in regard to the most noticeable differences under the various headings.

Customs.—A small decrease occurred under this heading, due to smaller importations of rice in 1893 than in 1892. The larger importations in 1892 were due to accidental circumstances.

Arrack Licenses brought an increase of Rs. 12,295·93, owing to the fact that the rents, which run from the middle of one year to the middle of the next, and are met by monthly payments, fetched a higher figure in 1893 than in 1892, and that there was greater punctuality of payment in 1893 than in the previous year.

The better prices indicate increasing prosperity. The railway works, no doubt, increased the demand to no inconsiderable degree.

The Salt Business at Puttalam shows a falling off to the amount of Rs. 15,350,02; but the sale in 1892 was unusually large, owing to failure of the supply at Hambantota.

Land Revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 115,352·88, which is entirely due to the abolition of the tax upon paddy.

Tolls exhibit a decrease of Rs. 4,154·84, due to the rents having sold for less than in 1892, chiefly because of the anticipated opening of the railway, and because it was foreseen that railway materials would be carried along the line avoiding the payment of toll.

There was a satisfactory increase in the *Sale of Stamps*, amounting to Rs. 7,286·75.

An increase in *Collections at Government Dispensaries* of Rs. 1,011·33, the charges being merely nominal, is satisfactory, as proving an increasing appreciation of European treatment.

A decrease in *Rents of Land*, amounting to Rs, 5,393, is due to the fact that a Government plumbago land, leased in 1892, failed to attract a reasonable bid in 1893.

Under the head *Miscellaneous Receipts* there was a decrease of Rs. 6,490·82, due to accidental causes.

There was a considerable falling off in *Land Sales*. Sales in 1892 amounted to Rs. 58,893·31, in 1893 to only Rs. 36,354·91, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,543·40. This was due simply to the fact that there was less land ready for sale, chiefly because of the Forest Departments wishing to cut timber out of lots before sale, or advising the reservation of lands.

Overpayments recovered show a decrease of Rs. 5,710·95, due to this item having been unusually large, accidentally, in 1892.

The above are the only differences worthy of consideration. The loss upon salt and land sales alone, when added to the abolished paddy tax, balances the entire falling off in the revenue. The steady sources of revenue and those which usually indicate progress made some appreciable advance.

The following statement recording the progress of the revenue for fourteen years will be found useful for reference :—

Year.	Kurunégala, or Seven Kóralés	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1880	248,831	822,180	—	1,071,011
1881	201,390	716,308	—	917,699
1882	200,264	751,233	—	951,497
1883	225,638	762,994	—	988,632
1884	329,427	836,153	—	1,165,580
1885	290,293	792,576	—	1,082,870
1886	344,905	720,473	—	1,065,378
1887	348,000	720,771	—	1,068,771
1888	410,777	609,306	63,736	1,083,820
1889	377,093	1,109,574	74,654	1,561,322
1890	406,659	943,305	90,440	1,440,405
1891	431,940	1,586,780	132,232	2,150,952
1892	484,678	739,428	119,955	1,344,062
1893	384,945	702,665	103,193	1,190,803

It must be noted that there has been no revenue from *Pearls* during 1892 and 1893. Disregarding this only occasional source of revenue, the receipts of the last five years stand thus:—

	Rs.
1889	1,063,579
1890	1,124,954
1891	1,189,410
1892	1,344,062
1893	1,190,803

So that, notwithstanding the loss of the paddy tax, 1893 is only beaten in ordinary sources of revenue by 1892.

The growth of Puttalam and Chilaw revenues is interesting. Since the division into two Assistant Agencies their united revenue has increased by nearly 20 per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the arrack and toll rent sales for the last fourteen years:—

Arrack Rents.		Rs.	Toll Rents.		Rs.
1879—80	...	159,800	1880	...	36,815
1880—81	...	142,660	1881	...	40,846
1881—82	...	152,750	1882	...	35,919
1882—83	...	123,125	1883	...	34,122
1883—84	...	124,400	1884	...	38,120
1884—85	...	176,050	1885	...	33,326
1885—86	...	127,000	1886	...	33,411
1886—87	...	145,500	1887	...	36,120
1887—88	...	177,400	1888	...	39,626
1888—89	...	166,000	1889	...	44,110
1889—90	...	197,100	1890	...	44,546
1890—91	...	209,600	1891	.	47,073
1891—92	...	250,100	1892	...	53,252
1892—93	...	323,000	1893	...	50,718

The expenditure of the Province during 1893 was as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Seven Koralés	158,964	28
Puttalam	184,724	10
Chilaw	46,609	91
Total ...	390,298	29

The expenditure is only 32·77 per cent. of the revenue, a percentage lower than in any other Province in the Island except Colombo.

THE FOOD SUPPLY AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Rice and dry grain form the staple food of the people. Of the latter there are various descriptions, kurakkan, menéri, mun, amu, tana, &c. Supplementary to grain, meat, fish, vegetables, and fruit are used according to means, but very little of the first. On the coast, of course, fish is obtainable by all, and there is a considerable trade with the interior in dry fish, most of which is sold in Kurunégala and other bazaars, and the rest bartered in rural places for grain. Large quantities of cassavas, sweet potatoes, and other yams are grown and consumed for food, especially in Katugampola and Dambadeniya. In times of scarcity recourse is had to a multitude of wild yams, fruits, and leaves, a very important place being held by the seeds and roots of a sort of lotus, plentiful in every tank, and by the leaves of the "thóra," a rampant weed to be found in nearly every fallow land. In the forest divisions the food of the people is no doubt more largely supplemented by the chase than they choose to admit. To food products of the garden should be added the flour of the kitul and talipot trees.

It is probable that of the rice consumed in the Province fully one-fourth comes from India. Very little, if any, locally produced rice is eaten in the towns and bazaars.

In the District of Kurunégala, or Seven Kóralés—that is to say, the Province exclusive of the Assistant Agencies of Puttalam and Chilaw—one-third of the rice consumed in Wéudawili, Dambadeniya, and Katugampola divisions is imported rice, one-fourth in Dewamédi, and one-tenth in the Wanni and Hiriyala.

Rice of local production is consequently distributed over the Seven Kóralés in the following proportions:—

Over two thirds of Wéuda, Dambadeniya, and Katugampola, namely, among 83,000 persons.
Over three-fourths of Dewamédi, namely, among 24,300 persons.
Over nine-tenths of the Wanni and Hiriyala, namely, among 59,800 persons.

In all, the consumers of locally produced rice are 167,000 in number. Among these, in very varying and uncertain proportions however, is to be distributed the dry grain produced in the district.

The grain crop of 1893 was decidedly short owing to the failure of rain in due season, and in the drier areas the people who could afford it were thrown upon imported rice, and those who could not afford it upon wild products. The northern parts of the Wanni and Hiriyala more especially suffered.

The entire paddy crop, according to the headmen's reports, was 761,095 bushels. Deducting one-tenth of this for seed, one-half of the remainder, namely 342,493 bushels, represent the available rice, two bushels of paddy being required to make one bushel of rice.

The entire dry grain outturn is given as 99,305 bushels. Making the same deduction for seed we get the available dry grain as 89,375 bushels. Thus, the total available grain food for 167,000 persons comes to 431,768 bushels, giving 2·52 bushels per head. As already stated there was a short supply, but, notwithstanding the distress in the Wanni, this is probably below the actual figure. In ordinary years the quantity of grain food consumed by the people cannot be under five bushels per head (the prison fare in the case of unconvicted prisoners is 6·43 bushels).

Five bushels per head means 22½ bushels per average family of 4½ units of the population. Few natives will admit that it is possible for an adult to keep up his strength upon less than three-quarters of a bushel of rice per month; and, at this rate, each average family would require about twenty-four bushels a year.

The chena crops are probably under-estimated, there being no means of properly checking the estimates, and there can be little doubt that a much greater quantity of animal food is consumed than is generally believed. In the above calculations equal quantities of rice and kurakkan are regarded as of equal sustaining value, but this is not quite the case. Evidence taken upon this point in the Wanni proved that two measures of kurakkan were considered by the people themselves to be equal to three measures of rice in sustaining power. Some general allowance must be made for this consideration. It is impossible to say what proportion of the population eat rice alone, kurakkan alone, and rice and kurakkan together, and we have had therefore to lump the rice and kurakkan together. It would, perhaps, be safe to say that the grain food raised amounted to between three and four bushels per head of the population depending upon it.

It must not be forgotten that some grain, chiefly fine grain, is brought into the Province from Nuwarakaláwiya, procured in exchange for cocoanuts and arecanuts taken there from Dewamędi, Dambadeniya, and Katugampola.

The fruit and vegetables raised cannot be ascertained even approximately, and it is quite impossible to form any idea of the quantity used for food. Equally impossible is it to estimate the quantity of fish carried into the interior from the coast.

The areas sown with grain and the crops reaped during 1893 are given below, as collected from the headmen's returns :—

Hatpattu.	Paddy.			Fine Grain.		
	Extent sown.	Fold.	Crop.	Extent sown.	Fold.	Crop.
	Acres.		Bushels.	Acres.		Bushels.
Wędawili	9,465	10	236,625	1,288	70	12,880
Wanni	3,080	10	77,000	10,640	13	19,950
Dewamędi	9,303	10	232,620	2,710	29	11,550
Katugampola	5,195	4	51,950	1,760	56	14,080
Dambadeniya	10,030	9	121,280	453	35	2,265
Hiriyala	4,162	4	41,620	3,215	84	38,580

As for the District of Puttalam, the circumstances of the whole country to within five or six miles of the sea are much the same as in the Wanni. All along the coast the inhabitants are well fed, eating imported rice chiefly, and enjoying an unlimited supply of fish.

In Chilaw the people are perhaps better off than anywhere else in the Province, owing to an ample supply of fish and ready markets for their labour upon cocoanut plantations, which are becoming multiplied year by year.

The people of the Seven Kóralés are, of course, chiefly engaged in agriculture. Cacao, cocoanut, and tobacco cultivation is extending. A considerable industry has sprung up in the manufacture of casks for plumbago and baskets for tea leaf.

The plumbago mines at Dodangaslanda and Ragedara, the Dędurn-oya irrigation works, the railway, and tea, cacao, and cocoanut estates are now giving employment to large numbers. In Puttalam the manufacture of salt maintains a considerable section of the community; and all along the coast there is an active business in fishing.

The prices of rice and fine grain were much the same as in 1892, coast rice from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4·50, country rice 25 cents less, paddy Re. 1·50 to Re. 1·75, fine grain Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·50 per bushel.

The rainfall during the year was below the average and very unequally distributed. The total rainfall registered at the principal stations, as compared with the fall in the previous year, was as follows :—

	1892.	1893.	Average for a number of Years.
Kurunégala	73·71 ...	71·74 ...	86·80
Puttalam	31·45 ...	47·61 ...	46·37
Chilaw	40·45 ...	43·68 ...	55·74

The rainfall registered each month at Kurunégala and Narammala (which may be taken as representative of the weather this side of the Dędurn-oya) and at Nikawęratiya and Balalla (which may be taken as representative, in a general way, of the weather in the drier regions on the other side of the Dędurn-oya) was as follows. But it must be remembered that the rain was very unusually partial in the Wanni in the year under review :—

	Kurunégala.	Narammala.	Nikawęratiya.	Balalla.
January	·75	·85	·25	·45
February	5·87	6·25	1·75	6·18
March	11·69	10·09	7·07	3·38
April	8·19	8·35	5·65	5·79
May	5·17	5·67	2·30	1·21
June	9·30	5·81	1·55	1·34
July	1·38	1·30	·20	·85
August	2·11	1·34	·50	·65
September	1·03	·41	—	—
October	12·64	6·61	6·15	4·84
November	9·69	8·84	20·14	18·30
December	3·59	·84	2·56	1·28

As already stated the northern parts of the Wanni and Hiriyala suffered considerably in consequence of the drought, especially in June, July, August, September, and part of October. The following reports addressed by the writer to Government sufficiently describe the state of matters in those kóralés, and the steps adopted with the view to relieving the distress :—

Distress in the Wanni.

Kurunégala Kachchéri, July 18, 1893.

SIR,—IN continuation of my letter No. 364/21 R of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to report upon the present food prospects of certain distressed parts of the Wanni, namely, the kóralés Míoyen Egoda, Hatalispahé West, and Hatalispahé East.

2. I have just completed a tour in these kóralés, walking through many villages in different parts of each, and informing myself by close observation of their actual condition.

3. Three successive short crops (in some instances four), due to unusual drought, are now telling very severely upon the food supply.

4. The last maha harvest, reaped in February and March, embraced perhaps not more than one-tenth of the usual area. The yala, now in course of being reaped, was smaller still ; very little field land was cultivated. The country is a net-work of tanks, but 90 per cent. have either no water in them at all, or water which does not reach above the level of the sluice floor.

5. People had to fall back upon táwalu cultivation. Patches of hén, extremely small in beds of tanks, are cultivated, being irrigated from the residue water at a lower level by raising it in ladles.

6. The villages enjoying this source, however, are few and far between, and the whole outturn to be looked for during the remainder of this harvesting season (August and September) will necessarily be very small and partially distributed.

7. Dry grain cultivation has been also a failure. The last kurakkan crop reaped in January and February was very poor. The menéri, mun, and tala crops, the reaping of which has just been finished, have scarcely realized the seed sown, while the grain is itself miserably poor and shrivelled.

8. There is nothing to be taken in between the date of writing and the end of the year, except the crop of the few scattered patches of late yala paddy described.

9. The next crops, wet and dry, will not come in until the beginning of next year.

10. I found considerable distress prevailing throughout the Three Kóralés in question. The annexed sketch[a] shows their position. As a rule there is no paddy whatever in stock—what food remains is dry grain only.

11. The distress is least pronounced in the western part of this area, becoming gradually worse the further we proceed to the east.

12. In Míoyen Egoda most people have not more than a month's supply ; many persons have not even that much, and are already subsisting upon wild products, chiefly the seed of the "olu" (a kind of lotus).

13. In Hatalispahé West most people have less than a month's supply.

14. In Hatalispahé East I found matters particularly distressing. Nobody, except headmen and a few others of that class, possess a full month's supply of food, while in several villages I found no stock of food what ever, the people living either entirely upon olu, or procuring from day to day a miserable supply from boutiques in the neighbourhood on chits promising enormous interest, usually 100 per cent.

15. This ruinous chit system is prevailing more or less all over the distressed kóralés.

16. Numbers of persons, especially children and women, exhibited in their attenuated forms and sunken eyes, unmistakable signs of starvation. A few had come to the roadside to beg from passers by.

17. Fortunately, so far, the area is healthy enough, but persons afflicated with *parangi* naturally suffer aggravation of their disease from poverty of food and bad water.

18. The people labour under the further disadvantage of not being able to sell their cattle because murrain still survives in Hatalispahé East and West.

19. There is no work available at which the sufferers can earn wages.

20. It is certain that deaths from starvation must occur within a month, unless Government comes to the rescue.

21. It is absolutely necessary that relief works should be started without loss of time, and I beg to urge that an advance of Rs. 2,000 be placed in my hands as soon as possible.

22. For Hatalispahé East and West I have fixed upon the following works as being highly desirable and central in situation, and I am prepared to start them at once :—

(*a*) The restoration of the bund at Ataragahawęwa. The tank would irrigate 100 amunas. There are plenty of people in the neighbourhood to take up the cultivation. Tank bed and fields are now in forest

(*b*) A very much desired road from Ambanpola to Ehętuwęwa, eight miles in length, upon trace of an existing village path.

Distress in Hatalispahé Kóralés East and West.

The Kachchéri,
Kurunégala, November 1, 1893.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to make my report in reference to your letter No. 537 of the 23rd ultimo.

2. I have just paid a visit to the distressed neighbourhood, spending four days at the relief work, and, while visiting working parties and attending at issues of rice, closely investigated the circumstances of the recipients of relief, about 800 in number, the emaciated bodies and wretched clothing of most of whom sufficiently bespoke their destitute condition.

3. Between my last visit in July and a very recent date matters had been undoubtedly getting worse and worse.

4. The country had become completely burnt up. Natural products of jungle and tank, upon which people were largely subsisting on my previous visit, had utterly failed. Not a village in the distressed kóralés had any home produce left, except (in more fortunate cases, which were very few) a little paddy or kurakkan jealously preserved for seed.

5. Nearly everybody not employed upon the relief work had been for some time procuring food upon credit, and numbers of those had in the meantime exhausted their credit.

6. The consequence was a large influx latterly at the relief work until the number had reached nearly 1,000.

7. A few days before my visit the rain had made its appearance in occasional showers. This circumstance has improved the prospect materially. Though no grain can be gathered from field or chena before January next, vegetables, such as pumpkins and brinjals, which the people usually sow with the kurakkan seed, will now begin to grow, yielding produce in a month or so ; already wild vegetables such as thórá and mushrooms are available, and grass, for the want of which cattle had been for some time so reduced in condition as to be unsaleable, has sprung up.

---

[a] Not printed.

8. Upon the appearance of rain a marked decline took place in the number at the relief work. A great many quitted the work to sow their chenas, and no doubt others remained away, finding it possible to obtain renewed credit from traders in view of the improved outlook.

9. As many of these who have gone to cultivate chenas will probably return it will not be safe to count upon the relief force continuing long at its present comparatively low figure; on the other hand, if the rain lasts a large number will no doubt be called away to work in their paddy fields.

10. As to the payment in rice (*vide* 2nd paragraph of your letter), I am inclined to think that the allowance prescribed by your letter 341 of July 21 was a little too attractive, though it was well, perhaps, that distressed persons were able until now to earn something over and above what was sufficient to keep themselves and their families from starving, whereby to secure the means of procuring the seed for their chenas and paddy fields.

11. I have, therefore, after consultation with headmen and others, ordered, as an experimental measure, that the following reduced rates should be adopted :—

For a man ...	2 pints.
For a woman	1½ "
For a child	1 "

as against the rate originally authorized, to wit :—

For a man	3 "
For a woman	2 "
For a child	1½ "

12. Touching the 3rd paragraph of your letter, in which you ask me to report whether the people who have hitherto been employed on relief work ought not now to betake themselves to their fields to prepare them for sowing, I reply that they ought to do so as soon as sufficient rain has fallen to make such work practicable, but that up to the present most of the tanks in the Wanni are still absolutely dry.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The births, marriages, and deaths for the whole Province are given in the following table :—

Marriages	Kandyan	1,043
	General	673
Births		10,064
Deaths		14,347

The number of births is, however, no doubt somewhat short of the truth, as the registration of births is not compulsory under the law as the registration of deaths is

Below is a statement of the work of the Divorce Court under the Kandyan marriage law :—

Cases pending on December, 1892	85
Instituted in 1893	136
Divorce allowed	85
Amicably settled	61
Struck off	35
Rejected	27
Pending on December, 1893	13

It is necessary to inform the stranger that the law affords peculiar facilities for divorce in the Kandyan country, the following being grounds for granting a dissolution of marriage :—

(1) Adultery by the wife after marriage.
(2) Adultery by the husband coupled with incest or gross cruelty.
(3) Complete and continued desertion for two years.
(4) Inability to live happily together, of which actual separation from bed and board for a year shall be the test.
(5) Mutual consent.

CATTLE.

Cattle disease paid occasional visits to the Province during the year, but it was happily not nearly so severely felt as in the previous year. Inspectors were appointed as occasion required with the duty of giving effect to regulations for checking the spread of the disease. These officers on temporary pay of fifty rupees a month worked well and effectively. The result of their efforts was that the malady was speedily got under control and never lasted long in any part of the district. Some excellent rules were framed by Village Committees and passed into law, requiring the isolation of healthy as well as unhealthy cattle during prevalence of an epidemic.

It cannot be said that cattle stealing was any less prevalent than usual. It is interesting to find headmen and other natives of position blaming the leniency of the courts for this state of matters, and advocating the use of the lash. The victims of cattle stealing are themselves much to blame; they do not take proper care of their cattle, and often charge the wrong person or buy back the stolen cattle from the thieves. The usual difficulty is to discover who the thief is. This difficulty is all the greater of course because so little trouble is taken to watch the cattle while they are at pasture.

PUBLIC WORKS EXECUTED IN 1893.

Chief among the works executed during the year was the Railway from Polgahawela to Kurunégala, which was brought very near completion. It may be here stated in anticipation that it was opened in the February following.

Next in importance are the Deduru-oya irrigation channel and headworks which were pushed on under the able management of Mr. Parker, and which will be found noticed in the irrigation report for the year.

The other chief works executed during the year were the following :—

	Rs.	c.
Fair progress was made upon the new bridge over the Deduru-oya on the road from Chilaw to Puttalam. The abutment on the Chilaw side of the river was nearly finished, and the approaches on both sides completed. The expenditure upon this work during the year was ...	58,912	38
A much-needed bridge over the Kimbulwana-oya, on the high road from Kurunégala to Dambulla, was erected at cost of	6,817	57
A new Post and Telegraph Office was erected at Polgahawela at a cost of	6,902	3
Sinking wells in different parts of the Province	1,531	32
A permanent court house and Magistrate's quarters at Márawila in the Chilaw District were commenced	5,663	69
House, office, store, and clerks' quarters for the District Engineer at Dandagamuwa were completed early in the year. Expenditure in 1893 (whole cost Rs. 7,497·94)	1,488	94
Extending the metalling of the Toppu-Chilaw road	1,661	41
Field hospital and house for Medical Officer, Nikaweratiya, were commenced	2,014	44
Two bedrooms were added to the Puttalam Post Office ...	1,687	48
Alterations and additions effected in Chilaw resthouse... ...	1,500	0
Verandah to Office Assistant's quarters, Kurunégala	539	79
Service road from 5th milepost Puttalam-Battulu-oya road ...	1,999	24
Improvement to Kurunégala Nikaweratiya road	799	80
Repairs to Kurunégala-Galagedara road damaged by floods ...	889	74
Repairs, Kurunégala road damaged by floods	656	9
Additional culvert, Naranmala-Demalasuriya road	345	80
Improvements, Allawwa-Polgahawela road	325	77
Repairs to damages caused by floods on Dankotuwa-Giriulla road ...	556	83
Extension of two miles of Akkarai pattu road	5,999	51
Continuing the metalling of the Kurunégala-Dambulla road as far as the Kimbulwana-oya, namely, to the 17th milepost	6,799	84
Extending the metalling of the Toppu-Chilaw road, namely, the coast road, 4 miles	10,249	73

(This improvement has thus been effected through the entire length between Máráwila and the southern boundary of the Province.)

	Rs.	c.
Constructing retaining wall alongside of road through the Mádampé bazaar (Chilaw District)	2,499	52
Providing additional waterway on the Pádeniya-Anurádhapura road ...	1,997	93
Rail pile bridge over the Lunu-oya on the Toppu Chilaw road ...	9,553	18
18 ft. span iron bridge at 27th milepost, Naranmala-Demalasuriya road	896	81
Converting wooden bridges and culverts on the Puttalam-Chilaw road into permanent structures	7,499	24
Repairs to Máráwila hospital	355	0
Do. Chilaw hospital	209	20
Do. Amanaduwa Field hospital	148	82
Do. Dandagamuwa Field hospital	157	38
Do. Assistant Government Agent's quarters, Puttalam ...	837	41
Do. Police Barracks, Kurunégala	449	84
Do. Police buildings, Puttalam	342	75
Do. Kachchéri, Puttalam	245	96
Outer verandah to Kachchéri, Chilaw	599	45
Mileposts on Puttalam and Madurugama road	224	80
Fixing pump to well at Kurunégala hospital	434	92
Horbury's patent latrine at Kurunégala hospital	420	0
Improving floor and kitchen at Máráwila hospital	146	0
Repairs to District Engineer's quarters, Kurunégala	239	66
Repairs to witness sheds, Kurunégala courts	530	48
Repairs to Salt Stores, Southern Depôt, Puttalam	333	32
Repairs to Salt Store No. 4, Kalpitiya...	530	48
Building permanent cooly lines	3,205	84

Hospital sheds were built upon my recommendation in connection with the dispensaries at Balalla and Má Eliya, at a cost of only Rs. 250 each.

It has not been thought necessary to include the ordinary maintenance works in the above list. It is sufficient to say that all the roads were maintained in tolerable order throughout the year, notwithstanding very great difficulties in procuring water for repairing them for months together owing to the excessive drought.

The following works call for early consideration :—

The Deduru-oya channel—adoptions of the larger scheme, possibly tapping the Mahaweli-ganga.
The completion of the Chilaw Deduru-oya scheme (for many years left incomplete and inoperative), by throwing a dam across the river to turn water at ordinary times into the headwork already constructed.
The bridging of the Battulu-oya Coast road, Chilaw District.
Metalling the Dodangaslanda road.
Continuation of improvements on Akkarai pattu road to Kalpitiya.
Improvement of bridges and towpaths on the canal through the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts towards Negombo.
The deepening of the canal in places.
Continuation of improvement of small bridges on the Coast road.
Continuation of improvement of the sections of the Kurunégala-Chilaw road recently taken over by Government between Wariyapola and Hetipola.
Providing causeways where the Anurádhapura road crosses the Mi-oya and the Talagala-ela.
Widening of certain small sections of the Dambulla road in the first sixteen miles.
Widening the Kandy road between Kurunégala and the railway station.
Widening and metalling the road from the Kandy road to the railway station.
Providing more dispensaries with hospital sheds as at Balalla and Má Eliya.
Establishment of dispensaries at Dodangaslanda (centre of plumbago mining district), Haldanduwana, Batala-oya, and Bingiriya.
Building a residence for the Police Magistrate at Chilaw.
Building a residence for the Assistant Conservator of Forests at Kurunégala.
The further sinking of wells in dry districts.

And, in general, the following works and objects should be kept steadily in view :—

The extension of the railway beyond Kurunégala.
Yearly votes should be taken to provide for the metalling and bridging of the Coast road through Chilaw and Puttalam towards Mannár, as well as to provide for the improvement of the trunk road between Puttalam and the capital of the Province.
Metalling and bridging the Pádeniya-Anurádhapura road.
The improvement of the Compasspara, which, lying as it does right along the boundary between Katugampola and Chilaw, would become of immense service, leading, no doubt, to the opening of large areas of land now lying waste.
The digging of wells in villages badly supplied with water.
The building of dispensaries until there is one in every fifty square miles or so.
Providing a good water supply for the town of Kurunégala.
Providing proper drainage for Puttalam.
Carrying out the Dęduru-oya channel scheme in its complete form.
The irrigation of Hiriyala, north of the Dęduru-oya channel, by restoring Madagallewęwa, Siyambalangomuwa, turning to account the Kimbulwana-oya, Hakwatana-oya, Mí-oya, and perhaps the Siyambalangomuwa-oya.
The restoration of the Pandawewa in Dewamędi hatpattu.
The utilization of the Maha-oya for irrigation in Dambadeniya and Katugampola by the restoration, for instance, of the Yakábendi-ęla near Giriulla.

Among administrative measures, generally for the improvement of the Province, the following are repeated from last year's report :—

The village tank irrigation system, by which the people are encouraged and required to maintain their own tanks, and other small irrigation works, should be unremittingly pursued.
The advantages of elementary vernacular education should be more equally distributed.
Field hospitals and rural dispensaries should be multiplied, and every effort made to stamp out parangi.
There should be a general and systematic settlement of claims to lands waste and subject to only fugitive cultivation. Large tracts would be eagerly purchased, if those possessing the necessary capital and enterprise had sufficient confidence in the right and title of professing owners.
The question of forest reserve should be systematically attacked.
A Government farm should be established in or near Kurunégala, affording examples of all branches of agriculture suited to the country and the people, including the breeding of cattle, pigs, and poultry.

The following statement describes the working of the Village Tribunals in the Seven Kóralés. The fewness of the appeals speaks well for the satisfaction which these small native courts afford. The fewness of the reversals of judgment in appeal speak to the credit of the native magistrates :—

Annual Statement of Village Tribunal Cases.

	Hatpattu.						
	Węuda-wili.	Wanni.	Dewa-mędi.	Hiriyála.	Katu-gampola.	Damba-deniya.	Total.
Breach of Village Rules (except Irrigation) ...	259	658	230	166	180	146	1,639
Civil :—							
Money	1,147	2,211	1,744	566	2,911	1,427	10,006
Land	22	27	50	17	24	15	155
Criminal :—							
Assault	106	138	67	49	133	94	587
Theft	146	100	204	49	497	248	1,244
Malicious injury	64	2	20	14	45	17	162
Cattle trespass	105	107	121	76	265	133	807
Maintenance	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
APPEALS.							
To Government Agent.							
Civil :—							
Confirmed	19	35	33	25	33	26	171
Set aside	3	13	10	10	11	9	56
Criminal :—							
Confirmed	12	4	14	8	15	1	54
Set aside	2	1	5	1	4	—	13
To Governor in Executive Council.							
Civil :—							
Confirmed	1	2	1	—	2	3	9
Set aside	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Criminal :—							
Confirmed	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Set aside	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

The survey through this Province of the extension of the railway from Kurunégala to Jaffna proceeded under Mr. R. S. Templeton.

Mr. Acland carried on the survey of the Dęduru-oya channel extended scheme to where the trace crosses the Pádeniya-Anurádhapura road.

The experiment of piling salt in the open with the idea of diminishing considerably the cost of storage was started at the writer's suggestion, and is still under trial. The results cannot be pronounced for some time longer.

A close season was duly proclaimed for the Province, extending, for all game except pea-fowl, from June 1 to October 31, and for pea-fowl from November 1 to March 31.

The Government Agent was a good deal occupied during the year in acquiring lands for the railway and in Forest Settlement work in addition to his ordinary duties.

The charge of the Police threw a no inconsiderable addition of work upon the kachchéri.

ÆLIAN ARMSTRONG KING,
Acting Government Agent.

Kurunégala, March 27, 1894.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR 1893.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THERE is an apparent decrease in revenue of Rs. 36,763·32, as compared with the revenue of 1892, due to unusually large sales of salt in the latter year, the abolition of the paddy tax, and other causes noted below; there is, however, an actual increase in revenue of Rs. 76,659·64, after deduction of the items by which the revenue of 1892 was adventitiously swelled.

Customs.—The decrease under this head is due to larger importation than usual of coast rice in 1892.

Licenses, Excise, &c.—The decrease under this head is due chiefly to the revenue from the sale of salt during the year having been less than that realized in 1892 by Rs. 15,852·21; there was, however, an unusual increase in revenue of Rs. 100,764·40 under this head in 1892, due to local sales of dhonies in consequence of the failure of salt at Hambantota in that year, and the revenue for 1893 from this source was in reality in excess of the average revenue for the six preceding ordinary years (1886–91) by Rs. 92,097·36.

The abolition of the paddy tax represents a decrease of Rs. 4,326 under this head.

Fees of Court or Office, &c.—The increase under the sub-head "Judicial Stamps" is due to increased litigation, grant of probate, and letters of administration, the increase under "Survey Fees" being due to increased sale of Crown land.

Miscellaneous Receipts.—The decrease under the sub-head "Overpayments recovered" is due to the unexpended balance of the salt vote for 1891 having been credited to revenue during 1892.

Sale of Government Property.—The decrease under the sub-head "Timber" is due to fewer sales of timber from the Puttalam forest depôt, the decrease being attributable chiefly to the rather anomalous grant during 1892 of a village forest for the use of the town of Puttalam, the inhabitants of which, prior to the proclamation of the village forest, obtained their timber from the depôt.

Land Sales.—The decrease under the sub-head "Premia on Leased Lands" is due to fewer leases having expired during the year than in 1892, and the consequently smaller issue of grants at half improved value.

Expenditure.

The increase in expenditure under the head "Personal Emoluments" is due to the Navalkadu fish-curing establishment having been paid under this head, and to the payment of half salary to two officers who were interdicted from duty during the previous year and subsequently reinstated. The increase under the head "Other Charges" is due to payment to salt manufacturers for the large collection of salt made during the year, as well as to the expenditure of the Forest Department having been accounted for in the District instead of the Provincial Kachchéri, as in the previous year.

SALT.

A statement in the usual form is appended showing the result of salt operations during the year, the chief feature of which is the unusually large surplus of salt found in store for the year:—

Statement of Salt Operations during the year 1893.

RECEIPTS	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	ISSUES.	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	265,199	0	0	Issued to purchasers	263,500	0	0
Received from the manufacturers ...	260,781	0	0	Issued to fish-curing yards ...	8,000	0	0
Surplus in stores	2,884	0	7	Wastages struck off	994	0	7
Confiscated salt received into stores ...	83	0	0	Balance in stores on December 31, 1893	256,453	0	0
Total ...	528,947	0	7	Total ...	528,947	0	7

A statement is subjoined showing comparison of wastage and surplus of salt for the five years preceding the year under report, which explains the matter more fully:—

Comparative Statement of Wastage and Surplus of Salt from 1888 to 1893.

	Salt. Wastage. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Surplus. Cwt.	qr.	lb.
1888	4,594	0	31	408	0	0
1889	2,236	0	0	897	0	0
1890	3,028	1	3	274	2	0
1891	2,225	0	14	373	3	10
1892	3,548	3	12	629	0	0
Total of the five years 1888-92 ..	15,632	2	4	2,582	1	10
Average for the five years 1888–92 ...	3,126	0	0	516	0	0
1893	994	0	7	2,884	0	7

The wastage for 1893 is below the average of the preceding five years by 2,132 cwt., and the surplus found in stores is not only in excess of the average for the same period by 2,368 cwt., but exceeds the total surplus for the five years by 302 cwt. Such a low annual wastage and large annual surplus have never in fact been recorded before, the net gain on the surplus and wastage account for the year amounting to Rs. 6,746·27.

This result is attributable to greater care and vigilance on the part of the storekeepers during the year, in consequence of proceedings instituted during the latter part of 1892 in connection with suspected fraudulent issue of salt from the stores, and as it represents such a considerable saving in one year it would be worth while securing it in future by means of verifications from time to time of boatloads and cartloads of salt by verifiers appointed for the purpose, whose remuneration would be trifling compared with the gain secured.

SALT COLLECTION.

The maha collection for the year amounted to 657,315 cwt., or the largest annual collection ever recorded, and amounting to about three years' supply.

A statement is subjoined showing the collections for 1893 and ten preceding years :—

	Cwt.
1883	149,843
1884	508,990
1885	72,586
1886	104,283
1887	541,162
1888	Nil
1889	85,748
1890	523,041
1891	53,580
1892	322,591
1893	657,315
	3,019,139

FISH CURING.

Fish-curing operations were carried on as usual during the year at Udappu and Navalkadu, and the result of the operations for the season 1892–93, compared with that of the preceding season, is shown in the statement appended.

	Season 1891 and 1892.		Season 1892 and 1893.	
	Cwt.	lb.	Cwt.	lb.
Quantity of salt issued	4,166	0	5,854	0
Fish :—				
Quantity received into the yard, fresh ...	13,601	50	18,345	48
Quantity removed from the yard, cured ...	8,613	101	17,773	94
Expenditure.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
On buildings	419	40	—	
Conveying salt	862	3	1,199	87
Establishment	710	47	735	0
Total ...	1,991	90	1,934	87
General Store.	Cwt.	lb.	Cwt.	lb.
Salt issued in 1891 and 1892 ...	2,171	84		
Salt issued in 1892 and 1893 ...	1,569	0		
			3,740	84

FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the district is not sufficient for the wants of its population as regards rice. The Demala hatpattus supply, as a rule, sufficient rice and fine grain for their own consumption, rice for the sea-board pattus being imported by canal from Colombo or from India direct.

The fish caught is all consumed locally, with the exception of that cured and exported by Negombo fishermen during the north-east monsoon.

Large quantities of locally-grown plantains and vegetables are exported by canal for sale in other districts.

LEGISLATION.

Game Ordinances.—I would repeat the suggestion made in my report for 1892 regarding power of search and seizure under Ordinance No. 10 of 1891 ; but more important amendment of the Game Ordinances may be required in consequence of the springing into existence of local tanneries. If it be the case that deer hides are now tanned locally so well as to be undistinguishable from others when entered at the Customs for export, it follows that not only the provisions of Ordinance No. 11 of 1891 regarding *ad valorem* export duty are being evaded, but that the prohibition of exportation altogether provided by the same Ordinance would, if brought into operation, be a useless provision also.

If identification of tanned deer hides at the Customs is impossible, the remedy would appear to be the regulation of tanneries and the prohibition of tanning of deer hides under severe penalties, or the amendment of the Firearms Ordinance, prohibiting the carrying of firearms under restrictions in proclaimed districts during the close season, as in force in some districts in India. If, however, the local tanneries are not so efficient as to render the identification of deer hides at the Customs difficult or impossible, the prohibition of export under section 4 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1891 ought to be sufficient for the desired purpose.

Salt Ordinance.—Section 20 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1890 might be amended with advantage by the granting to officers of the Salt Department not below the grade of first class constable the power of search and seizure without warrant given thereunder to the headmen, the absence of such provision affording unnecessary opportunity for breach of the law in cases of the absence or illness of the local headmen.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The chief public works required are :—

(1) Improvement of Puttalam-Colombo canal.
(2) Construction of permanent bridges on the Chilaw and Kurunégala principal roads.
(3) Construction of quarters for clerks in Government Service.
(4) Upkeep by the Public Works Department instead of Local Board of the following roads :—

Road from forest depôt and District Engineer's premises connecting Chilaw and Kurunégala roads.
Church road connecting Fort and Chilaw roads.
Old Kurunégala road past kachchéri.
Roads in and around northern and southern depôts, Puttalam.

(5) Construction of the following extension or branch roads in development of salt manufacture in northern and southern salterns, Puttalam :—

Branch road to recently constructed temporary salt stores, Palavi.
Extension of western saltern road from Patiadikuda to Pasariadimundel.
Branch road from Arujákuda to Kurimundel.
Branch road from Anjanakovil to Ariyakuda.
Branch road from end of present metalled road to Palantivu temporary stores.
Branch road from Kombimunai road to southern end of Kombimunai saltern.

(6) Alteration and extension of Puttalam prison, leaving sufficient accommodation for local prison use, and converting rest of available space, after extension of present building, into permanent salt store.

Of these works the first two are of most public importance, the third is desirable owing to the limited house accommodation in the town, and the rest are more or less urgent or desirable in the interests of the local salt revenue.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The systematic improvement of the Colombo-Puttalam canal is a work not only closely connected with the advancement and development of the Puttalam District, but required also in the interests of the Chilaw and Negombo Districts.

The excellent means of communication afforded by this canal in its course through the Western and North-Western Provinces do not appear to have received sufficient attention.

Its efficiency is not only of great importance in connection with the local salt monopoly but also with the import of rice and export of the enormous produce of the prosperous cocoanut districts through which it passes.

It requires improvement throughout so as to be efficient for goods transport by padá boats at all seasons of the year. At present during the dry season goods transport is attended by much difficulty, and the canal is at times impassable ; in consequence, the wholesale salt dealers combine to take by canal from Puttalam during that time of the year only a limited quantity of salt, consumers in the released districts having to pay an increased price for it to recoup the dealers for the loss which they would otherwise suffer in consequence. If improved throughout so as to serve goods transport during the whole year, it would also serve for passenger traffic by steamboat throughout, instead of only to Negombo as at present ; the portion of the canal between Negombo and Chilaw will probably require most outlay for improvement.

In connection with the improvement of the canal and opening out of the Puttalam and Pomparippu pattus by cocoanut plantation, it is desirable that the survey and demarcation of the reserved forests for the district should be carried out without delay, to admit of the systematic survey and bringing forward for sale of land suitable for plantation between the reserved areas and the lake ; the reserved areas which require more immediate attention are those known as the Pottuvil and Sembukuli reserves in the Puttalam pattus, and the Veerakuli reserve in the southern portion of the Pomparippu pattu, but until they have been surveyed and demarcated the better lands immediately to the west of the inland reserved areas cannot well be brought forward for sale, though the sale of available Crown land on the border of the lake is being pushed on and European capital is now being invested in land suitable for cocoanut and other plantation, not only south but north of Puttalam.

The proper drainage of the town of Puttalam—the chief improvement required in the town itself—has at last been commenced by the Local Board on plans and estimates framed by Mr. Gregson in 1892, based on levels taken by Mr. Gunawardana for the purpose in 1882, and is now being carried out under the supervision of Mr. Drieberg, the District Engineer. It will cost some Rs. 16,000, extending over three or four years, and Government has liberally undertaken the cost of two new bridges connected with the scheme.

RAINFALL, HEALTH, AND AGRICULTURE.

The registered rainfall for the year in Puttalam was 47·61 inches, or 5·23 inches above the average rainfall of the last ten years ; the rainfall of 1892 was, however, below the average for the decade, and the distribution of that for 1893 was unseasonable, with the result that the year under report was really one of drought, as evidenced by the largest annual collection of salt ever recorded

and by the failure of the maha paddy crop; the yala paddy crop was fair, but below the average. Fine grain crops were fair; cocoanut plantations suffered severely, young trees having died and old trees in bearing having ceased to yield during the drought, from the effects of which the plantations have not yet recovered.

The health of the people and cattle was good during the year, with the exception of the usual malarial fever, which at the end of the year was widespread and severe.

The district was free again during the year from cholera or other epidemic disease, and there was no cattle disease of any consequence. Parangi prevails in the Demala hatpattu to some extent, and both during and after the north-east monsoon rains there is much malarial fever, cholera and other epidemic disease being not infrequently introduced into the district by the pilgrims to St. Anna's, or by direct importation from India *via* Kalpitiya port, as in the case of the recent outbreak of cholera in Puttalam.

For ordinary ailments there is an excellent civil hospital in Puttalam and a field hospital at Anamaduwa, also a dispensary at Kalpitiya, while for cholera and smallpox a good permanent hospital has been recently provided in Puttalam by the Local Board.

A dispensary at Mampuri would prove useful, and another is wanted perhaps at Kiriyanalli or Ambalaveli.

CRIME.

With the exception of four cases of homicide, including two cases of wife murder, all of which were committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and a case of faction fight among Mohammedans, resulting in one death and grievous hurt to several, committed for trial before the District Court, the district was free from serious crime during the year. Theft of cattle prevails at times, but not largely, in the Demala hatpattu, bordering the Kurunégala District.

NEW AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION.

It is estimated that not less than 500 acres of new land were brought under cocoanut plantation during the year. 712 acres of forest land, eight miles north of Puttalam, were sold on 5th December last for Rs. 31,210, and European capital is being invested in the district in cocoanut plantation as well as with a view to Liberian coffee and cacao.

SAM. HAUGHTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

March 25, 1894.

REPORT ON THE CHILAW DISTRICT FOR 1893.

DURING the year under review the rainfall as recorded at Chilaw amounted to 43·68 inches only. The drought seriously affected agriculture. There was a complete failure of the big south-west monsoon. The little monsoon was boisterous for a few days, 6½ in. of rain falling between the 19th and 23rd April. There was some heavy rain too at the break of the north-east monsoon, which did not occur until November.

The following is a statement of the rainfall observations taken at Chilaw since 1889 :—

	Rainfall.	Number of Days on which registered.	Greatest Quantity in any 24 hours.	Date on which greatest Quantity fell.
1889	44·55	98	5·07	24–25 April
1890	45·46	81	5·01	28–29 April
1891	87·96	136	10·69	19–20 October
1892	40·45	100	5·58	26–27 June
1893	43·68	108	3·53	22–23 November

Although less rain fell in 1892 the deficiency was not so much felt, owing to the large quantity of water remaining during the early part of that year from the heavy floods of October-November, 1891.

The health of the district was far from satisfactory, fever prevailing to a large extent until August.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Comparative statements of revenue and expenditure are appended with remarks.

Notwithstanding the loss of Rs. 13,000, resulting from the abolition of the paddy tax, the revenue of the district fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 3,307·50 only, and would have largely exceeded it had the sum of Rs. 38,441, being the balance purchase amount of lands sold in December, been credited within the year. Including the receipts from the arrack farm of the district which are brought to account in the Kurunégala Kachchéri, and which amounted to no less than Rs. 126,983, the total revenue of the district for 1893 was Rs. 230,574·52, as against Rs. 233,882·02 collected in the previous year. Apart from land sales and arrack rent the receipts from the other sources of revenue amounted to Rs. 79,689, as against Rs. 81,456 in 1892. This means a very satisfactory advance, as the latter included Rs. 13,000 from paddy tithes. The principal items of increase are under "Judicial Stamps," "Survey Fees," and "Fees for Title Deeds" (due to the land sales in December), and under the head "Sale of Government Property," due to more timber being sold by the Forest Department.

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

Heads of Revenue	1892		1893.		Increase.		Decrease	
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	57,422	68	46,238	17	—		11,184	51
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid	16,178	8	20,373	96	4,195	88	—	
Post and Telegraph	677	35	807	50	130	15	—	
Rents of Government property	974	28	885	25	—		89	3
Interest	55	10	126	45	71	35	—	
Miscellaneous Receipts	325	23	1,192	64	867	41	—	
Sale of Government property	5,823	70	10,065	37	4,241	67	—	
Total exclusive of Land Sales ...	81,456	42	79,689	34	9,506	46	11,273	54
Land Sales	38,499	36	23,504	18	—		14,995	18
	119,955	78	103,193	52	9,506	46	26,268	72
Collected at the Kurunégala Kachchéri on account of the Arrack Rent of the Chilaw District :—								
Licenses	113,897	91	126,983	28	13,085	37	—	
Interest	28	33	397	72	369	39	—	
	233,882	2	230,574	52	22,961	22	26,268	72
					Deduct Increase ...		22,961	22
					Net Decrease ...		3,307	50

Licenses, Excise, &c.—"Licenses" show an increase of Rs. 702·19, viz., Rs. 200 under "Opium," owing to two more licenses having been issued during the year ; and Rs. 502·19 under "Salt," due to a favourable fishing season.

Land Revenue shows a net decrease of Rs. 12,977·63. The amount credited under this head in 1892 was Rs. 13,034·13. The decrease is under "Paddy." There is an increase of Rs. 3·50 under "Tithes redeemed."

Rents exclusive of Lands show a net decrease of Rs. 1,019·19. The decrease of Rs. 885·82 under "Road Tolls" is due to the rent for 1893 having realized Rs. 450 less than the amount for which the rent for 1892 was sold, and to the inclusion in the receipts for 1892 of Rs. 383·32

recovered on account of arrears of the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 493·86 under "Ferry Tolls" and of Rs. 554·51 under "Canal Tolls" are mainly due to the sale of the rents having realized less than the amount for 1892. There is an increase under "Bridge Tolls" of Rs. 915, being the excess of the amount realized by sale of the rents for 1893 over the amount for 1892.

The amounts realized by sale of toll rents for 1892 and 1893 are as follows :—

	1892. Rs.	1893. Rs.
Road Tolls	3,000 ...	2,550
Bridge Tolls	7,570 ...	8,485
Ferry Tolls	4,065 ...	3,770
Canal Tolls	8,750 ...	8,535
Total ...	23,385	23,340

The rents for 1894 were sold for Rs. 25,260.

The following is a statement of the number of carts and boats licensed in 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.	1893.
Carts	1,192 ...	1,290
Boats	39 ...	33

Stamps show an increase of Rs. 2,245·02 under "Revenue (various services)."

Fines and Forfeitures show a net decrease of Rs. 134·90. There is an increase of Rs. 243·11 under "Police Courts," and of Rs. 71·19 under "Government Agents." The receipts under "District Courts" have fallen off by Rs. 373·50. They were unusually large in 1892.

Fees of Court or Office, &c., show a net increase of Rs. 4,195·88. The increase under "Judicial Stamps" is Rs. 1,609·48. "Survey Fees" and "Fees for Title Deeds" show an increase of Rs. 1,399·20 and Rs. 173·57 respectively, due to the larger extent of Crown lands sold. There is an increase under "Collections at Dispensaries" of Rs. 1,023·19 over the receipts for 1892 and of Rs. 433·46 over 1891, indicating more sickness.

Post and Telegraph show an increase of Rs. 130·15 under "Postage Stamps." The amount realized by the sale of telegraph stamps and remitted to the Postmaster-General was Rs. 1,539·50, being Rs. 406·10 more than the amount for 1892.

Under *Rents of Government Property* there is a net decrease of Rs. 89·03. The decrease of Rs. 48·28 under "Rent of Buildings and Houses" is due to one of the clerks' quarters having been occupied by the Police Magistrate in 1892 on a higher rent. "Garden Rents" show an increase of Rs. 14·50. There is a decrease of Rs. 55·25 under "Rent of Lands," due to the non-recovery of rent for occupation of land bordering the seashore.

Interest shows an increase of Rs. 71·35.

There is a net increase of Rs. 867·41 under *Miscellaneous Receipts*. The increase of Rs. 750·03 under "Overpayments recovered" includes a sum of Rs. 494·79, being a refund of the half salary of the Police Magistrate of Chilaw from February to May, 1893. "Unclaimed Deposits" show an increase of Rs. 144·11.

Sale of Government Property shows an increase under all sub-heads of Rs. 4,241·67. The increase of Rs. 3,890·65 under "Timber" is due to larger purchases by the Public Works Department, and that of Rs. 337·02 under "Crops on Crown Lands" is due to the larger extent of Crown chenas cultivated.

There is a decrease of Rs. 14,995·18 under *Land Sales*, viz., Rs. 14,933·93 under "Crown Lands Sold" and Rs. 61·25 under "Premia on Leases." The decrease under the latter head is due to the settlement of leased lands. The receipts under the former head show a decrease, owing to the balance purchase money on account of lands sold in December amounting to Rs. 38,441 having been credited in the following month. The amount realized by sale of lands is considerably more than in any previous year since the establishment of the kachchéri. The average price obtained per acre is also higher than in any previous year, being Rs. 33·70, as against Rs. 28·28 in 1892, Rs. 23·25 in 1891, and Rs. 19·38 in 1890. At the sale on December 8, 693 acres of jungle land realized Rs. 39,645, being an average of Rs. 57 an acre. One lot of 112 acres fetched Rs. 11,200. Particulars of lands sold are contained in the subjoined comparative statement. Twenty-two of the lots in the northern division, comprising an extent of 336 acres 33 perches, were leased lands, the planted portions of which were granted at half improved value :—

Statement of Lands sold.

	1892.				1893.			
	No. of Lots.	Total Acreage.	Total Purchase Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	No. of Lots.	Total Acreage.	Total Purchase Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c
Northern Division ...	68	659 3 16	19,288 26	29 22	92	1,565 3 14	55,321 48	35.33
Central and Southern Divisions ...	81	299 0 10	7,839 0	26 21	36	246 2 18	5,771 50	23 40
Total ...	149	958 3 26	27,127 26	28 28	128	1,812 1 32	61,092 98	33 70

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,609·91, being an increase of Rs. 6,711, which was principally due to the payment for the first time of salaries to rural police, to the cost of felling timber by the Forest Department, which was not brought to account at this kachchéri in 1892, and to revenue law expenses. The proportion of expenditure to revenue was nevertheless only 20 per cent.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	28,354 38	29,964 37	1,609 99	—
Other Charges ...	9,956 30	15,122 54	5,166 24	—
Pensions	1,588 0	1,523 0	—	65 0
Total ...	39,898 68	46,609 91	6,776 23	65 0

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food of the people consists principally of rice, supplemented by fine grains, fish (both fresh and cured), cassava, plantains, pumpkins, jak-fruit, &c. Bread is more extensively consumed than formerly. The greater portion of the rice was imported, the quantity of locally-grown paddy and fine grain being estimated by the headmen to have been only 43,730 bushels. Neither of the harvests was successful; but the headmen's estimates are extremely low. The actual produce was, I believe, about double the quantity given. This would have sufficed to feed the whole population of the district sixty years ago, which was then 13,575, while it is now 63,859.

The yield of cocoanuts in the district during the year is estimated to have been 318,513,600 nuts, as against 320,734,800 in 1892, the productiveness of the trees having been affected by the drought; but the value was greater, the average price being Rs. 35 per 1,000 instead of from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.

The supply of fish was abundant.

III.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

The existing Ordinances imposing an export duty on hides and horns and prohibiting night shooting at waterholes appear to be insufficient to check the destruction of game for the sake of their hides and horns. The possession of fresh hides and horns not satisfactorily accounted for should be made a penal offence.

An Ordinance limiting the rate of interest recoverable by money-lenders is again urged.

Other subjects pressed on my attention by the Mudaliyárs under this head—*e.g.*, criminal trespass—concern rather the interpretation and administration of the existing law than call for fresh legislation. The punishment for criminal trespass should be made severer.

IV.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

(1) House for the Police Magistrate at Chilaw.
(2) Extension of the court-house building at Chilaw with a separate hall for the Minor Courts.
(3) Circuit quarters for two Police Court clerks at Máráwila.
(4) A new hospital at Chilaw.
(5) Dispensaries at Háldanduwana, Vilattawa, and Battulu-oya.
(6) Improvement of the canal.
(7) A new bridge with rail piles and masonry abutments over the river at Chilaw.
(8) A bridge over the Battulu-oya.
(9) Bridges on the Compasspára.
(10) Markets at Tambaráwila, Vennappuwa, Máráwila, and Náttandiya.
(11) Roadside wells at Vilattawa, Welikelé, and Bingiriya.
(12) Bridge and spill wall at Muddarawala, Mádampé.
(13) Sluicing of village tanks.
(14) Completion of Deduru-oya head sluice work and channel.
(15) Restoration of Karawita tank and Yódayá-ela.
(16) Telegraph offices at Vennappuwa, Máráwila, and Mádampé.
(17) Receiving post offices at Vaikkál, Háldanduwana, and Náttandiya.
(18) A new direct canal from Toduwáwa to Kammala with flood-outlets.
(19) Railway
(20) Water supply for the town of Chilaw.

The Deduru-oya bridge works were begun last year, and are progressing under a separate District Engineer. The balance of the estimate has been provided in this year's Supply Bill, but I doubt if the work can be finished by the end of the year, though there has been no difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour. I regret to report that the officers and workmen suffered considerably from fever.

A new bridge over the Lunu-oya near Mádampé was also begun, and will shortly be completed. One small bridge at Mádampé bazaar and seven culverts and small bridges between the Deduru-oya and Battulu-oya were constructed, replacing old wooden culverts. When the Deduru-oya and Battulu-oya bridges have been built the road communication between Colombo and Puttalam will be complete.

The metalling of the principal roads is being carried on apace. Over eleven miles of the road from Tóppu to Chilaw have already been metalled, and provision has been made this year for six more miles and for metalling the roads from Mádampé to Dummalasúriya and Tabbowa to Máráwila.

An exchange of roads took place between the Public Works Department and District Road Committee last year, the road from Tabbowa to Máráwila being taken over by Government, and the District Road Committee taking over the road from Dankotuwa to Tóppu for upkeep on the toll grant estimate. The result will, I anticipate, be an improvement of both roads, which are to be metalled this year. By the exchange Government saved a vote of Rs. 1,130 for improvements to the Tóppu-Dankotuwa road.

(1) *A House for the Police Magistrate.*—I do not understand why quarters have not yet been provided for the Police Magistrate at Chilaw.

(2) *Extension of the Court-house at Chilaw.*—Much inconvenience is experienced both by the District Judge and Police Magistrate, as well as by the proctors and suitors, owing to there being only one court-house at Chilaw. This can be remedied, if the Assistant Government Agent is to

continue doing duty as District Judge, by the construction of a separate hall at the western end of the present court-house to be used for the minor courts. As the court-house requires a new roof, and more accommodation is needed for the records and Deputy Fiscal's Office, the extension of the whole building should be undertaken at once.

(3) *Circuit Quarters for Clerks at Máráwila.*—A new circuit court-house with quarters for the Police Magistrate has been built at Máráwila, but no quarters have been provided for the two clerks who go there.

(4) *A new Hospital at Chilaw.*—The hospital accommodation at Chilaw is quite insufficient. The northern part of the district is still very unhealthy, and the deaths exceeded the births again in Pitigal Kóralé North last year.

(5) *Additional Dispensaries* are required at Háldanduwana in the south-east of the district, at Vilattawa or Bingiriya, ten miles east of Chilaw, with a ward for paraṇgi patients, and at Battulu-oya, twelve miles north of Chilaw.

(6) *Improvement of the Canal.*—The canal was kept in fair order until November, when the rains washed in quantities of silt, which the Public Works Department, having already exhausted the vote for the year, had no funds to remove, and the boatmen had a rough time of it at the end of the year, especially near Walahápiṭiya. I am glad to say that a special vote of Rs. 10,000 (on account) has been granted this year for the improvement of the canal in this district, and that the breach in the bank at Walahápiṭiya is to be filled in at once, a silt trap placed at the junction of the Koswatu-oya, the canal widened and deepened where necessary, and rail iron towpath bridges provided. The present canal between Lunu-oya and Tunnódara bridges is insufficient for the heavy traffic, and I have further down recommended the opening of a new direct canal from Toḍuwáwa to Kammala.

(7) *A new Bridge at Chilaw.*—The present bridge is a shaky, uneven structure on wooden piles without proper abutments. This is not a work for the Local Board, as, when the limits of the town were proclaimed in 1888, the bridge with the approaches on either side for ten yards were expressly excluded.

(8) *A Bridge over the Battulu-oya.*—On the completion of the Deḍuru-oya bridge this work only will remain to render the communication by road as far as Puttalam complete. I think it should be undertaken at the same time. It is a comparatively easy work.

(9) *Bridges over the Compasspára.*—Certain portions of this road cannot be used for want of bridges. The estimates for rendering it passable throughout for wheeled traffic amount to no less than Rs. 23,509·50, a sum far beyond the means of the District Road Committee.

(10) *Markets.*—A handsome market building was last year constructed and opened at Mádampé by a private gentleman, Mr. Paulus Silva. Markets are also required at Tambaráwila, Vennappuwa, Máráwila, and Náttandiya.

(11) *Roadside Wells.*—I am glad to say that a well is to be sunk immediately at Vilattawa. Other wells are wanted at Pálu Bingiriya and Weḷikeḷé.

(12) *Bridge and Spill-wall at Muddarawala, Mádampé.*—This is chiefly an irrigation work. There was formerly a bridge at this place, but when the Tinipiṭiwewa tank was constructed the opening which was the natural outlet of the Kaḍupiṭi-oya was blocked up Now the bed of the tank is getting silted up, and the Mádampé fields are said to be losing their fertility owing to their not being replenished by the soil which used to be carried down into them by the river. This can be partially remedied, it is believed, by the construction of a spill-wall with a bridge over it. The estimate for the double work is Rs. 3,900. At a meeting of the paddy land proprietors interested it was determined to repay the cost of the spill, Rs. 3,000, in ten annual instalments, so that I hope the work will now be undertaken, Government defraying the cost of the bridge only.

(13) *Sluicing of Village Tanks.*—See remarks under "Plans for Improvement of District."

(14) *Deḍuru-oya Head Sluice and Channel.*—These works begun in the seventies have never been completed. The idea was to feed the Munnésaram chain of tanks from the Deḍuru-oya. As some interest is now being manifested again in the scheme an irrigation meeting should be held to decide what further should be done.

(15) *Restoration of Karawiṭa Tank and Yódayá-eḷa.*—Karawiṭa is the finest reservoir in the Chilaw District. It should be surveyed together with the old Yódayá-eḷa leading into it, with a view to its early restoration.

(16) *Telegraph Offices.*—The Postmaster-General has promised to open a telegraph office at Máráwila as soon as a signaller is available.

(17) *Receiving Post Offices.*—Since the removal of the post office from Nainamadam to Vennappuwa a receiving office has become necessary at Vaikkál, where the Mudaliyár, Registrar, and Vidáne Arachchi all reside. Another is required at Háldanduwana in Ótara paláta, to serve the south-eastern part of the district. There used to be a receiving office at Náttandiya, but it was closed when a post office was opened at Máráwila. It would be a great convenience if it could be re-opened.

(18) *A new direct Canal from Toḍuwáwa to Kammala.*—This would save a distance of about six miles. It would not, I think, be a very expensive work, as there are several lagoons along the route; and it would be highly beneficial to the country, especially if flood-outlets were constructed at the mouths of the Kaḍupiṭi-oya at Toḍuwáwa and Giṇ-oya near Kammala. If there is no near prospect of a railway, I would strongly recommend that this proposed canal should be examined and reported on, with a view to its being opened if found feasible.

(19) *Railway.*—The railway to India should come this way. Notwithstanding the water communication it would pay handsomely, I believe, as far as Chilaw and even beyond.

(20) *Water Supply for the Town of Chilaw.*—This is more a work for the attention of the Local Board.

V.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The re-establishment of the former third class judicial appointment of District Judge and Police Magistrate combined is very desirable. The interests of both the Crown and the people have suffered much from the inexperience of the magistrates who have been sent here since 1888. In a district like Chilaw, where the people are so wealthy and litigious, and the lawyers practising in the courts so many, it is of the utmost importance to have a strong and experienced judicial officer.

There are many disadvantages in the combined offices of Assistant Government Agent and District Judge being held by one person. The Assistant Government Agent should be relieved of his functions as District Judge, and the Revenue District should be extended so as to include Pallam pattu and a part of Katugampola hatpattu.

Village Communities' Ordinance.—Rules have been framed by the inhabitants of all the subdivisions, but have not yet been approved and published.

Schools.—A girls' "high" school, unaided by Government, was established at Chilaw in June. This is an institution which the Local Board might be empowered to assist in maintaining. A girls' school was opened by Government at Náttandiya and a teacher appointed by the Director of Public Instruction from 1st October. Vernacular boys' schools, at which girls not older than ten can attend, were opened at Paluwelgála, Tambagalla, and Suruvila. The attendance at the several Government schools was fairly good, making allowance for the prevalence of measles and fever during part of the year. Complaints were made by certain of the teachers that some parents neglected to send their children to school. When the Gaṇsabháwa rules have been passed it will be possible to enforce the attendance of all.

An industrial school and an agricultural instructor are wanted in the district. I append here some notes by the Mudaliyár of the Southern Division (Mr. A. de Rowel) on agriculture and industries:—

The drought that prevailed during the year in question told very much on the agriculture of my district, where the má-wí cultivation was a perfect failure and in some places totally destroyed. Out of 2,309 acres sown with paddy and 764 with other grain, the total produce in bushels of the two commodities was estimated to be 6,190 and 675 bushels, valued at Rs. 13,927·25 and Rs. 1,096·87½ respectively.

385 acres were cultivated with tobacco, one of the chief industries of my division, the produce of which was estimated to be 270 tons, valued at Rs. 94,400, while its subsidiary industries of market gardening and the cultivation of fine grain in the vacant gálas have been the means of finding employment to many a starving goiya whose fields were parched up.

In this connection I wish to urge the great desirability of teaching the manufacture of the different kinds of tobacco for smoking purposes, which would find a ready market, as well as give employment to many of my people.

The cocoanut industry, the most important one in my division, on the success of which the prosperity of my people depends, has also felt the drought, but the crops this year, though 1,831,790 nuts short of last year's crop, was estimated to be 101,595,600 nuts.

I wish also to note that the cultivation of Indian gram within my division would be a success and very useful for the purpose of supplying the Ceylon market as much as possible, as the little quantity that I have sown grew very well and brought in a satisfactory return. The Government might supply a few bushels of seed to be judiciously distributed among hardworking goiyas, who, on observing the success of the cultivation, would certainly enter upon the work at their own expense.

Industries.—An industrial school at Wennappuwa Ulhitiyáwa, a post town, with a population, according to the last Census, of 3,155 inhabitants, was suggested and recommended by me to train up the young men of the thickly populated division of Kammal pattu, which suggestion and recommendation I now endorse with hopes of turning the attention of Government to the subject in view of the remarkable success of the Wennappuwa convent school, conducted by a French Mother Superior, whose pupils have gained the enviable distinction of an award—the only one of its kind gained by Ceylon—for laces, embroidery, &c., at the present great World's Fair at Chicago. An industry which I would like to see developed, or rather set on foot, is that of extracting fibre from the numerous fibre-producing plants and trees within my division. For this purpose some technical knowledge and a fibre-extracting machine are required, while for the latter Weicher's, a very successful machine in the West Indies, has been brought to my notice by Government. But I regret I am unable to place any orders in the hands of the manufacturers of the said machine till its probable cost—an important factor in all transactions—is notified to me.

Irrigation.—Cement pipes for sluicing forty village tanks were supplied by the Provincial Irrigation Board, but have not yet been inserted owing to the bunds not being completely restored to the standard dimensions. Rules have now been passed in all the irrigation divisions of the district, except one, providing for the enforcement of annual labour on tank bunds, and it is hoped that all the village tank bunds will soon be restored and sluiced. The Walahápitiya people set a good example to the district by constructing a bund of proper formation, and their tank will be one of the first to be sluiced as soon as an Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks for the district is appointed. Hitherto, owing to the want of special rules and supervision, the work on tank bunds has not been systematically carried out.

Irrigation meetings were held to consider proposals for relieving the Píkkulama fields of flood water, for providing additional spill accommodation for Tinipitiwęwa and the Kaḍupiṭi-oya, and for constructing an inlet gate from the Battulu-oya and a spill in the tank at Pulichchákulam. The meeting convened for the purpose of considering the Tabbówa Irrigation Scheme had to be postponed for want of sufficient attendance of the fieldowners interested.

Fish Curing Yard.—An abstract of the fish-curing operations at the Toḍuwáwa yard is appended:—

	1892.			1893.		
Number of applications ...	372			... 824		
	Cwt.	lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt.	lb.	Rs. c.
Fish received into the yard, fresh ...	779	20	—	... 13,51	42	—
Fish removed from the yard, cured ...	311	106	—	... 1,762	97	—
Salt issued for curing fish within the yard...	358	0	294 90	... 710	0	603 50
Salt issued for removal outside ...	49	82	149 21	... 139	56	418 52

Comparative Statement of Charges.

	1892. Rs. c.		1893. Rs. c.	
Establishment	333	37	... 330	0
Buildings	30	51	... 51	0
Cost of conveying salt	85	0	... 347	50
Other Charges	26	46	... 11	16
	475	34	739	66

The yard was open from January 1 to April 30, and again from November 1 to December 31 during the year. The season, November, 1892, to April, 1893, was very favourable for fishing.

Police and Headmen.—For the first time pay was granted to minor headmen for their services. Provision was made for remunerating seven headmen as rural police in this district, and the vidáné arachchies were mostly selected, some receiving Rs. 15 and some Rs. 12·50 a month. At the end of the year the pay was re-distributed among eight headmen, so as to provide for a constable arachchi at Máráwila. The payment of these few headmen has been attended with good results. One of the constable arachchies (Ótara paláta) has also been appointed process server for his pattu, and this combination of offices has been found very successful.

So far the Chilaw District has been without any regular police, but I fear that it may be found necessary before long to establish small forces of police at both Chilaw and Máráwila.

A General Cemetery outside the limits of the town of Chilaw is required, but there is no suitable ground within two miles. The existing burial places are all in the heart of the town, and ought to be closed.

Forest Department.—Good and systematic work was done by the Forest Department. More forest watchers are required, as also funds for the demarcation of the boundaries of reserved forests.

VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Fever prevailed to a great extent between February and August. There was no other epidemic disease.

Vital Statistics.—The following is a statement of the marriages, births, and deaths registered during 1893 :—

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.
Northern Division.					
Chilaw Town	21	107	108	—	1
Anaivilundán and Munnésaram Pattus south of Deduru-oya	37	129	172	—	43
Anaivilundán and Munnésaram Pattus north of Deduru-oya	35	172	147	25	—
	93	408	427	—	19
Central Division.					
Yágam Pattu	41	225	152	73	—
Yatakalan Pattu	80	278	184	94	—
Meda Paláta	53	233	228	5	—
	174	736	564	172	—
Southern Division.					
Ótara Paláta	69	339	281	58	—
Kammal Pattu	115	377	275	102	—
	184	716	556	160	—
Total for Chilaw District ...	451	1,860	1,547	313	—

The birth-rate in the Northern Division has been 29 per thousand of the population, as against 26 in 1892; and the death-rate 30, as against 24 per thousand in 1892. In the Central and Southern Divisions the birth-rate has been 37 and the death-rate 31 per thousand, as against 25 and 15 per thousand respectively in 1892. The birth-rate of the district for the year has been 27·6, and the death-rate 24·3 per thousand, as against 25·4 and 17·6 per thousand respectively in 1892.

The population of the district at the end of 1892 was 63,546. Adding to this the excess of births over deaths in 1893, the population on the 31st December should have been 63,859, viz. :—

Northern Division...	13,839
Central and Southern Divisions	50,020

The means available for Medical Treatment.—There are at Chilaw a dispensary and hospital, containing fourteen beds, with a Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon as Medical Officer, and a dispenser; at Máráwila a dispensary and hospital, having accommodation for fifty-four patients, with a resident Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon and a dispenser; and at Mádampé a dispensary open on two days of the week only.

As noted above under the head of "Works required," the hospital accommodation at Chilaw is quite insufficient, and more dispensaries are required in the district.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at the hospital and dispensaries last year were :—

At Máráwila ...	Indoor	1,101
	Outdoor	8,401
At Mádampé ...	Outdoor	3,479
Chilaw ...	Indoor	239
	Outdoor	5,225

During the fever epidemic the services of a special itinerating medical officer were obtained. The Medical Officer at Máráwila also itinerated.

A Home for Incurable Parangi Patients.—There are a few incurable cases of parangi in the district. A place where these poor miserable sufferers could be taken care of is a desideratum. This seems to me to be an object for local charity.

VII.—CRIME.

There was an excessive amount of lawlessness and crime, and much of it went unpunished. Of seven cases of homicide three only resulted in convictions, the accused being sentenced to 15 years, 3 years, and 24 hours respectively. The last was a case in which a man threw a chair at his wife, whose conduct was unfaithful, and killed her. In two cases, in both of which the victims were murdered when their houses were being looted, the perpetrators were not discovered. In another the accused was discharged as he acted in self-defence. And in the remaining case, where a boutique-keeper of Kirimeṭiyána gave chase at night to some burglars who broke into his boutique and, outstripping his companions, caught the thieves on the Náttandiya bridge, and was there stabbed to death by one of them, the accused have been discharged for want of sufficient evidence, notwithstanding the efforts of the headmen and the prompt action taken by the Unofficial Police Magistrate (Mr. T. Carry).

Several burglaries were committed, the inmates in some cases being drugged.

There was another serious fight at Múdukaṭuwa in April between men sent on behalf of persons claiming to be soil owners to pick cocoanuts and the resident planters, in which several persons on both sides were severely wounded. The cases were tried in the District Court, Negombo, and one of the owner's men was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 20 lashes, but was acquitted in appeal for some technical omission. Subsequent disturbances on the same tract of land were dealt with by the Police Court.

There were some disgraceful cases of forcible dispossession of landed property. The complainants were referred to their civil remedy, as the accused set up some claim or other.

There was little or no cattle stealing. Gambling has been to a great extent checked. A big lottery was held at Yógiána, and four cases were instituted, but the accused got off on technical grounds. The headman of the village was fined by the Assistant Government Agent for allowing the lottery to take place.

Twenty criminal cases were committed for trial before the District Court, of which two were transferred to Negombo. Fourteen of those tried at Chilaw resulted in the conviction of twenty-three persons, twenty of whom were sent to prison and three fined only.

Crown lands were cleared in several villages without permit, the villagers laying claim to the lands as theirs; but owing to some successful prosecutions these claims have now been abandoned, except by the people of a few Duraya villages in Yágam pattu, who are awaiting the result in appeal of the Karawiṭa Agára case.

VIII.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Cattle disease prevailed in parts of the district during most of the year, and Otarapaláta, Meḍapaláta, and Yatakalan pattu were successively proclaimed as infected areas. The number of cases reported was 377, of which 173 proved fatal. Native treatment was very successful. The people would not use the English medicines except the disinfectants. One headman was fined by me Rs. 20 for not properly segregating his cattle while the disease was prevailing.

IX.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Particulars of Crown lands disposed of are given above. The Mudaliyár of the Northern Division reports that about 200 acres were newly opened during the year for cocoanut planting.

Tobacco Crops.—The weather was not favourable for the tobacco cultivation. 766 acres are reported to have been planted, the estimated yield being 1,079,100 lb.

X.—WORKS OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The Assistant Government Agent of Chilaw is also District Judge, Joint Police Magistrate and Commissioner, Deputy Fiscal, Superintendent of the Prison, Chairman of the Local Board and District Road Committee, Assistant Provincial Registrar, and Additional Police Magistrate of Puttalam.

XI.—EVENTS OF INTEREST OR IMPORTANCE.

The Deduru-oya bridge was begun.

The Karawiṭa Agára case, which was instituted by the Crown to test the validity of a so-called "sannasa," on which a very extensive tract of country is claimed, was heard in November before Mr. L. W. Booth, C.C.S., as Additional District Judge. The trial occupied ten days. The Solicitor-General appeared for the Crown, the defendants being represented by a local proctor.

In the preceding month, October, Mr. Booth also investigated, as Forest Settlement Officer, the Nariyágama Forest Settlement case, the inquiry lasting over a week. Both cases being in appeal I must refrain from commenting on them.

The foundation stone of a new English church at Chilaw was laid on April 5, 1893.

E. T. NOYES,
Assistant Government Agent.

Chilaw, April 8, 1894.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1893.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of this Province, while grain tax was collected, afforded a good test of its prosperity; without this tax the local revenue will still yield useful indications, and I therefore submit the following statement of revenue for the past ten years, omitting the grain tax from the totals of former years :—

Year.	Balance after deducting Grain Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1884	71,655	119,057
1885	122,533	104,204
1886	129,831	138,740
1887	95,446	108,543
1888	56,819	98,198
1889	49,549	112,696
1890	54,771	124,108
1891	57,441	108,549
1892	62,388	121,214
1893	61,633	114,789

The drought of 1892 continued through 1893 in an exaggerated form, and materially diminished the revenue, while it retarded progress.

Notwithstanding this exceptionally adverse influence, it will be seen that the revenue of the year, when compared after deduction of the grain tax, is the highest collected since 1887, except that of 1892, and is only less than that of 1892 by Rs. 755. I think that the Crown may be justly proud of this tribute to its administration of the Province. Not only—thanks to its sympathetic and liberal policy—has the Province supported itself through a second year of extraordinary drought without assistance in the form of relief works, but, taken as a whole, it has yielded an improving revenue, indicative of increasing production to a most satisfactory extent. In the adjacent districts of the Wanni hatpattu of the North-Western Province and Vavuniya of the Northern Province, during 1893 relief works were found indispensable to save the people from absolute starvation. Though subject to the same climatic irregularity, and lying between these two districts, the villages of the North-Central Province have now been so far raised above their former condition that they have not merely ceased to be a pauper-burden on the Colonial revenue, but have even contributed an undiminished share to it.

In this connection I wish to note that kerosine oil is rapidly extending in use throughout the Province, notwithstanding the higher duty, which has here proved no check to its extended adoption. It is probable that by no other increased or new tax could the villager be reached so widely and with so little inconvenience to him. The consumption will continue to increase with rapid bounds. I have been glad to find that this change sets free the small quantities of cocoanut, gingelly, and mi-oil, hitherto used for light, to supplement the food of the poorer class, which was hitherto lamentably deficient in such constituents.

The revenue figures however do not by themselves illustrate the full share contributed to the general revenue of the Colony. A largely increased demand for all classes of imported goods existed during the year, and all traders admit a brisk demand, with satisfactory returns, for their sales. This must mean payment by this Province of increasing import duty. The demand for imported goods is steadily widening and increasing.

There is also a sum of Rs. 43,294 credited at Colombo during 1893 for value of timber felled in this Province, the profit on which may be claimed as local revenue, while ebony, valued at Rs. 29,000, is in the depôt for sale, felled and removed with the expenditure of 1893.

RAINFALL.

In this agricultural and producing Province the rainfall must be considered in close connection with the revenue. The figures of 1891 may be taken as typical of a favourable year. The annexed statement illustrates the relative rainfall of 1891, 1892, and 1893, compared with the average for the ten years preceding, including 1892. A most useful summary of rainfall will be found in my predecessor's report for 1891; while of course the full statistics appear in the

Meteorological Report for the whole Island. These figures will exactly define what I consider the exceptional drought affecting the year, already noticed under Revenue and Expenditure :—

Rainfall Return.

Month.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Average for Ten Years preceding 1892, and inclusive.
January	·50	6·53	·72	1·91
February	1·14	4·73	·64	1·71
March	6·41	·57	6·41	2·12
April	6·44	8·73	4·71	8·87
May	20·33	·03	·49	5·72
June	·53	·72	·58	1·93
July	·28	·67	4·40	1·02
August	—	2·78	·03	1·61
September	·25	·55	·08	2·68
October	19·98	2·64	8·79	10·69
November	7·85	11·94	8·12	10·19
December	10·93	8·52	4·88	9·36
Total	74·64	48·41	39·85	57·81

FOOD SUPPLY.

The distress during 1893 throughout the whole Wanni of the North-Western Province, North-Central Province, and Northern Province, led to an exceptional demand for grain ; our villagers too rashly sold off an undue quantity of their stock for slightly raised prices, and were then confronted with the need to purchase or borrow from more provident neighbours or from traders at prices greatly in excess of those for which they had lately sold their own store.

Amongst the poorer villages almost all the hoarded money was exhausted, but only in a few cases were cattle freely sold ; public health was not affected, and I am glad to say that the little ones in each village are fat and healthy. But there was a fight to make all ends meet in several parts of the Province, and grave anxiety was felt by me as to the prospects for 1894, happily now removed.

Grain is now abundant here, and is supplemented by wild vegetables, such as leaves, yams, fungi, and young shoots, as well as by game, wild pork, and tank fish. The tank fish are abundant, and eaten with relish now that salt is procurable at rates that bring it within reach of the villager. Except at the season when there are chenas, no garden vegetables are procurable, and fruit is still almost unknown. The fruit used by the villagers is chiefly consumed as vegetables are by Europeans, and is very important for health ; what little fruit is eaten ripe is useful as an anti-scorbutic and blood-cleanser. This Province is in a deplorably backward state in its production of both classes—fruit and vegetables. Tea and sugar are now used in all but the poorest houses. The tea consumed is dust tea, and is quite palatable though possessing no aroma. Chinese tea is no longer imported by the villagers, and those who recollect that nauseous article, sold in little whity-brown paper packets with Chinese seal-marks on them, will congratulate the villagers on the change. With improved quality and lower prices the use of tea is being immensely extended, and the public consider it very beneficial to health. Coffee is now unknown to the villagers, and only procurable in a few bazaars.

The supply of milk for curds is good, and might be considerably increased if the people were not often too lazy to milk their buffaloes. The milk of cattle is scarcely utilized at all, and the chief object of owning them now seems to be the opportunity they afford the owner to harass his neighbouring cultivator by allowing them to trespass on his fields. Beef is only used in Anurádhapura town.

The great parks of Anurádhapura and its climate afford ideal opportunity for extensive sheep raising here, as the lambs would thrive, and the leopards can be kept off. Were I permanently stationed here I should take measures to introduce ewes of several Indian breeds, as well as of the small Jaffna breed. The one ewe now in the town has a most healthy lamb. At Trincomalee ewes give large profits, and, though the people are only beginning to keep them, I anticipate a rapid increase if encouraged by official interest for a short time longer.

HORTICULTURE AND EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS.

In this Province there is practically no horticulture. There are the experimental gardens, but these being watered from Tissa tank scarcely afford a fair test of adaptability of new introductions. They might, however, be easily worked into a valuable institution, though at present they may be characterized as small, well laid out, and pretty when not eaten down by the cattle I usually see in them.

Eucalyptus alba promises well, and as it has balsamic qualities ought to be largely planted round the bathing, drinking, and washing tanks, and in similar damp and unhealthy spots in the town, as a protection against malaria.

Cacao exists here precariously without being watered, but only in favourable places, and can scarcely ever be of economic value except in Tamankaduwa, where I believe a large area is suitable for some of its varieties.

Cocoanut is proved to thrive here by the one cocoanut grove of the Province—a plantation made in Anurádhapura by the enlightened enterprise of Godage Mudaliyár. Cocoanut trees exist in most villages, and afford enough young nuts for the hospitality exercised by the villagers to their visitors, and very little more.

Jak trees exist in the moister villages below bunds of tanks. The experimental garden ought to be supplied with seeds of many varieties, and specimen plants established there, whilst the others are distributed as widely as possible. Seeds procured from the drier Malay States might afford a race of jak that would suit the conditions of this Province better than the Ceylon varieties, but all those also should be introduced and tried. The Pérádeniya Gardens have done almost nothing for village gardens as yet, and the Anurádhapura branch might easily be made to redeem this one deficiency in the record of that invaluable institution. I myself observed that the jak of Perâk is a fruit very superior in flavour when ripe to the best I have eaten in Ceylon. It may possess other

qualities differing from the trees grown here. As a vegetable, cooked while half ripe with a little cocoanut juice, the jak is as wholesome and important to the Sinhalese peasant as the potato is to the peasants in England.

Breadfruit.—This grows here and there as a single tree. Two closely allied varieties are found in Ceylon, introduced long ago from the Maldives, and probably prior to European rule. There are a great number of distinct varieties in the South Sea Islands, and several in the Malay Archipelago. A German official from Samoa, who tasted the Ceylon fruit, assured me that it was one of the worst varieties he knew. As there is steam communication between Samoa and Sydney it would be no great task to introduce new varieties, some of which might prove adaptable to the villages here where the Maldive variety fails to thrive.

Vines.—As grapes grow well at Kalpitiya, Trincomalee, and Jaffna, they certainly would thrive here. The experimental gardens ought to make a special feature of viticulture and introduce new varieties. The grape grown at Jaffna, &c., is of a most inferior quality, and it is probable that selected vines from Persia and Syria would succeed better than the variety now grown, and afford a good quality of fruit. The grape at present grown appears to be identical with the outdoor grape of England, formerly grown in vineyards there, and is presumably the variety least likely to succeed in North Ceylon. Vine culture is well adapted to native habits, and the villagers would soon learn how to train, prune, and cultivate the vine and thin the fruit, if an example were made at the gardens. Those who elsewhere grow a vine or two gain a considerable profit from it, and the care required is a wholesome and educational effort.

Figs would probably grow very well here, though at Galle and Colombo the fruit is poor. I do not see a single fig plant in the gardens. This tree, if a variety could be selected that adapted itself here, would be a pleasant addition to the villager's little compound, which at present has only its pomegranate tree, and its bilimbi bush, and perhaps a guava of the old and inferior variety, or an orange tree.

To sum up. The gardens here, if to be of any use to the Province, should introduce and test the varieties of well-known fruit trees and vegetables grown elsewhere or in Ceylon, as well as introduce new kinds. Little nurseries should be made of trees useful for food or affording, by profit or luxury, an incentive to careful home-culture by the peasantry. Soursops, pomegranates of better quality than now exist, oranges, limes, even country damsons, uguressa plums, West Indian papaws, and all such fruits could be sown in small plots of ground for distribution to the villagers.

Mahogany, eucalyptus, and other such trees might be experimentally introduced for ornamental planting in the district with advantage. Vegetables suited for village growth, such as improved varieties of beans, egg-plant, chilly, bandecai, gourd, yams, &c., should be systematically grown to stimulate the peasant's curiosity and emulation.

At present none of these economical branches are taken up, and yet the Director complains that no local interest is taken in the gardens! A few scorched selaginellæ and sun-bleached foliage plants, five gardenia bushes, a score or so of trees of botanical interest, and some cow-browsed palm plants, added to a thriving row of mandarin orange trees, is my own present impression of the Anurádhapura Gardens.

AGRICULTURE.

The usual rice cultivation exists here, and chenas are sown with kurakkan or gingelly. One or two Tamils have small plots of tobacco in the Province.

I believe cotton might be grown with great success, somewhat on the Egyptian system, over a large area in Tamankaduwa, but at present no cotton is produced here.

In regard to chenas the policy was initiated in 1892 of diminishing this wasteful and unsatisfactory system, so far as Crown lands are concerned. Owing, however, to the exceptional distress of the year, and uncertainty in regard to the expected rains, it was thought best to allow chenas in 1893, carefully restricting them to scrub jungle under ten years' growth.

IRRIGATION.

The tanks under Kaláwęwa, fed by the main canal or Yodi-ęla, enabled two fine crops to be raised during the year. The villages dependent on these tanks are all in a thriving state, and will annually develop extended cultivation. During 1893 no less than 504 acres were sold under Kaláwęwa, and reclamation of the land was eagerly commenced directly after purchase. Some of the starving villagers in the adjacent Wanni hatpattu of the North-Western Province found work on the lands connected with the Kaláwęwa system during the year, and an immense number obtained small supplies of grain from time to time from the villagers along the main canal.

It is desirable that the term Yodi-ęla should cease to be employed officially as a proper name; those words are applied to the main canals under any large tank, and applied to one as a proper name must lead to confusion. The ancient name of the main canal from Kaláwęwa to Anurádhapura was Jaya-ganga, "the river of victory," and now that it has been restored by the Queen-Empress Victoria the old name seems suitable enough.

During 1893 the bed of the canal was improved on the Irrigation Fund vote, and the bank strengthened. Weeding and clearing along the fifty-four miles of its course was as usual contributed gratis by the proprietors under the Government Agent's supervision. Arrangements have been made to link two more tanks to the system—viz., Bulnęva and Kęledivulwęwa—the necessary work being carried out by the proprietors under the supervision of the Government Agent and Superintendent of Village Tanks.

Many such small improvements will be effected as the resources of the villagers increase, and as the irrigation possibilities of the adjacent land become better known, the effect will be an increased refund of irrigation interest from addition of such lands to the Kaláwęwa specification, and also increased production. I find the great drain of water caused by its transmission along the canal bears a heavy proportion to the volume actually absorbed by filling small tanks along its course. Every little village tank linked on, therefore, will lessen the rate of loss in transmission. There are large works anciently connected with the main canal still to be taken up when conditions render restoration seasonable. One such—Katiyáwa—is already receiving some consideration. Angamuwa, which is near the Kalá-oya, some five or six miles west of the point

where it is crossed by the Kurunégala road, and Maha Lindawęwa, which is about twelve miles north of the Puttalam road and near the Arippu road, are very fine tanks anciently fed by the canal from Kaláwęwa. From Maha Lindawęwa the surplus water passes to the great Vilassi tank, on the border of the Arippu district. I notice this here, as in considering the great result already secured by the Kaláwęwa restoration the general public may not be aware of the increasing benefit that will accrue in the future. Boards have been fitted over the spill of Kaláwęwa to hold up a two-foot volume of water over spill level, but unfortunately the work could not be completed in time to retain the last flow of the surplus water of 1893, and the result must be reported next year.

The restoration of village tanks has proceeded as usual, the work being performed by the villagers voluntarily under the supervision of the Government Agent and of the Superintendent of Village Tanks. These officers are paid from the Irrigation Vote.

During 1893 293 tanks which had been fully restored on this system were kept in perfect order, while 166 tanks were so nearly completed that only small improvements are now required. There were also 616 tanks in various stages of restoration, and as the work on these becomes lighter smaller tanks, in which the same proprietors are interested, will be taken up, a few such being added during the year for earthwork in 1894.

It is a matter of surprise to me that this vast and costly amount of earthwork has been in greater part provided by the villagers by hired labour, and not by their own manual effort. The funds required have been partly secured by sale of gingelly grown on Crown chenas, and partly by the profits realized on rice grown under the improved tanks. As the tanks arrive at completion, it is manifest that an immense surplus capital now expended on earthwork will be secured by the crops, over and above the present wants of the cultivators. I am glad to say that the villagers do not shirk manual cultivation, though they have this rooted dislike to earthwork.

On the whole, while the original outlay on this Province has been enormous, I consider the returns of production, though slowly apparent, will be ample to justify, and more than justify, the expenditure. These ample returns are likely not only to be permanent, but to increase annually at least for the next century. Meanwhile, a miserable and diseased population, annually degrading, and either periodically dependent on charity or succumbing to starvation, has been transformed into a healthy, self-supporting peasantry, already producing food in excess of that required locally.

The following extracts from reports of the Superintendent of Tanks, Southern Division, will illustrate some of my remarks:—

Extract from Annual Report.

The owners of lands below Kaláwęwa direct, and those under the Yodi-ela village tanks, had their usual two substantial crops for the year 1893, with some exceptions here and there not worth mentioning. The cultivation below Kaláwęwa direct and indirect is ever on the increase, and with it the prosperity of the owners. o o o

I may here also observe that Kaláwęwa Yodi-ela zone is at present the granary of the Province, and was the sole place of refuge for the famine-starved, half-dead people of the North-Western Province, who flocked thither by hundreds during last year's famine there.

Extract from Diary of Superintendent, Village Tanks.

Pahala Talává.—The default of work this year is now almost completed by the shareholders giving out the work on contract to Kulankatty men. o o o

Andarawęwa.—The work given out on contract for completing the tank during the year by the shareholders to Kulankatty men is progressing. o o o

Talagaswęwa.—The work of completion was done by the shareholders giving it out on contract for a consideration of one thousand rupees. The work is neatly done.

Pahala Maragahawęwa.—This work was let out on contract by the villagers for Rs. 400 during this year, and the middle portion of the bund is now practically completed. o o

Hammillakulama.—This tank was also completed during this year by letting out the work on contract by villagers to Kulankatty men. o o o o

Ralapanáwa has been completed during this year by letting it out on contract to Kulankatty men.

Adampama.—The work of completing this tank is now let out on contract by the shareholders to Kulankatty men for a consideration of Rs 1,000. o o o

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

A Board of Health was introduced during the year, but so far as health is concerned will afford little change. The legal powers conferred fall short of those hitherto exercised, without legal sanction, by the Government Agents here, and will therefore not give satisfaction to residents during epidemics. It has been usual here to stop all passenger traffic in and out of Anurádhapura during prevalence of cholera anywhere along a line of road passing through it. As there is cholera almost every year along one or other road, the extent of prevalence which will justify this extraordinary measure is left at the Agent's discretion. It is usual also to strictly quarantine any bazaar or village in which such epidemics may appear. The sooner such arbitrary precautions are replaced by legal powers, which neither the Government Agent's officers nor the Medical Department may exceed, and which can be legally enforced by legal measures only, the better for all concerned. Meanwhile the residents here feel alarm at the change to a Board of Health, and much surprise was felt that I refused to close one of the roads when a few cases of cholera were reported some two days' journey off the town.

The introduction of a Board may thus be regarded as satisfactory, provided it is not still supplemented by exercise of the former arbitrary enforcements. If the powers of the Board require enlargement, the question can be considered constitutionally.

WORKS REQUIRED.

Roads.—The great want of this district now is improved road communication. Government is taking up annually the improvement of the main roads to Jaffna, Trincomalee, Puttalam, and Kurunégala, and a commencement has been made on the Tamankaduwa road. The vast majority of the land of this Province, however, is uninhabited forest land, property of the Crown. In consequence the proportion of commutation tax available is quite inadequate to a reasonable progress on improvement of minor roads. As all large forest estates in Europe have to expend a sum annually on forest roads, which is here thrown on to the district public, it seems to me equitable that the Forest Department should contribute annually a percentage of its profits to the Provincial Road Committee in repayment for its use of minor roads.

In this Province, owing to its vast extent, a network of paths, that ought to become minor roads in time, is kept up by the villagers, who annually keep them clear of obstacles and overgrowth to a width sufficient for wheel traffic. These are thence called pin-páras, or "merit-roads." This merit is supplemented by better prices for their produce.

Besides these main paths each principal village keeps open a cart track from its field to the nearest pin-pára or road, and also keeps clear of overgrowth the labyrinth of village paths—only used by foot passengers—partly as a precaution against wild beasts bred in the Crown forests. The upkeep labour costs little—so little that it is not appreciable—but it must be borne in mind that these natural roads and bridle-paths were not cleared originally without great labour ungrudgingly given.

A grant-in-aid to the village roads is therefore an urgent want, and their improvement is a work urgently required. Sloping approaches to streams, draining swamps, removing rocks, filling up hollows, are the class of work I should wish to see contributed towards the village labour, and these can be carried out without extra cost for office and staff by the Provincial Road Committee.

Court House.—A new court-house is greatly needed. I find myself at times unable to sit without inconvenience that must affect my work, owing to the heat from the tiles and the foul air from the mass of people confined in the low-roofed building. The "court" is placed so that any air there may be blows along its length instead of across its width; consequently in the north-east monsoon the exhalations from the body of suitors are inhaled by the occupant of the bench. The public is often so crowded that even contagion is risked by each suitor who ventures into the perspiring and somewhat rancid crowd gathered in our heated atmosphere.

Of the offices attached to the court the least I can say is that they are quite inadequate and in most other places would have been replaced or enlarged twenty years ago.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

During the year health was fairly good. Cases of cholera occurred as usual along the roads, but did not spread. Fever existed as usual, but did not assume any exceptional features.

The town here is overcrowded, most of the houses having at least twice as many inmates as is prudent. The attraction of the market, kachchéri, and court has hemmed in the bazaar between the paddy fields, the Government offices, and ruins. There is a difficulty in getting the people to settle elsewhere because their instincts are gregarious, and so many sites are reserved for picturesque effect or for the ruins they contain. I believe the present population requires immediately nearly twice the present number of houses, and that one-third at least of the houses in the bazaar should be suppressed for sanitary reasons because overcrowded.

Should an epidemic break out at a season favourable to it the result will at present be very serious. In my report for 1890 I drew attention to a similar case in a crowded quarter of Trincomalee, and in 1891 there was a severe outbreak of cholera in that very quarter.

DISPENSARIES.

The dispensaries of this Province receive so much public confidence that their increase is desirable. The two points now most needing such aid seem to be Mannampitti in the Egoda pattu of Tamankaduwa, which can be worked from Topáre, and Nochchiagama, fourteen miles from Anurádhapura on the Puttalam road. The latter is a good centre for all the villages around, and being on the Puttalam road will be useful in cases of epidemic when supplemented by a temporary cholera hospital as required.

The fine hospital at Anurádhapura and its administration is a credit to the Province. I cannot omit here to record the very satisfactory village aid given during the year by the Medical Officers stationed at Madawachchi, Mihintalé, and Maradankadawala. These gentlemen possess the confidence of the villagers to an extent I have met with nowhere else in villages of Ceylon.

It is possible that this was first due to the almost magical result of treatment of paraṇgi by iodide of potassium, but its continuance is due to good conduct and patient skill. With improved supply of water in most of the tanks and improved food, following on treatment with the iodide, paraṇgi is now dying out in this Province, and in a few years will practically become extinct. I do not think that justice has ever been done to my regretted friend, Mr. Boake of the Ceylon Civil Service, in regard to this specific. Mr. Boake was a qualified Medical Officer, and had he practised that profession would have been very distinguished in it.

Finding the horrible prevalence of paraṇgi and the inability of local medical men to cope with it, he gave his leisure to the difficulty, and discovered and published the treatment by iodide of potassium, since that universally adopted in Ceylon.

In my own opinion, Mr. Boake's services to the people of this Province rank higher than those even of Sir John Dickson, Sir John Douglas, or Sir William Gregory. Yet neither in life, or after death, has his great service to humanity been generally recognized.

CRIME.

There has been little crime during the year. The highway robbery of coolies, noticed in several reports by my predecessor, received a severe check during the year. A small gang returning to the Coast were robbed near Mihintalé on the 23rd July, 1893, but by the combined efforts of the judicial officers and the rural police three of the robbers were arrested, brought to trial, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the District Court, five weeks after the commission of the robbery. The coolies were detained and maintained here pending the trial, or no conviction could have been secured. This excellent result marks the importance, I think, of enlarged jurisdiction of the District Court.

CATTLE.

The usual cattle disease prevailed here and there, chiefly in Hurulupattu, during the year. So long as cattle are driven across the Province from India, without due quarantine on the Coast, this must exist.

Meanwhile the villagers who take no sort of care of their cattle when healthy cannot be driven to take care of them when infected, despite the years of effort by the Government Agent and headmen, and despite convictions for breaches of the excellent rules in force. If the disease did not spread to buffaloes, I should say that the more cattle disease prevailed the better it would

be for this Province. As, however, it does extend to buffaloes and then affects agriculture, I concur with the more intelligent headmen and villagers that the only adequate check is to allow infected cattle to be shot without compensation.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Crown lands were steadily sold for cultivation during the year notwithstanding the depression caused by the drought. The acreage sold and price realized for the last four years is as follows (I omit fractions of a rupee) :—

Year.	Acres.	Price in Rupees.	Average per Acre in Rupees.
1890	696	7,977	11
1891	356	4,405	12
1892	1,737	18,081	10
1893	1,330	22,440	16

The improved prices in 1893 are chiefly due to sale of land under Nuwarawewa. This land was offered at an upset price of Rs. 30 an acre, with the small timber growing on it.

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

In April last Mr. Ievers left the Province to act elsewhere, and I took charge for three months. This period was extended indefinitely, and subsequently, pending the convenience of Government, I have felt it desirable merely to carry on the routine work from month to month without indulging the natural wish to initiate new measures of improvement.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

Buildings are in fair repair throughout the Province. Roads are being improved annually, but will require a vote for improvement for some years to come.

RESTHOUSES.

A vote has been granted in 1894 for enlargement of the Anurádhapura resthouse. Accommodation was not sufficient for the travelling public. Very unreasonable complaint is made by some travellers in regard to the charges at the Anurádhapura resthouse ; they wish for rates much lower than those at any hotel in the Island, with comfort and luxury equal to the best.

The other resthouses of the Province are kept up in good order, and as usual with little return of fees.

MINOR ROADS.

A saving has been arranged during the year in the cost of supervision, which has hitherto been too severe a drain on the funds available for actual improvement and upkeep. With every possible care the funds available are insufficient to meet the reasonable wants of the inhabited portions of the Province owing to the vast extent of Crown estates in which these are scattered, and through which roads have to be made and kept up with no return of funds. I have already asked that the Forest Department should contribute to the upkeep of these roads out of its profits on the sale of timber.

VILLAGE PATHS.

These are in the usual excellent order.

RAILWAY.

The survey has practically been completed during the year, and I understand that a satisfactory result is secured by it.

It is proposed to have stations at Anurádhapura and at Madawachchi, and a few miles south of Talawa. At Madawachchi the station will secure the traffic along the Mannár road, and also that along the minor road by Etakada to Kumbukgollewa on the Vavuniya to Horowapotana road, and thence an improved trace can be made to connect it with Padawiya and the minor road to the Kokkilai lake. The traffic on this road, crossing from Mannár to Kokkilai, will undoubtedly develop annually when a railway is opened, as there is a vast extent of land fit for cultivation at either end.

Near Talawa the station can be linked with the minor road to Kekirawa, Habarana, and Tamankaduwa on the east, and Tammuttegama, &c., on the west, and with the thriving group of villages north of the Puttalam road. The passenger traffic will be immense, owing to the pilgrims to Anurádhapura, to Madu church, and the coolies to and from India, who will then avoid the tedious and at times dangerous route to Mátalé, with its perils from thieves and cholera.

My own view is that the minor roads should be at once improved and developed to feed these future centres of traffic, and thus prepare the way for improved traffic a few years ahead. I would also suggest opening an uniform strip of land along the surveyed line by giving it on chena license whenever possible. Chena for two years' cultivation along this belt of land would save much outlay on felling and clearing, and would render the course traversed much less malarial than when newly opened by the railway labour staff.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

Arrangements have been made to commence limitation and survey of the Parawahagama forest in this Province, which adjoins the great reserved Pallékelé forest of the North-Western Province. I also have requested the Forest Staff to arrange for small reserves around all the principal isolated hills, such as Ritigala, Veddákanda, &c. At present the villagers nearest to them are allowed to cut chenas between the hills and their villages, whereas this space should be reserved, and such chenas as are necessary given on the other side of the village away from the hill. These isolated hills have an extraordinary effect on rainfall, and the rigorous conservation of forest from the nearest private land to the centre formed by the hill will improve the conditions for rainfall, secure useful little reserves of timber, and be prejudicial to no vested interests.

I have not been satisfied with the return given by the Forest Staff for its salaries during the year, but felt it undesirable to advise any radical change while only temporarily employed here.

I think the first matter to occupy my successor should be securement of much greater activity and efficiency by the Forest Staff.

The timber business of the year has been chiefly confined to sale of ebony.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

(1) Summary power to shoot black cattle when trespassing on cultivated land.

(2) Withdrawal of the Firearms License Act. This is scarcely ever enforced on Europeans or wealthy persons, and is habitually disregarded by the headmen in collusion with the villagers. I believe that its withdrawal would materially help to enforce the Game Ordinance; at present no one will inform against an unlicensed person killing game, for fear, amongst other reasons, that the guns of his relations, if not his own, should be seized as unlicensed in retaliation.

GAME.

Much agitation is being got up by European sportsmen on the subject of game preservation. The collection of shed horns is a most important source of maintenance to the poorest villagers in forest districts. These horns are chiefly shed by the sambur and spotted deer in well-known localities. The sambur affect rocky ground when shedding the horns. At any one of the rocky hills in the forests from Mandagala to Mullaittívu, if not already searched, you will find these horns. I have myself visited nearly all the rocks in this great stretch of country, and scarcely ever failed to find several horns when climbing the less visited ground. I and my guides picked up seven without special search in one hour on Nilapanikkiya hill in the Trincomalee District in 1892, and in 1889 I picked up two near the cave north of Jetawanárama of Anurádhapura. I visited Dimbulagala, or Gunner's Quoin, this year, but my large party did not pick up a single horn, as the Veddahs had already searched the forest; but there were plenty of recent tracks and fumets of sambur. The spotted deer frequent the edges of open glades and plains when shedding the horns, and the villagers collect large numbers if the grass is burned off: otherwise they are difficult to find, compared with those of elk.

I have scarcely taken a day's walk in this district, since my attention was drawn to the subject, without meeting a villager with one or two shed horns, taking them to the nearest trader for barter. As a zoologist, I can usually distinguish shed horns from those prematurely broken off by the hunters, though of course a certain number would be doubtful; and doubtful horns I am not alluding to. The best horns of deer shot are all sold as pairs, attached to a piece of skull.

The sambur and deer are naturally much scarcer than they were before firearms were cheapened during the last five years, and the deer had learnt their range. I think, however, that in the worst cases the turning point has been passed, and the deer have now learned caution, only venturing out of the thorny jungle during the dark part of the night, and keeping at all times well out of range of ordinary guns. Sambur may easily become almost exterminated in the low-country owing to their restricted range, but spotted deer can take care of themselves when not slaughtered in the dry season at water holes. There are now deer in the town division of Trincomalee, and there were deer at Puttalam close to the town when I was last there, and, though it was scarcely possible to get a shot at them, they were yearly breeding.

When, as at Kantalai, a tank is restored long enough for the deer to learn to drink at different places each night, they seem rather to increase than decrease. The deer that a few years ago stood and stared at one at 30 or 40 yards off, in the wilder parts of eastern Ceylon, were no doubt freely massacred by all gunners as each locality became more accessible; but the survivors have now learnt the range of firearms. The "sportsman" who walks about the forests and plains, regardless of the direction of the wind, no longer gets easy shots at stupid gazing deer; but the deer are not extinct, and are now more likely to increase than to decrease.

I have always advocated a prohibiting duty on hides, because a *bonâ fide* villager can get sufficient profit on the meat and horns. The present high rate for hides must lead to slaughter of does and bucks indiscriminately, whereas it is desirable to encourage the old native habit of selecting the bucks. I have never met with a single case in which deer were killed for the hide and horns and the meat wasted.

EXPLORATION OF PROVINCE.

Lake or Sea of Parákrama.—In a Province largely covered by forest, but once a populous and wealthy district, there is constant room for new discoveries of old works. During the year I inspected the works known as the Minipé-ela scheme. These were reported upon by a special committee, and the report is a Sessional Paper. A year or two ago Mr. Levers examined this scheme again and caused the bund of what is now called the Dumbatalewa tank to be cleared. By this irrigation scheme the Minipé-ela was conducted as a canal between the Mahaweli-ganga and the mountains that enclose Dumbara, &c.; it thus intercepted all streams on the western bank of the river in addition to its head source. At its union with the Amban-ganga that river was stopped by an anicut, and the water was turned in a perennial stream, through a chain of at least five or six older tanks, and parallel to the Mahaweli-ganga, into the Topawewa at Polonnáruwa. These five or six tanks then formed one vast lake or sea. From Topawewa the waters were distributed by a radiation of canals over a large part of Tamankaduwa. A question has ever since been raised whether this was the sea of Parákrama, a question to which the great engineering skill of that king leads considerable practical interest. It was supposed that the great lake stopped at Dumbutulewa, and that a canal thence led its water into Topawewa. On inspecting the bund of the great lake I found that, under Mr. Levers, several inscribed stoneposts had been discovered along the bund. The inscription records that for such and such a distance the great bund is the bund of such a tank restored by King Parákrama. The last I saw at Dumbutulewa records that this part of the bund is the bund of the Pandiwewa. Now, the enlargement of a Pandiwewa formed the Great Sea above referred to. Knowing the *Mahâwansa* almost by heart, I at once searched for the ruin of a temple on a rock in the tank and found such close to the bund. Feeling now nearly sure that this was the Great Sea, and that I was on the bund of the older Pandi tank, and my eye telling me that the bund towards Topawewa (mistaken by all my predecessors for the end of the lake) was at a

much lower level, and the bund of a small tank only, I made personal search. My guides assured me there was no other bund near. Pushing through dense jungle I found that there was a small breach just beyond the existing portion of the original bund of the Pandi tank through the great bund of the lake, and after crossing the gully formed by the breach I recovered the true bund of the great lake. I had this cleared for some two miles until it reached the village Ganangolla, near which the bund crosses a low valley, and has an immense height and thickness pitched with stone at places almost to its top. There we found the ruins of a pavilion built of brickwork on a spur of high land caught up in the bund, and once standing up in the waters of the sea or tank. From this point the ground apparently rises, and some villagers traced the bund dwindling into a mere ridge across the main road between Polonnáruwa and Magamtota, where it joins the bund of the Kalingi-ela scheme.

The restoration of the breaches in this huge work would probably throw the Polonnáruwa tank into one sheet of water with the great lake above it.

This discovery, and correction of the report of 1853, will be most useful.

The Kalingi-ela Canal.—The Kalingi-ela scheme was also examined by me, and has not hitherto been reported on I believe. At Kalingi rapids near Dastota an anicut was put across the Mahaweli-ganga, which is here divided up into branches that reunite lower down. From this a fine canal took off on the north side of the river, and was led parallel to it, leaving a broad strip of alluvial land between it and the river. This canal can be easily traced, and is probably in fair order except at its breaches. It is said to run almost as far as the Trincomalee border. I think that there is no doubt this is the great canal formed by King Datusena, and as it was not restored by King Parakráma it must have been long in ruins. This raises the question, that only a scientific survey can answer, whether the work had any inherent defect which quickly rendered it useless. It would seem to be a superb work.

If these two schemes were restored, there would be on the nothern bank of the river, to the north, a great lake, with sluices along its bund, irrigating a strip of land between that bund and the bund of the Kalingi canal parallel to it on the south. Between the Kalingi canal and the river parallel to it on the south would be another such strip, and these would reach as far as the Magantota road, whence the Kalingi canal alone would proceed on parallel to the river. But an important question is this: Did the Kalingi canal really water the strip towards the river? or did it water the strip towards the bund of the lake? Only levels can decide this, and if the latter was the case, the restoration of both schemes would for that section effect the same result as the restoration of one.

The Kalingi anicut would be a very costly work. The Amban-ganga anicut presents no prohibitory features, if once cultivation was resumed to utilise it.

As to the country irrigated, the borders of the river bear high forest, which should be rigorously conserved owing to the water carriage facilities for timber transport. The rest of the land is not only, where low enough, fit for rice, but would, I think, give good returns with irrigation if cultivated with cotton on the Egyptian system. Much, however, of the lower lands are of ideal soil, deep and rich, for cacao, and I believe that cacao cultivated here, with irrigation by means of little channels to keep the surface soil cool and moist, will be a permanent success. I therefore recommend a small trial on this system, and then the restoration of this work or works, primarily for cultivation of cacao and cotton, not rice, on the irrigable land, leaving the surplus water of the lake or sea available as of old for rice cultivation in other parts of the district, excluding the fertile strip between the lake and river, which I believe to be so well suited for cacao.

Egoda Pattu.—In this division I visited the ruins of four monasteries at Dimbulagala, or Gunner's Quoin, and copied some inscriptions, including a grant by the mother of King Gajabáhu, which has historical value. The discovery of one cave-dwelling with the ironwood (ná) door and window frames still perfect, though certainly as old as the reign of King Senerat, was of great interest, because in all probability this cave, lighted with large windows, was the room in which the learned Páli Tikas or commentaries were composed.

These were written here in the reign of King Parákrama, under the guidance of Maha Kasub, the great High Priest, who exterminated all rival sects of Buddhists in Ceylon.

I also found interesting ruins and a large breached tank at Aruleganwila on the Batticaloa border. A large umbrella of stone, that probably once surmounted the dágaba, was of special interest to me, and should be secured for the Colombo Museum.

Polonnáruwa.—At Polonnáruwa itself, taking the *Mahávansa* as my guide, I found the Demala Maha Saeya, once the largest dágaba in Ceylon. This stupendous work was erected with Tamil labour by King Parákrama, and probably the Tamils in King Magha's reign made the Sinhalese pull it down again. At present it is an enormous mass of brickwork that looks like a natural hill, and is covered with high forest. It is close to the rock temple with the carved Buddhist idols figured by Tennent. I was informed that both Professor Davids and Mr. Burrows ascended this in their search for ruins, but as a path was broken for them on the eastern side, where the *débris* slopes like a natural hill, they overlooked its nature. Mr. Davids failing to recognize it, discovered further off the fine ruin, to which the villagers now give the name of the Great Tamil dágaba, or Demala Maha Saeya, though it is a temple. His guide told me that, as he was looking for that and found this, they thought it would save other gentlemen trouble, to show this as the Demala Maha Saeya, and Mr. Davids was probably mistaken in thinking it was not what he wanted. The real mound is stupendous, dwarfing the largest at Anurádhapura, but only the thicker part remains, and all the upper part has been removed. The view from it is vast.

Minipe-ela.—I have nowhere seen this name explained. Minipe is the ancient name for the part of Bintenna below the central mountains, and was translated into Páli as Mani-bheda. It means the "gem district." This part of Ceylon was a centre of populous prosperity when Admiral Spillberg passed through it to see the king, but shortly afterwards it was laid waste by the Portuguese during the raids of de Saay Noroñha and Oliverez, and it has never since recovered. At Spillberg's time great quantities of small gems were sold to his men by the people of Batticaloa, which was the port of the Minipe district. It seems desirable to give publicity to this, as there may be valuable gem deposits between the mountains and the river whence these were derived, and whence the name was derived.

H. NEVILL,
Acting Government Agent.

Anurádhapura, April 20, 1894.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT OF THE PROVINCE OF UVA FOR 1893.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE, CROPS, AND WEATHER.

HAVING resumed charge of the Province so late in the year as the 7th November, I am unable to submit a report based altogether on personal observation, and I have had to derive much of the information now given from official records.

The past year was a prosperous one with all classes of the community, and the vital statistics afford evidence of an improvement in the public health in almost all the divisions of the Province. The death-rate generally was much lower than it has been for some years, whilst the number of births was largely in excess of the average. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of marriages, which is always an indication of a prosperous state of affairs. In the Wellawáya district alone the deaths exceeded the births.

The rate of mortality in the Bintenna, Buttala, and Wellawáya divisions is still high, but as paddy cultivation is extending in these districts the people will gradually obtain a better food supply, and their physical condition may be expected to improve.

The total number of births and deaths registered during the year were 6,673 and 5,538 respectively. The subjoined statement gives the details for each division :—

Particulars of Vital Statistics.

Division.	Population by Census of 1891.	General Marriages.			Kandyan Marriages.			Births.						Deaths.					
		1891	1892	1893	1891	1892	1893	1891	Percentage	1892	Percentage.	1893	Percentage.	1891	Percentage.	1892	Percentage.	1893	Percentage.
Local Board and Estates ...	37115	40	30	30	—	—	—	938	2·52	1031	2·77	1005	2·70	1155	3·11	1374	3·70	1365	3·77
Yatikinda ...	20841	8	3	8	98	197	151	1270	6·09	997	4·78	976	4·68	804	3·85	778	3·73	653	3·13
Udukinda ...	30796	11	10	25	188	91	384	1047	3·39	1424	4·62	1394	4·52	854	2·77	944	3·06	796	2·58
Wiyaluwa ...	15455	—	—	—	191	72	212	757	4·89	789	5·10	741	4·79	630	4·07	555	3·59	512	3·31
Bintenna ...	9062	—	—	—	72	21	83	369	4·07	427	4·71	440	4·85	524	5·78	369	4·07	381	4 20
Wellassa ...	21571	2	—	1	152	99	130	1003	4·64	949	4·39	1075	4·93	1052	4·87	949	4·39	737	3·41
Buttala ...	15616	—	—	—	131	139	204	763	4·88	650	416	713	4·56	1050	6·72	733	4·70	676	4·32
Wellawáya ...	8745	4	6	5	39	41	18	299	3·42	332	379	365	4·17	604	6·92	485	5·54	418	4·77
Total ...	159201	65	49	69	871	660	1182	6446	4·04	6599	4·14	6709	4·21	6673	4·18	6187	3·88	5538	3·47

The paddy crops harvested are reported to have been good, and the chena crops of all kinds, owing to favourable weather, were exceptionally fine, while the Indian corn crop in particular was one of the best ever gathered.

No scarcity of food was experienced except in portions of the Wellawáya district, and the heavy mortality occurring there is attributable, in a great measure, to insufficiency of food. There was no epidemic disease amongst cattle, as the rainfall throughout the year was plentiful, and there was accordingly no scarcity of pasture or water.

A comparative statement of the rainfall registered in Badulla during the last two years is given below :—

Return of Rainfall registered at Badulla, 1892 and 1893.

	1892. Inches.	1893. Inches.		1892. Inches.	1893. Inches.
January ...	10·82	3·65	September ...	2·85	0·68
February ...	3·97	1·43	October ...	10·02	7·45
March ...	3·90	10·36	November ...	12·36	14·54
April ...	9·18	3·41	December ...	14·19	10·27
May ...	6·26	7·31			
June ...	2·68	6·16	Total ...	81·63	70·71
July ...	1·40	3·74			
August ...	4·00	1·69			

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The usual returns of revenue and expenditure are annexed to this report, but for convenience of reference a comparative table extending over eight years, the period during which the Province has been separately administered, is given below.

Statement of the Revenue of the Province of Uva, 1886 to 1893.

Heads of Revenue.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ...	128,623	74	144,821	79	140,229	69½	149,826	36	153,374	13	141,219	19	146,846	65	104,536	37
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid	18,709	12	20,397	68	21,717	60	22,199	96	20,180	69	19,696	26	21,948	12	21,258	50
Post and Telegraph	8,950	92	4,192	44	3,869	7	3,611	91	4,656	74	4,341	26	5,724	67	5,810	98
Rent of Government Property	5,075	55	2,205	0	3,502	21	2,155	96	2,862	72	2,728	23	2,542	54	2,479	40
Interest	379	2	399	63	590	14	545	31	947	34	1,485	90	509	91	116	91
Miscellaneous Receipts	7,131	36	1,158	31	1,854	94	2,300	12	4,775	91	2,372	9	1,363	78	4,929	73
Sale of Government Property	242	63	930	25	2,673	20	6,906	34	23,696	58	53,338	83	51,257	5	39,185	30
Land Sales	4,448	65	3,017	38	9,824	81	6,007	37	8,679	26	10,168	10	28,497	17	14,540	43
Total ...	173,566	99	177,122	48	184,261	66½	193,553	33	219,173	37	235,349	86	258,685	89	192,857	62

Statement of the Expenditure of the Province of Uva, 1886 to 1893.

Heads of Expenditure.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	52,029	27	55,845	20	56,328	72	60,447	2	60,579	38	62,185	78	62,842	74	75,736	15
Pensions	1,688	67	1,673	67	1,774	35	1,757	69	1,795	79	2,131	79	2,131	79	2,357	48
Other Charges	28,600	33	33,219	60	33,068	84	34,790	92	45,340	71	44,385	59	48,430	76	51,065	63
Total ...	82,318	27	90,738	47	91,171	91	96,995	63	107,715	88	108,703	16	113,405	29	129,159	26

The revenue for the year fell short of the collections made in 1892 by Rs. 65,828·29, the deficiency occurring principally under the heads "Land Revenue," "Rents exclusive of Land," "Sale of Government Property," and "Land Sales." The decrease in "Land Revenue" was Rs. 37,164·39, due to the abolition of the paddy tax. On the sale of road tolls there was a loss of Rs. 6,465, occasioned partly by the abolition of an important toll at Haputalé on the approach to the railway, and partly by the general depreciation in the value of tolls on the roads leading from Badulla to Nuwara Eliya and from Haputalé to Sabaragamuwa, in consequence of the diversion of traffic caused by the opening of the line. There was less demand for sawn timber from the Forest Department, and a decrease of Rs. 12,071·75 is shown under "Sale of Government Property."

A considerable falling off (Rs. 13,956·74) also occurs under the head of "Land Sales," and a corresponding decrease (Rs. 2,745·03) in the receipts from "Survey Fees." The demand for land does not appear to have slackened, but great difficulty is experienced in getting applications surveyed and brought forward for sale.

The only appreciable increase is shown under the head "Licenses," the arrack rent having realized Rs. 3,329·19 more than in the previous year. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 192,857·62, as compared with Rs. 258,685·62 in the previous year. The revenue of 1892 was, however, the highest on record, and if allowance is made for the loss occasioned by the abolition of the paddy tax the revenue for 1893 does not compare unfavourably with the collections of many previous years.

A statement of the collections made by the Provincial Road Committee and by the Local Board, as well as of the expenditure incurred by those bodies, will be noted later on in this report.

The ordinary expenditure for the year has increased from Rs. 113,405·29 to Rs. 129,159·26.

CRIME.

The condition of the Province generally with respect to crime was satisfactory, but, owing to the influx of bad characters from the maritime district, crimes of violence against the person became more frequent, and the number of homicides reported was unprecedentedly high.

I regret to add that in a large number of these cases the offenders have escaped punishment, and this is attributable, I fear, to the investigations having been conducted, in the first instance, by subordinates instead of by the Magistrates themselves.

Convictions were secured in only seven out of the twelve cases of murder reported.

The prisoners in two cases were sentenced to death and executed. In the remaining five the accused were found guilty of manslaughter only and received minor punishments. Of other serious offences the most prevalent was cattle stealing, carried on principally by low-country men employed upon the railway.

The theft of prædial products was not much complained of.

The new system, by which the repression of crime is left in the hands of the headmen and the rural police, seems to work well, and offences are more promptly dealt with now that the headmen recognize that the responsibility of detecting crime and arresting offenders lies entirely with them. The regular force of police is retained at headquarters to act in cases of emergency and to afford the headmen assistance where necessary.

WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The following comparative statement shows the working of the Road Ordinance for the past two years. Of 27,991 men borne on the division officers' rolls all were accounted for but 474, who were reported to have left the Province. Three-fourths of these were subsequently ascertained to have discharged their liabilities elsewhere. Only twelve men were imprisoned, and the penalty of Rs. 10 for default was not inflicted in any case. It would be difficult to present a more satisfactory statement; and the ease with which the people have been able to discharge their liabilities is another proof of their improved condition.

The following statement shows the results attained in 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.		Percentage on B.	1893.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)		31,977			31,977	
2. Number in lists (B)		30,255			32,262	
3. Effectives in the District :—						
(a) Paid at Rs. 1·50 ...	25,617		84·67	27,991		86·76
(b) Paid at Rs. 3	574		1·89	522		1·62
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	735		2·42	226		·7
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		26,926	88·98		28,739	89·08
4. Not effective in the District, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	986		3·25	1,183		3·67
(b) Paid or laboured elsewhere ...	1,556		5·14	1,610		4·99
(c) Committed to jail ...	52		·17	12		·37
(d) Fined	35		·11	—		—
(e) Double entries ...	48		·15	102		·32
(f) Died	156		·51	142		·44
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	496		1·63	474		1·47
(e) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—

The total collections made by the Provincial Road Committee on account of road tax was Rs. 43,552·50, the largest amount brought to account during the last seven years.

The progressive improvement in the collections made is very marked, and is shown in the following statement.

The amount of road tax recovered and the number of persons who worked during the last seven years are as follows :—

	Road Tax paid. Rs. c.	Number of Persons worked.
1887	28,161 0	2,884
1888	27,252 0	2,693
1889	29,699 0	1,719
1890	32,120 0	2,183
1891	37,098 0	1,623
1892	40,147 0	735
1893	43,552 50	226

The total expenditure on minor works was Rs. 16,877. The expenditure on principal works and upon resthouses is detailed below :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committe, Badulla, for 1893.

Particulars of Receipts.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893	—	—	10,683 42
Commutation realized in money	43,553 50	375 50	43,929 0
Resthouse collections	4,531 46	—	4,531 46
Miscellaneous	2,018 21	—	2,018 21
Government contributions	650 0	—	650 0
Bibilé-Alutnuwara road	10,000 0	—	10,000 0

Particulars of Expenditure.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid, and labour expended on account of Provincial roads and resthouses	19,118 99	155 50	19,274 49
Minor works	16,657 71	220 0	16,877 71
Salaries of Establishment	4,553 96	—	4,553 96
Commission to division officers	4,385 52	—	4,385 52
Pay of resthouse-keepers and bungalow-keepers	4,333 13	—	4,333 13
Miscellaneous expenses	7,316 32	—	7,316 32
Bibilé-Alutnuwara road	9,215 89	—	9,215 89
			65,957 2
Balance on December 31, 1893			5,855 7
Total			71,812 9

There are roughly 850 miles of minor roads in the Province. Those in the planting districts are maintained on a grant-in-aid system, the estates interested contributing largely to their upkeep.

The low-country roads are kept up entirely by the Committee, and, as a rule, they do not cost more than ten rupees a mile.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.—The principal thoroughfares have been maintained in good order. Of works under construction the roads from Passara to Madulsima and from Hindagalla to Namunakuli gap were all but completed within the year.

The progress made with Náulla-Spring Valley road was not so satisfactory, but the work is now being rapidly pushed on. In the low-country ten miles of cart road between Bibilé and Alutnuwara were formed, and a further section of the Mupane-Potuwil road was made, leaving only ten miles to be completed towards the boundary of the Eastern Province. I called attention in my report for 1891 to the slow progress which was being made with the opening of this road and to the want of supervision exercised. More recent inspections have satisfied me that there has been a scandalous waste of public money, and it is difficult to credit that even half of the amount said to have been expended in construction has been really spent, while the quality of the work done by the native contractors employed is simply disgraceful.

The road will prove a very useful one when finished, but it will be necessary to culvert it throughout before cart traffic with the Eastern Province can be thoroughly established.

Buildings.—The public buildings are in fair order. The repairs of the temporary field hospitals have proved so expensive that their gradual conversion into permanent buildings has been decided upon, and an estimate has been sanctioned in the case of Alutnuwara to give effect to this decision.

PROPOSED NEW WORKS.

Roads.—The requirements of the planting districts have been so largely satisfied that I have only a few proposals to bring forward in connection with the hill districts, and my recommendations for the present year are more closely connected with the development of the low-country. A further extension of the Madulsima cart road, either *viâ* Dummoo gap or *viâ* Uvakelle and

Tavalampelessa, is asked for as an outlet to the Hewa Eliya district. The merits of the respective routes remain to be tested, as the district is divided on the point. A survey of the different traces has been ordered, and I trust that this matter will be ripe for decision when the Supply Bill for 1895 is under discussion.

An extension of the Badulla-Taldena road *viâ* Migahakiula into the head of the Bintenna country is also asked for.

I have advocated the opening of this road for some years, both in European and native interests, but other claims have been more pressing.

The further carrying on of the road necessitates the bridging of the Badullu-oya at Taldena, but this is the most expensive part of the undertaking, as the minor road for six miles beyond the river has already been made just passable for carts by the Provincial Road Committee, and its conversion into a metalled road can be effected at comparatively small cost. An eventual junction with the Bibilé-Alutnuwara cart road is intended, but for the present an improvement of the first six miles is all that is asked for. The two remaining works which I should like to see carried out are the completion of the Bibilé-Alutnuwara road (eleven miles in length), as well as the conversion of the present minor road leading from Bibilé to Medagama (a distance of ten miles) into a cart road. Both these sections are portions of the scheme which I have repeatedly brought forward for opening the lower portions of the Province to wheel traffic.

Bridges.—In addition to the bridge at Taldena, already referred to, two smaller ones over the Kuda-oya and the Hulandu-oya on the Wellawáya-Mupané road are required.

These are comparatively minor works, but their construction will remove all serious obstacles to traffic on this important line of communication. The building of the bridge over the Parapa-oya on the same road is now progressing.

The placing of the culverts on the Mupané-Potuwil road will, I trust, be soon accomplished by pioneers under a special officer. There are no streams of any importance to be crossed excepting the Héda-oya, and no bridge will be required there for many years to come.

Buildings.—A cottage for the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens is the only building required, though some slight additions to the Residency are desirable, and have been repeatedly asked for.

Statement showing expenditure on all Public Works during the last Six Years.

		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation ...	New works ...	29,916	45,219	53,329	63,486	42,324	52,100
	Maintenance ...	2,566	1,330	2,529	7,420	2,022	2,122
Roads ...	New ...	6,000	41,924	38,139	6,424	105,838	272,776
	Maintenance ...	98,536	118,938	127,138	185,316	169,774	173,937
Buildings ...	New ...	3,207	9,740	69,883	63,709	48,636	14,934
	Maintenance ...	5,006	4,401	5,787	12,354	12,954	17,512
	Total ...	125,231	221,552	296,803	338,709	381,548	533,381

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Kumbukan-oya Scheme.—The headworks and 7½ miles of the Yóda-ela connected with the Kumbukan-oya irrigation scheme have already been completed, and water was supplied to the lands in the Okkampitiya Valley in November. Since then considerable progress has been made with clearings, and it is estimated that 500 acres are now in a more or less advanced stage of cultivation. This is a very satisfactory beginning, as the bulk of the people who have taken up land are entirely ignorant of paddy cultivation, and have had to be taught how to form their fields and to lay out their water-courses by headmen sent from neighbouring divisions. The works having been stopped short of completion the supply of water is far in excess of what is required for the 1,500 acres already surveyed, and I trust, in view of the successful settlement already formed, that there will be no hesitation in carrying the Yóda-ela to Máligawella, and extending cultivation in that direction, where the best land lies. Much of the expenditure incurred will have been thrown away unless this extension of the ela is made, for a canal of smaller dimensions would have sufficed for the irrigation of the Okkampitiya and Hulandu-oya valleys alone.

That the available land will be readily taken up I have no doubt, and the gain to the people of the Buttala Wedirata and the adjoining districts in the important matter of an increased food supply will be enormous.

I estimate, for example, that, even if the works are carried no further and only 1,500 acres are brought under cultivation, 30,000 bushels of rice can be raised annually on the irrigable land. This assumes that two crops in the year are grown, and that the land yields twenty bushels an acre each crop—a moderate estimate, when it is remembered that the supply of water is perennial and that the soil is most fertile. But should the scheme be carried out as originally contemplated, and 5,000 acres be brought under cultivation, an annual yield of 100,000 bushels of rice may, on the same computation, be safely relied upon; and not only would an ample supply of food for the people of the division be permanently secured, but a surplus of grain would remain for export to other districts.

There is practically no paddy land in the Buttala and Maha Wediratas, and so the whole of the chena population may be expected to gradually concentrate and settle within the radius irrigated, if only the larger scheme is carried out. Up to the present time a sum of Rs. 188,345 has been spent upon masonry and earthworks, and irrigation will be supplied to the land surveyed at a cost of Rs. 119 per acre. With, however, a further expenditure of Rs. 61,655, and a larger

extent of land irrigated (say 5,000 acres), the cost per acre might be reduced to Rs. 50, a rate which will compare favourably with the cost of the large irrigation schemes undertaken in the Island.

Hambegomuwa Tank.—A fair start has been made with the opening of land under this tank also, and, now that the construction of subsidiary channels has been sanctioned, I have no hesitation in saying that all the available acreage will be speedily cultivated. In anticipation of irrigation channels being opened a large number of people were induced to settle in the neighbourhood of the tank and extensive chenas were cleared, but as no definite decision with regard to this was come to for some time many of the settlers left the chenas and returned to their villages.

An excellent crop is now, however, being harvested from 40 acres of land, and I have no doubt that the villagers will return.

The tank is capable of irrigating 1,000 acres, and as the population of the whole division does not exceed 1,000 people an ample food supply would be obtainable by a successful development of the work.

Dambagalla and Nelunwewa.—The repair of these two tanks in the Wellassa district has been attended with the most satisfactory results; some 200 acres are now being regularly cultivated by their means. Before the restoration of the tanks the lands were entirely dependent on rainfall, and it was rarely that over 50 acres at a time were cultivated.

Other Irrigation Works.—There has been a considerable spread of cultivation under the older work, especially in the Bintenna district, where the acreage under Kudawewa, Udawewa, and Horaborawewa has largely increased. The only disappointing work is the Sudupanáwella anicut and channel, under which only a comparatively small acreage has been cleared. The soil is rich and the supply of water good, but the deadly nature of the climate has prevented any large settlement.

New Works.—The Provincial Irrigation Board does not propose the construction of any new work worth special mention.

The repair of two small village tanks in Wellassa has been asked for, and the application will probably receive favourable consideration. A tank has also been applied for at Medagama, and if the cost is not prohibitive, its construction will be recommended.

With these exceptions the irrigation requirements of the Province seem to me to have been fully met, and for many years to come no new expenditure need be incurred. The maintenance of the existing works will require constant attention, and the development of such colonization schemes as Hambegamuwa tank and the Kumbukan-oya should be encouraged in every possible way, but there is no longer any occasion for undertaking special relief schemes, and it is satisfactory to think that in one Province at least the labours of the Government in this respect have been all but concluded.

RAILWAY WORKS.

The completion of the line to Haputalé was the most important event of the year, and the opening of the further extension to Bandárawela in September next is anxiously looked forward to. The works are being rapidly pushed on, and I have no doubt will be completed by the time named.

It is yet too early to judge of the financial results of the expenditure incurred upon the line; for the further extension to Bandárawela may lead to a development of both up and down traffic. Much produce, and a greater quantity of rice, is still carried by carts, and if the roads continue to compete with the railway the profits of the line must be seriously affected.

The planting community are not utilizing the line to the extent promised by them and expected by the Government, and the guarantees given by some districts, when the line to Haputalé was asked for, have apparently been forgotten. None of the Madulsima produce, for example, as yet reaches the railway, and the whole of the rice for the Madulsima, Passara, and Koslanda districts is drawn from Batticaloa and Hambantota. The roads in both directions are free from tolls, and transport is of course cheap. It is possible, however, that the opening of the line to Bandárawela will produce a change in the manner of transport, and that the railway traffic will not then be so seriously interfered with as it now is by cart competition.

Apart from financial considerations the construction of the line has already worked a great change for the better in the upper districts of the Province.

A large portion of the money expended has been earned by the poorer classes in Udakinda and Yatikinda, and the welfare of the people in those divisions has been enormously improved, so much so that many of those who were evicted from their lands for non-payment of the paddy tax have been re-purchasing their fields and again settling in the villages.

As an educational factor, too, the construction of the railway has proved of vast benefit to the people, as a great number of men have been trained as artisans and have had other walks of life opened up to them, and are gaining livings as skilled workmen.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Both public and private requirements have been fairly met by the Forest Department, and the financial results of the year's operations are satisfactory.

Extensive clearings were made at Ohiya, Haputalé, and Badulla, but, owing to the failure of contractors and the deficiency of nurseries, scarcely anything was done in the way of planting up new areas or re-afforesting land which had been previously cleared for fuel purposes. This was all the more disappointing, as the seasons were exceptionally favourable, if only advantage had been taken of them. I am still of opinion that Departmental work of this character is most expensive and unsatisfactory, and I would again invite attention to the suggestions made in my Administration Report for 1890 for utilizing the skilled labour of estates under the guidance of estate superintendents for forest purposes. Many gentlemen would only be too glad to take up work of this character in the neighbourhood of estates and to place their services at the disposal of Government, if they were permitted to employ their labour force on forest work when not required on the estates.

The following statement gives the revenue and expenditure of the Department in detail:—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Province of Uva for 1893.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
By Government Agency.		
Timber	12,771 24	
Firewood and charcoal ...	8,775 3	
By Consumers and Purchasers.		
Timber	14,185 57	
Firewood and charcoal ...	2,772 25	
Bamboos and canes ...	60 60	
Minor produce	523 77	
Confiscated forest produce ...	40 0	
Miscellaneous.		
Fines, &c.	572 76	
		39,701 22
Total ...		39,701 22

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.		
Timber, &c., removed by Department.		
Timber	10,741 40	
Firewood and charcoal ...	5,700 59	
Purchase of live stock, stores, tools, &c.	677 97	
Communications and Buildings.		
Buildings	487 11	
Sowing and planting ...	2,253 5	
Miscellaneous.		
Law and other charges ...	836 62	
B.—ESTABLISHMENT.		
Salaries.		
Superior staff	3,500 0	
Subordinate	3,725 0	
Travelling allowances ...	2,791 53	
Contingencies.		
Stationery	62 7	
Sundries	23 2	
		30,798 36
In favour of the Department ...	—	8,902 86
Total ...	—	39,701 22

LOCAL BOARD AND BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Local Board of Badulla has not been able to do much in the way of improvements, the revenue of the Board being almost entirely expended on works of maintenance.

The lighting of the streets was partially carried out during the year, and it is hoped that the whole town will be fairly well lighted by the end of 1894.

A scheme for supplying the town with pure drinking water has at length been matured, and a contract for the construction of the necessary works has been entered into with Messrs. Walker & Greig, who have undertaken to complete them in nine months. Sufficient water will be secured for domestic purposes, but a further supply will have to be conveyed from one of the irrigation elas for flushing drains, and the Board has still a larger expenditure to face on this account.

The total revenue raised by the Board was Rs. 9,352·23, and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 7,760·53. I do not give details, as a separate report is furnished giving full particulars on these heads.

Both the townships of Haputalé and Bandárawela have been brought under the operation of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892, and an assessment has already been made with a view of levying a rate for local purposes of improvement.

The Board of Health proposes, in the first instance, to deal with the conservancy of water and drainage, and other sanitary measures will be adopted as funds permit.

If the first application of the Ordinance should prove successful, its provisions will be extended to other parts of the Province.

PLANTING INDUSTRIES.

Coffee.—The returns supplied to me by the Planters' Association indicate a slight increase in the acreage under coffee, but as a matter of fact the area under cultivation is diminishing, and may now be computed at 18,000 acres, which is slightly below the estimate for 1892. There was no serious manifestation of disease during the year, and both plantation and native coffee have been bearing well and giving large profits.

Liberian coffee is attracting more attention, and its cultivation is being extended in the Monaragala District and in other directions. It can be grown at lower elevations than the ordinary variety, and a great deal of the country at the base of the Monaragala range and along the banks of the Kumbukan-oya is believed to be suitable to its growth, and is now being surveyed for sale.

Tea.—The area under tea has increased enormously, and is now estimated to be 32,444 acres, with a yield approximately of 10,000,000 lb. of manufactured leaf.

When the remaining available land has been planted up the extent ultimately under cultivation will probably not fall short of fifty thousand acres, with a yield of close upon 20,000,000 lb. of leaf. This development will, however, be the work of some years.

Cacao is doing remarkably well in the Badulla District at an elevation of 2,500 ft., and there is little doubt that it can be extensively grown both in the hill districts and in the low-country, now that the conditions under which it should be cultivated are better understood. It is well established in the Monaragala District, and a small plantation has been started in Bintenna.

The prices realized for this product have been somewhat disappointing, but a large margin of profit is still left even though the market value has depreciated.

The total acreage under cultivation is 1,702, but only a small portion is yet in full bearing.

Cinchona is rapidly going out of cultivation, and in a few years there will be scarcely any left.

Fuel Trees.—I have not been able to secure reliable statistics in respect to the acreage planted with fuel trees, but the estates generally are now independent of the Government reserves, and the question of fuel, which at the outset of the tea enterprise gave rise to much discussion, no longer causes any anxiety.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

It has been decided to close the hospital at Laymastota and to build another at Haputalé on a larger scale and in a more convenient situation. This will serve the whole of the Haputalé, Koslanda, and Haldummulla districts, and bring every estate within easy reach of medical assistance.

The other planting districts are already well provided for by the large central hospital in Badulla and by the district hospital at Lunugala.

There are now in all seven hospitals and thirteen dispensaries in the Province, and the medical requirements of the people have been fully met.

In the low-country the field hospitals continue to do excellent work, and it is proposed to retain and convert them into permanent institutions.

The chief drawback to the successful medical administration of the Province is its inaccessibility, and the difficulty which officers experience in moving about on inspection duty, and in securing the removal of patients to hospital. Days are now spent in traversing distances which might be covered in hours; and until the lower divisions are opened up to wheel traffic the efforts of the Medical Department to deal systematically with outbreaks of disease must prove more or less abortive. Parangi, I regret to say, is still very prevalent, but I am endeavouring, through the headmen, to secure the prompt treatment of cases in the early stage, by enforcing the removal to hospital of patients suffering with primary symptoms. These cases can be permanently cured, whilst the more advanced cases, though successfully treated, are constantly recurring.

EDUCATION.

The Province has always been backward in the matter of education, but of late years considerable progress has been made. There are only five Government schools in the outlying districts, but in Badulla the youths of the town are well looked after, there being no less than five schools for boys within the Local Board limits. The Uva Collegiate school, under the auspices of the Church of England, has a fine building in the heart of the town, and provides an excellent English education for Burgher boys as well as for the children of the chiefs and the rich classes of natives who can afford to pay for the luxury of an English education.

The education of girls is undertaken principally by the Wesleyan Mission, which has a good school in Badulla presided over by an English lady. The Buddhist community have also lately built and opened a boys' school, where the pupils are educated on the Anglo-vernacular basis.

The Mohammedan school has not proved so successful as I should have wished.

From statistics I have received I gather that in Badulla about 500 children of both sexes attend school daily, there being, in addition to those already mentioned, two vernacular schools, one belonging to the Church of England and the other to the Wesleyan Mission.

A partially successful attempt has been made to open schools in the low-country by the Church of England and the Wesleyan Mission, there being already schools at Medagama, Bibilé, Nannapurawa, Dambagalla, and Buttala, whilst the Wesleyan Mission is about to open a school at Yalkumbura, an important centre, where a large attendance ought to be secured. It is difficult for the schools in the lower divisions of the Province to attain to any degree of efficiency, owing to the shifting population, as well as to the indifference of the people to the benefits of education. In the hill districts there are various schools scattered about with a more or less fluctuating attendance.

The Tamil Cooly Mission has a few schools on the estates, which are doing good work, notably those on Spring Valley, Glen Alpin, and Mahadowa estates, the managers of which take a thorough interest in the education of cooly children. The pansala schools fall far short of what they ought to be, and I fear that the introduction of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance has done much to stifle village education, the priests no longer having the entire disposition of the temple revenues.

The Reformatory at Haputalé, under Mr. Langdon's direction, has developed considerably, and technical instruction in various forms is being successfully imparted to a large number of juvenile criminals who are sent to this excellent institution to be educated and rescued from bad habits of life and vicious surroundings.

Badulla, May 12, 1894.

F. C. FISHER,
Government Agent.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1893.

I RE-ASSUMED charge of this Province on the 7th April, 1893, after an absence of nine months and eleven days, relieving Mr. A. M. Ashmore who had succeeded me.

2. I annex returns of revenue and expenditure in the prescribed forms.

3. Allowing for the loss of land revenue, consequent on the abolition of the grain tax, the revenue exceeds that of the preceding year by Rs. 672·51 in spite of a heavy fall in the toll rents consequent on the opening of the Haputalé railway and the consequent cessation of cart traffic on the Haldummulla-Ratnapura cart road.

The sum under the head "Licenses" includes a sum of Rs. 1,407 25 recovered as fees under Ordinance No. 5 of 1890.

There is a large increase under the head "Sale of Government Property," due to the operations of the Forest Department in the supply of sleepers to the railway, firewood, and timber generally to meet demands of private traders.

4. The expenditure statement calls for no comment.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

5. The food supply of the people of the Ratnapura District was sufficiently abundant throughout the year. In a district where so much high land is cultivated, and crops of amu, kurukkan, meneri, Indian corn, and tana supplement the produce of the gardens and fields, there is little fear of scarcity of food, provided the seasons are normal and the conditions of cultivation favourable. Low-country traders, Moors and Tamils, scattered throughout the district may be said to live entirely on imported rice, which is obtainable in nearly every village at prices varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per bushel.

In the Aṭakalan and Kolonná kóralés and a great part of the Meḍa kóralé the principal staple of food is kurakkan, procured from the henas in February each year, supplemented by Indian corn, pumpkins, and chillies, which are bartered at the bazaar or to tavalam traders at the spot for curry stuffs and dry fish.

In the Kukulu kóralé the price of rice is often very high, owing to the difficulties of transport, and the villagers depend much on amu and chena produce for their food supply.

In the second quarter of the past year the price of rice and of cocoanuts rose very considerably throughout the district, rice rising to Rs. 5 per bushel and cocoanuts to Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 per hundred, as much as 9 cents and 10 cents a nut being the retail price.

6. I annex a statement showing the average prices in each kóralé of the principal articles of food of the people of this district. It is in the last quarter of the year that imported rice is most generally in use among the villagers :—

Statement showing Average Prices of Principal Articles of Food in each Kóralé of the Sabaragamuwa District.

Kóralé.	Coast Rice. per Bushel.	Country Rice. per Bushel.	Kurakkan. per Bushel	Amu. per Bushel.	Cocoanuts. per 100.	Plantains. per Bunch	Jak. per Fruit.	Tana. per Bushel.	Muneta. per Bushel	Meneri. per Bushel.	Indian Corn. per Bushel.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kuruwiṭi	4 0	3 68	1 50	0 62½	4 0	0 44	0 8	—	—	0 56	—
Nawadun	4 0	3 68	1 12½	0 81	7 50	0 37	0 8	—	—	0 56	—
Aṭakalan	4 0	3 68	1 10	0 62½	4 0	0 25	—	1 0	4 0	0 75	1 50
Kolonná	4 50	4 0	1 25	—	6 0	0 25	0 3	1 0	3 94	—	1 50
Kaḍawatu	4 0	3 89	1 69	—	5 50	0 25	—	1 0	3 52½	—	1 50
Meḍa	4 0	3 89	1 69	—	5 50	0 25	—	1 0	3 52½	—	1 50
Kukulu	6 0	5 0	0 81	0 81	6 0	0 37	0 6	—	—	0 81	—
Average Price for the District ...	4 36	3 97	1 31	0 72	5 50	0 31	0 6	1 0	3 75	0 67	1 50

II.—PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

7. I recommend legislation to compel the owners and managers of plumbago pits (1) to take ordinary precautions for the safety of the limbs and lives of coolies employed by them; (2) to secure the registration of all coolies employed at such pits; (3) to provide proper quarters and medical comforts for them; (4) to prevent the use in the mines of boys under a certain age; and (5) to secure the regular inspection of such mines by competent Government inspectors.

8. Accidents are constantly occurring in plumbago pits, and it is notorious that many occur which are never reported and brought to light. The appliances used in the pits for lowering and raising coolies are of the most rude and casual nature—the lives of the coolies being dependent on the strength or weakness of coir rope attached to the buckets in which they are sent down the narrow shafts, which are insufficiently secured by timber supports. The use of dynamite is most carleess, and is entrusted to boys and inexperienced miners. No accommodation whatever is provided for the coolies, and if they get sick they are sent away and turned adrift to find their own way to the Government hospital.

9. Owing to a great extent to the entire absence of supervision by Government many of the coolies employed at these pits are persons who are wanted for crimes committed by them, and who are able to escape arrest while under the protection of the pit owner—no name or any name being given, no check roll being kept.

10. After an accident has occurred it is almost impossible to bring home the responsibility to the owner or manager, who can easily secure the disappearance of an important witness or prevent his giving evidence.

11. Under the Ordinance No. 5 of 1890 the Governor in Executive Council has the power to make rules for the regulation of gem pits and an appointment of an inspector, and to a certain extent these powers have been exercised; but very few gem pits are more than surface pits, and it is, I consider, of the greatest importance that Government should take powers for the regular inspection of plumbago pits and the protection of the coolies employed in them.

12. A small tax on each pit could well be borne by so rich an industry to meet the expense of the supervision I recommend, and I have no doubt the wealthy owners of the pits would gladly co-operate with Government in securing the object in view, which is so much to the interest of their own employés and so to their own.

13. I recommend, as I have in previous reports, the extension of the principle of the Central Irrigation Board to other native agricultural industries, and the apportionment from each year's revenue of a definite sum for expenditure in each Province in the encouragement and extension of cultivation by advancing loans to native cultivators at a low rate of interest. Advances would be given under the system for the purchase of cattle, purchase of seed, and improvement to land.

This system is known in India as the "Taccavi" system, and has been found to work well in many districts. I see no reason why it should not be equally useful and successful in the rural districts of Ceylon; recoveries are made without loss to Government, and the native cultivator is saved the ruinous interest charged to him by the bazaar usurer. I am confident that where there is personal interest and supervision in the advance-expenditure and recovery of sums under this system, a very great stimulus will be given to agriculture, and a steady increase in the area of cultivation secured. Especially would such advances be useful in assisting and promoting acquirement of land under large irrigation works, where the preliminary works of clearing and asweddumization and the purchase or hire of buffaloes are so expensive and beyond the means of the small cultivator, who is the very class of person to be secured to settle and take up land under such schemes.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS REQUIRED.

14. The works most required in this Province are:—

A.—*In the Ratnapura District.*

(1) Completion of the road from Mádampé to Hambantota. Undoubtedly the most important road that can be opened up to connect this and the Southern Province, to encourage and develop cultivation of Crown and private lands along its route, and to facilitate trade between the inhabitants of either Province. The road is now bridged as far as Wellawa, ten miles from Mádampé (from Wellawa to Liyangaha-ela the site of the anicut across the Walawe-ganga, where it meets the road from Hambantota already opened for wheeled traffic, is only a distance of 24 miles through almost dead level country, containing only two large streams to be bridged), the Timbulketiya-ganga, which is better known higher up as the Rakwáne-ganga, and the Hulanda-oya. One at least of these bridges should be granted in 1895 and the other in 1896.

(2) A road connecting with this road at Wellawa from Uggalkaltota, passing through the Bintenna of the Meda kóralé and Galpáya and Nalugas-ár in the Atakalan kóralé. A survey of the trace of this road was sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor after his visit to the Province in January, 1894.

(3) Extension of the cart road into Kukulu kóralé from the Pasdun kóralé. Two bridges were built in 1893 over the Maguru-ganga and the Pol-ela amuna in the Pasdun kóralé. The Atweltota-ela should now be bridged: the roadway itself offers little difficulty for construction on completion of this bridge

The price of commodities is excessively high to villagers of the Kukulu kóralé: rice was selling at Rs. 6 per bushel at one time last year; the fields are infertile and require liberal application of bone manure, but the price of it is almost prohibitive at present means of transport except to the very few well-to-do villagers.

The cart road proposed will be the salvation of the kóralé, and should be pressed forward every year till it reaches the magnificent villages of Kukulegama and Delgoda.

(4) Completion of road from 40th milepost on Colombo-Ratnapura road through Ellawala and Akurana to junction with road from Ratnapura to Nambápana at Kurugammodara or Kiriella.

This road is eight miles in length; it is a cart road in width throughout, but is not available for wheeled traffic in the absence of bridges over several large streams, which it is wholly beyond the funds of the District Road Committee to provide. The road would be most useful, and would open much land for cultivation.

(5) The opening of John Dent Young's trace between Ratnapura and Maskeliya into a cart road. This was brought forward by Mr. Ashmore, and a vote of Rs 2,000 was taken in Supply Bill for the necessary survey antecedent to preparation of estimates. I do not myself regard it as so important to the district as the roads (1), (2), (3) specified above. It would undoubtedly be very serviceable to the Forest Department, and when cultivation is further developed in Bambarabotuwa the necessity for an outlet by this route to Ratnapura will certainly be recognized.

Buildings.—(1) Workshops and office for the District Engineer at Ratnapura. These were included in the Estimates of 1894, together with a residence for him; but as the latter was struck out the former went also. I think this was unreasonable; there is, I admit, no necessity to provide the District Engineer with a new official residence, but as he now resides in Ratnapura it is necessary to give him an office and workshops in the Public Works Department yard. The house lately in occupation of the District Judge has been given over, in accordance with my recommendation, to the Provincial Engineer, and his residence being thus in immediate proximity to the Public Works Department Office and yard the occasion for the residence of the District Engineer near the workshops and store no longer exists. The offices at Pelmadulla are no longer required, and should be sold.

(2) Residence for Office Assistant at Ratnapura. This should be constructed upon site of the present road defaulters' work shed and jail.

The houses available for hire in Ratnapura are so few that the requirements of other Government servants and professional classes in the station can be hardly supplied.

There are, moreover, few sites above flood level in private lands available for construction of suitable residences, and I know that the clerks in the various Government offices here find great difficulty in procuring accommodation.*

(3) Dispensary at the Government hospital and accommodation for nurses. There is at present no separate dispensary at the Government Civil Hospital, and patients have to crowd the office and verandah.

(4) Latrines to police barracks, providing separate accommodation for males and females.

(5) Completion of wall round new cemetery at Ratnapura. A cemetery with walls only on two sides is rather an anomaly, and an untidy one as well.

(6) Dispensaries at (*a*) Kendangamuwa in Kuruwiti kóralé; (*b*) Ellegawa on the Kalugaṇga; (*c*) Weligepola in Meda kóralé; (*d*) Dippitigala in Nawadun kóralé.

(7) Resthouse at Kurugammódara on road between Ratnapura and Nambápana. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,400 was prepared for this work in 1891. The Provincial Road Committee is unable to undertake this work in view of the drain upon its resources for upkeep and improvement of existing resthouses, their staff, and equipment.

(8) Additions to police barracks, Kégalla. Accommodation for four constables is urgently required here. At present the constables have to hire accommodation in the bazaar, a quarter mile from the station—a most objectionable arrangement.

Bridges.—(1) In a district where the rainfall is so abundant, and rivers are so often and so dangerously swollen, the absence of safe bridges across streams and ravines is much felt, and frequently loss of life results. Under the government of Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G., two very useful iron pile bridges were erected on minor roads over the Karawita and Hangamuwa-gaṇgas—an immense boon to the inhabitants of the Kukulu and Nawadun kóralés.

I recommend that one bridge of similar type, 6 feet wide, be put up every year on village and minor roads until the most important and dangerous crossings have been attended to.

Those in the Kukulu kóralé should have the first attention, viz.:—

(1) Over the Pimbure-gaṇga on road from Kukulégama to Idangoda on the Kalugaṇga.
(2) Over the Koswatta-gaṇga at Delgoda on the road from Kalawana to Rakwána.
(3) Over the Eraporuwa-gaṇga on road from Bulutota to Kolonná kóralé.

(2) Cart bridge over the Hangamuwa-gaṇga at 4th mile on road from Ratnapura to Kukulu kóralé.

If this bridge—a wooden one will suffice—is constructed, the present District Road Committee minor road will become a very serviceable cart road to the confines of the Kukulu kóralé at Karawita, and will open up the fine villages of the Meda and Pallé pattu in the Nawadun kóralé.

(3) Bridge over the Mipa-ela, on old Rákwana road from Batudgedara or Koralewala ferry through Márapona to Déla.

Another bridge much required on District Road Committee minor road in vicinity of Ratnapura to open a very fertile region to cart traffic, and consequent development of trade and cultivation.

I have not included under this head the bridges over the Timbulketiya-gaṇga and Hulandaoya on the road from Mádampé to Hambantota, which I consider of paramount necessity, as I have already mentioned them above in connection with roads.

Miscellaneous.

Wells.—(1) Good work is annually done under this vote, and the grant of Rs. 1,500 should be renewed in 1895.

Grant-in-aid of Village Committee Works.—(2) I appeal for a grant of Rs. 2,500 for construction of permanent culverts on the village committee roads, which have been so well opened up throughout this district by the different Raṭémahatmayás and headmen.

IV.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF DISTRICT.

Railway Extension.

15. For the improvement of this Province and district the most important plan is undoubtedly the railway projected from Véyangoda to Avisáwélla or Dehiowita, and thence *viâ* Kendangamuwa and Kuruwiti to Ratnapura and Pelmadulla, to be extended hereafter to Mádampé and round the Rakwána hills into the Mátara District.

The history of the agitation for this line as far as Ratnapura belongs more properly to 1894, and will be recorded in the report for that year; but the need of better communication with the sea-board and Colombo has long been felt by all engaged in commerce and cultivation in Sabaragamuwa, and the absence of such facilities is the greatest and only drawback to the development of the rich resources of this district, where the soil and climate are alike favourable to the conditions of tropical agriculture It cannot be expected that capitalists will devote their attention and capital to a district in which the means of transport are still insufficient and inadequate to meet the requirements of modern trade.

Roads.

16. Next in importance to railway extension for the improvement of this district is the extension of cart roads. The only roads ever made by Government in Sabaragamuwa were made entirely in the interests of the planting communities in Haputalé and Rakwána, and, though benefiting to a slight extent the particular villages through which they passed, these roads have not been as useful to the inhabitants as they might have been had they been connected by branch roads opening to trade the more distant and fertile centres of the district. The road, for instance, from Madampé to Hambantota is of vital importance to the development of the Attakalan and Kolanná kóralés, and will greatly stimulate the salt and dry fish trade between the sea-coast and this district and Uva, and its construction should be annually pressed forward till it has been completed.

In the Kuruwiti, Nawadun, and Kukulu kóralés cart roads are urgently needed to facilitate transport of such bulky produce as arecanuts, and such weighty produce as plumbago, to the existing trunk road and river. Unfortunately the funds at the disposal of the District Road Committee are insufficient to do more than keep open the existing minor roads, which are all bridle roads, and provide the necessary bridges thereon.

Forest Settlement Work.

17. The steady prosecution of work by the Forest Settlement Officer in this district has been of great advantage to Government and to the villagers - to the former in reserving and protecting from future encroachment large areas of forest and disputed chena land, and to the latter in effecting a final settlement of claims long disputed, and allotting to them a definite area for chena cultivation, in which they are entirely their own masters One village still remains to be dealt with to complete the settlement of the forests on the south-west slopes of the Peak range, viz, Eratne, but of this, although the survey was commenced in 1891, I have not yet received a single plan.

18. From the Horton Plains through Meddegama, Morahela, and Bambarabotuwa, the control of the forests is now completely in the hands of Government and of the Forest Department, under settlement by the Forest Settlement Officer and the provisions of the Morahela lease.

Gilimalé is now under settlement, and there remains only Eratne to connect the claim with the Kelani Valley reserve. We have thus secured within the last four years legal and effectual control and management of 21,460 acres of forest, recovered the title to 4,230 acres of chena, and what is of still greater importance, prevented the alienation and denudation of forest lands lying along the south-west face of this important central ridge of the hill system of the Island.

19. In Mádampé in the Atakalan kóralé and in Kamburugamuwa in the Kolonná kóralé, both large gabadagam, although the extent of forests reserved was not so extensive, the settlement of the long-standing chena claims has been of great value.

20. It is of great importance to the promotion of the best interests of both Government and the villagers to press on the work of the forest settlement in this and Kégalla Districts. Experience has shown that the chena settlements of earlier days—although well adapted for the time at which they were prepared—will not stand the scrutiny of the Law Courts, and it is therefore of importance, in taking action for the protection and reservation of forests, to be guided closely by the provision of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1885, so as to prevent any attempt in future to evade the condition of such settlement.

In Kandyan districts the Ordinance is the only legal machinery for protecting forests, &c., and the work should be carried on *de die in diem* until all forests that are deserving of protection have been brought under the Proclamation of the Forest Settlement Officer.

Education.

21. Schools continue to increase, I am glad to say, in this district. There were on the 31st December 38, as against 30 in 1892.

Special efforts have been made during the year at Balangoda in Meda kóralé, at Godakawela in Atakalan kóralé, and at Kolanná in the Kolanná kóralé, to make the Agricultural Instructor advantageous to the boys attending these schools, and useful to the villages in the neighbourhood, by introducing to their sight and knowledge new foods and fruits for cultivation, and better methods of cultivation of existing foods. I subjoin copies of the instructions given by Mr. Ashmore and myself to secure these objects :—

He must direct his attention to the growing of vegetables. Onions (he has), cabbages, lettuces, beans, radishes, knohl-kohl, &c., in large beds, as large as his present onion bed. He is not to trouble himself at present with any other cultivation.

He is to select twelve big boys in the school and give each a small plot to work on his own account. One little boy is to be attached to each big boy. Each such plot is to be grown with one kind of vegetable, and the boy who grows it is to have the proceeds.

He must report in his diary the doing of this, and the size of the plots marked out for each vegetable (for his own cultivation), and of each plot marked out for the twelve big boys.

The Ratémahátmayá will be instructed to have fenced in by the Gansabháwa an area of about two acres behind the school.

Additional instructions to Agricultural Instructors at Balangoda, Godakawela, and Kolonná :—

1. All the garden plots available for cultivation by school boys in each garden under Mr. Ashmore's instructions of 5th August, 1892, are to be numbered consecutively 1 to—.
2. A large peg bearing this number painted on it is to be placed at the head of each plot.
3. The numbers are to be entered in a book kept for the purpose.
4. The monitor is to have No. 1, which should be larger than any of the other plots.
5. The other plots are then to be allotted to the school boys, the senior boy in the highest standard having first choice, and so on down the school till all the plots are exhausted.
6. The name of the boy will then be entered in the book against the number of the plot.
7. The name of the boy will also be written on a board on peg to be kept in the garden close to the number peg.
8. No boy will be allowed to change his plot or cultivate another boy's.
9. In the book to be kept by the Agricultural Instructor will be entered the following particulars —
   (1) Date on which the plot was given.
   (2) Vegetables, &c., cultivated.
   (3) Yield of same.
   (4) Use of them.
10. Each boy will have entire profit of all vegetables so grown in his plot.
11. The book is to be carefully kept and entered by the Agricultural Instructor, and submitted, whenever required, to the Government Agent or to the Ratémahatmayá of the kóralé.
12. After the boys large enough to work gardens have been suited, the remaining plots, if any, may be allotted to boys for cultivation in common—*i.e.* 2 or 3 or 4 together—a record similar to above in each case being kept.

The Agricultural Instructor will keep another book to record the cultivation of his own portion of the garden, and will similarly divide that off into regularly numbered allotments, which will also be shown in the garden by pegs. In his book he will enter fully the following details against each numbered plot :—

(1) Seed sown, and date.
(2) Yield.
(3) Disposal of same ; if sold, amount realized.
(4) Number of days' labour of cooly.

He will also enter in his diary the daily work and occupation of the cooly. The Agricultural Instructor will be especially careful to enter in his own book a statement of all seeds, &c., received by him, whether from the Director of Public Instruction or Kachchéri, and how used by him.

In his diary the Agricultural Instructor will record at the end the number of each division in his own garden and the nature of crop in each, and its condition.

The results have certainly been encouraging ; the boys have taken great interest in their garden plots, and their parents, although at first indifferent, are now also interested in the boy's work, profiting as to their curries by the vegetables from the gardens, and as to their own gardens by the example of the work of the Agricultural Instructor. The necessary seeds are furnished partly from the School of Agriculture and partly from village committee funds.

22. With the assistance and co-operation of Elláwala Ratémahatmayá I propose in 1894 to open a similar school between Pelmadulla and Ratnapura, and to attach to this school a village pasture ground with a view to the improvement of the country cattle. Special rules for the management of cattle are to be introduced, and it is proposed to purchase a good bull from the Government Dairy Farm in Colombo.

Cattle are rápidly deteriorating in size, and as the villagers seldom milk the cows it is difficult to see wherein lies the advantage of cattle as at present managed to the owner, whereas they are a constant source of damage through trespass on fields and gardens.

The buffaloes of Sabaragamuwa still maintain their reputation, and are largely sought for by residents in the low-country for purchase or hire for ploughing.

V.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

23. There was, I am glad to say, no serious outbreak of fever or other epidemic in this district in 1893 such as no seriously affected the Kégalla District.

The following statement shows the means within the reach of the villagers of Sabaragamuwa for obtaining treatment, whether at hospital or dispensary, and the number of those who availed themselves of them :—

Statement showing the Number of Villagers treated during the year 1893.

Kóralé.	Hospital at	Dispensary at	No. of Villagers treated at Hospital.	No. of Villagers treated at Dispensar.	No. of Villagers treated by the Itinerating Dispensers.	Total for each Kóralé.
Kuruwiṭi ...	Ratnapura ...	Ratnapura ...	727	5,722	—	6,878
Do. ...	—	Avisáwélla ...	—	429		
Nawadun ...	Ratnapura ...	Pelmadulla and Hunuwala ...	—	2,231	—	2,231
Aṭakalan ...	Rakwána ...	Rakwána ...	74	684	—	758
Do. ...	Godakawela (Field Paraṇgi Hospital) ...	Godakawela ...	302	2,996	—	3,298
Kolonná ...	Kolonná (Field Paraṇgi Hospital ...	Kolonná ...	179	1,409	—	1,588
Meḍa and Kaḍawatu	Balangoda ...	Balangoda ...	233	7,208	2,597	11,373
Do. ...	—	Mahawalatenna ...	—	1,335		
Kukulu ...	Ratnapura ...	Kalawana ...	—	1,984	—	1,984
		Total ...	1,515	23,998	2,597	28,110

24. A dispensary is required half-way between Ratnapura and Avisáwélla, and at Ellagáwá, half-way between Ratnapura and Nambapána, which would serve alike the Méda pattu of Kuruwiti kóralé and the Pallé pattu of Kukulu kóralé. It will be noticed that I have not included in this statement the Tamil coolies relieved by the Estates Medical Branch.

25. I annex statement illustrating rate of increase and decrease of population in each kóralé as compared with the Census of 1891 and figures of 1892:—

Statement showing the Rate of Increase or Decrease of Population in each Kóralé as compared with 1892 and Census of 1891.

Kóralé.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Population of 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per Mille.	Population of 1892.	Population of 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per Mille.
Kuruwiţi Kóralé ...	26,033	26,099	66	—	2·53	26,189	26,099	—	90	3·43
Nawadun Kóralé ...	23,719	23,698	—	21	0·88	23,830	23,698	—	132	4·53
Kukulu Kóralé ...	6,796	6,827	31	—	4·56	6,821	6,827	6	—	0·87
Atakalan Kóralé ...	17,897	17,453	—	444	24·80	17,602	17,453	—	148	4·40
Kolonná Kóralé ...	11,196	10,942	—	254	22·68	10,897	10,942	45	—	4·13
Méda Kóralé ...	12,172	11,956	—	216	17·74	11,906	11,956	50	—	4·11
Kadawatu Kóralé ...	10,186	10,346	160	—	15·70	10,244	10,346	102	—	9·95
Total ...	107,999	107,321	—	678	6·27	107,489	107,321	—	168	1·56

The decrease in Atakalan kóralé is due to the cessation of the plumbago industry and consequent withdrawal of large number of coolies, and that in Kolonná kóralé to the completion of the larger irrigation works and withdrawal of the hired labour force.

26. A return of births and deaths and marriages under the Kandyan Ordinance is also given on page J 7.

27. The Board of Health for the Province, as constituted under the Ordinance No. 18 of 1892, commenced work during the year. It was decided to introduce the Ordinance into the towns of Balangoda, Rakwána, Dehiowita, Yatiyantota, and Kégalla, and a rate of 4 per cent. was subsequently by Proclamation fixed for recovery in the towns of Balangoda and Rakwána in 1894.

By-laws for regulation of bathing-places, slaughter-houses, burial grounds, and general conservancy were also considered and adopted.

28. Much work in these small towns can be done under this useful Ordinance, but it is a new and not altogether welcome idea to the occupants to pay for the sanitation of their bazaar and local improvements, which they consider the sole function of Government and the police, assisted by occasional fines in the court.

VI.—CRIME.

29. All the Ratémahatmayás concur in reporting a decrease of general crime in the district during the past year, and that is in accordance with my own observation. Cattle stealing has certainly much diminished—a result attributable to the frequent circuits of the Itinerating Magistrate; but it still lingers on the confines of the Giruwa pattu and Kolonná kóralé, where it is difficult to reach the offenders. Cattle killing is more in vogue now for the sake of the resultant feast, and the advantages that a speedy slaughter offers towards getting rid of the animal.

30. As regards homicidal crime, the past year shows a sad record. In the Ratnapura District 13 charges of murder were investigated during the year: 9 by the Sitting Magistrate and 4 by the Itinerating Magistrate. Of these, 9 were finally committed before the Supreme Court: in 4 of these cases the extreme sentence of the law was passed, in 3 the accused were acquitted, and in 1 a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment was imposed. In 1 the accused died in jail before trial.

31. Out of the 17 cases committed for trial before the District Court during the year convictions were secured in 13. Five of these cases were for causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons, two for causing grievous hurt.

32. In the Police Court of the Sitting Magistrate 1,855 persons were charged during the year, of whom 1,308 were charged with offences under the Penal Code and 529 with offences against the Revenue and other Ordinances; 29 persons were committed for trial before the higher courts, and 325 were convicted.

33. In the Court of the Itinerating Magistrate 921 persons were charged: 631 with offences under the Penal Code and 290 with offences under the Ordinances. Of these, 9 were committed for trial before the higher court and 269 were convicted.

34. These figures appear to show how very considerable a proportion of the cases are instituted upon frivolous or malicious grounds.

35. The principal feature in the administration of crime during the last year has been the working of the Rural police in combination with the Imperial police for the detection and prosecution of crime. The system in force in this Province has worked very well; there has been no complaint against the officers appointed as "coroners," who have discharged their duties efficiently and intelligently. Every "coroner"—I do not like the title myself—is required to keep a diary showing what places he has visited in his kóralé, what offences he has investigated, and what cases he has been prosecuting before the court; and this is carefully perused and checked by the Government Agent. The system has this great advantage: that there is an officer of position and

Return of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Ratnapura District during the year 1893.

Kóralé.	British.		European Descendants and Eurasians.		Sinhalese.		Ceylon-born Tamils.		Ceylon-born Moors.		Ceylon-born Malays.		Veddahs.		Cooly Immigrants.		Aliens and Others.		Total.		Rate per Mille.	Marriages.		Number dissolved.
																						Generl.	K'dyn.	
Births.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M			
Kuruwiṭi	—	—	1	2	476	396	2	4	6	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	488	408	33·30	17	188	15
Nawadun	—	—	—	—	348	363	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	355	367	30·44	7	95	7
Kukulu	—	—	—	—	136	103	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	2	4	—	—	138	107	36·19	1	32	2
Atakalan	—	—	—	—	260	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	20	—	—	279	259	30·06	4	64	7
Kolonná	—	—	—	—	150	122	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	35	28	—	—	185	150	29·92	—	53	2
Meda	—	—	—	—	278	242	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	—	292	256	45·86	3	49	5
Kaḷawatu	—	1	—	—	206	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	28	—	—	224	203	41·92	2	73	10
	—	1	1	2	1,854	1,639	2	5	12	5	—	—	—	—	92	97	—	1	1,961	1,750	—	34	554	48
Deaths.																								
Kuruwiṭi	—	—	—	1	477	445	4	2	8	6	1	1	—	—	22	18	—	1	512	474	36·65	—	—	—
Nawadun	—	—	—	—	428	400	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	13	—	—	437	417	36·00	—	—	—
Kukulu	—	—	—	—	112	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	119	120	35·31	—	—	—
Atakalan	—	—	—	—	283	272	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	81	46	—	—	367	320	38·96	—	—	—
Kolonná	—	—	—	—	142	123	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	—	—	151	139	26·79	—	—	—
Meda	—	—	—	—	217	214	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	31	27	—	—	253	245	40·91	—	—	—
Kaḷawatu	—	—	—	—	155	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	21	—	—	178	147	30·90	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	1,814	1,695	6	5	16	12	1	2	—	—	180	146	—	1	2,017	1,862	—	—	—	—

education in each kóralé responsible for the discovery of crime, and who can be on the spot at once upon the commission of any serious offence and take the necessary action. The Imperial police are confined to the particular towns and limits within which they have power under the Ordinance, and are only used in cases of emergency, and where the "coroner" may, in the opinion of the Government Agent, require the assistance of the inspector or constables in conducting inquiry, keeping the peace, or effecting an arrest.

36 I believe the Magistrates of the Province have found the "coroners" of assistance to them in the detection of crime and the prosecution of offenders.

VII.—CATTLE.

37. There was no disease among cattle during the year worthy of record.

VIII.—EXTENT OF CULTIVATION.

38. It is difficult to give an accurate record of the new areas of cultivation opened during the year.

39. I annex a statement of land sold and otherwise disposed of at the kachchéri during 1893 :—

Number of Grants under 100 Acres.

Nature of the Grant.	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Average Price per Acre. Rs. c.
Purchase ...	22	127 1 24	23 0
Uggalkaltota lands		192 1 30	23 0
Half value ...	—	—	—
Certificate ...	3	7 2 9	2 0
		327 1 23	48 0

N.B.—No grants were made of lots above 100 acres.

40. In all the villages cultivation extends annually by the extension of garden land and reclamation of deniya and swampy land, but in the absence of surveys it is not possible to quote any exact acreage.

41. New areas for tea, cacao, and Liberian coffee cultivation have been opened in Morahela by Messrs. Leaf and H. Worship under lease from Mahawalatenna Ratemahatmayá, and it is understood that Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. have made extensive purchases in Bambarabotuwa for the extension of tea cultivation on the old Hopewell and Meddekanda properties.

42. The extension of paddy cultivation in the Kolonná kóralé at Panamure and under the Tunkame tanks continues, and at Uggalkaltota an extent of 457 acres was sold on the 14th October, 1892, by Mr. Ashmore for paddy cultivation under the new irrigation channel, and a further extent of 192 acres was sold by me at Balangoda on the 16th December, so that the whole extent available for cultivation under the present length of channel has been promptly taken up.

43. I should have no difficulty in disposing of further areas for cultivation if I could get the necessary surveys made, but the delay in securing attention to applications for surveys is so great that it amounts to a virtual denial of land to the native applicants. It is high time that an officer should be stationed in this district, with his chief office at Ratnapura, for attention to the numerous applications received, and for supervision of the surveyors—few and far between "like angels' visits"—in this district. The Chief Surveyor of this Province, who is also Chief Surveyor of the Western Province, and also Acting Surveyor-General of the Island, cannot possibly deal with the requirements of this Province; he is scarcely ever able to visit it, and should be relieved of its charge at an early date.

IX.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' WORK.

44. In the daily round of work throughout the year much good work has been done in the different kóralés under the Village Communities Ordinance.

45. I annex statements illustrative of the working of the Ordinance in the Ratnapura District, and of the revenue and expenditure in each kóralé during the year :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on account of Gansabhawas in the Ratnapura District for the year 1893.

Name of Village Tribunals and Committees.	Balance on the 31st December, 1892. Rs. c.	Receipts during 1893. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Payments during 1893. Rs. c.	Balance on the 31st December, 1893. Rs. c.
Kuruwiti Kóralé Village Tribunal ...	107 1	315 74	422 75	392 27	30 48
Do. Village Committee ...	34 92	173 90	208 82	67 84	140 98
Nawadun Kóralé Village Committee .	92 10	180 25	272 35	63 27	209 8
Atakalan Kóralé Village Committee ...	101 69	364 0	465 69	29 57	436 12
Kadawatu Kóralé Village Committee	69 37	198 80	268 17	47 90	220 27
Meda Kóralé Village Committee ...	31 32	513 97	545 29	245 11	300 18
Kolonná Kóralé Village Committee ...	873 84	806 22	1,680 6	53 6	1,627 0
Kukulu Kóralé Village Committee ...	147 10	203 50	350 60	63 74	286 86
Total ..	1,457 35	2,756 38	4,213 73	962 76	3,250 97

Statement showing the Working of the Village Communities Ordinance in each Kóralé of Ratnapura District during the year 1893.

Division.	Total Number on the Roll.	Total Number worked.	Number of Men who worked upon: Village Committee Roads.	Schools.	Ambalams.	Edandas.	Village Tribunal Buildings.	Pasture Lands.	Other Work.	Number of Miles worked upon.	Number paid.	Amount paid. Rs.	c.	Number exempted.	Number Dead.	Number left the District, &c.	Number paid to other Divisions.	Number Sick.	Total.	Number of Cases heard.	Number acquitted.	Number imprisoned.	Number fined.	Total.	Amount of Fines. Rs.	c.	Number still liable to be dealt with.	Schools: Number of Schools.	Average Number on the School List.	Average Monthly Attendance.	Number of New Schools opened during the year 1893.
Kuruwiṭi Kóralé ...	5391	4053	3107	418	143	242	143	—	—	53¼	99	99	0	154	75	436	—	73	738	103	31	—	49	80	78	75	421	7	647·27	380·76	—
Nawadun Kóralé ...	5182	3719	3231	210	25	—	—	253	—	36	86	86	0	211	73	327	—	61	672	25	51	4	56	111	119	75	594	6	363·23	228·70	1
Atakalan Kóralé ...	3823	2874	2613	261	—	—	—	—	—	55½	433	433	0	102	67	—	—	—	169	6	1	1	18	20	88	5	327	8	447·37	298 99	3
Męda Kóralé ...	2706	1686	1419	195	—	—	—	—	72	89	386	463	20	80	27	138	2	53	300	25	87	28	—	115	72	25	219	6	442·14	227·00	3
Kadawatu Kóralé ...	1933	1569	1519	50	—	—	—	—	—	82	168	201	60	64	20	80	8	19	191	8	10	—	—	10	6	0	—	3	286·22	179·32	—
Kolauná Kóralé ..	2111	1186	891	30	3	—	—	224	38	54½	619	619	0	50	29	90	—	4	173	19	8	10	30	48	151	22	85	5	188·12	114·77	—
Kukulu Kóralé ...	1356	1107	1063	32	12	—	—	—	—	29	67	67	0	30	16	23	1	—	70	45	50	6	31	87	178	15	25	3	67·11	28·37	1
Total ...	22502	16194	13843	1196	183	242	143	477	110	399¼	1858	1968	80	691	307	1094	11	210	2313	231	238	49	184	471	694	17	1671	38	2441·46	1457·91	8

46. No villager is asked to contribute more than four days' labour to any work throughout the year, and this labour can be commuted upon a payment of one rupee. The burden is thus not a very onerous one, but the labour thus exacted is found sufficient to keep in good condition existing village paths, to open fresh paths, and to build and maintain the village schools, ambalams, and édandas.

In the Kolonná kóralé the work is best done; the Kukulu kóralé ranks next best; and in the Meda and Kadawatu kóralés Mahawalatenna Ratémahatmayá gives much personal attention to the administration of the Ordinance.

So much has been done by the villagers themselves under this Ordinance that it is intended to apply to Government for a grant in aid of village committee works in 1894 for construction of permanent culverts and other work beyond the ability of the village labourer.

WELLS.

47. Wells at the following places were sunk during 1893 by the Public Works Department :—

(1) Mahawalatenna in Meda kóralé.
(2) Diyainna do.
(3) Rájawaka do.
(4) Bambaragastenna in Atakalan kóralé.
(5) Warayáya do.

from the vote allowed by Government.

48. The following rainfall returns from registers kept at Ratnapura, Agar's Land, and Maduwanwala in the Kolonná kóralé during the year are of interest :—

	Ratnapura.	Agar's Land.	Maduwanwala.
January	11·28	8·48	8·55
February	1·88	6 80	5·00
March	9·90	17·73	11·65
April	8·59	14·94	6·77
May	25·56	14·43	2·97
June	31·12	20·14	4·72
July	12·91	15·65	0·44
August	6 37	9·33	0·42
September	5·27	6·21	1 14
October	11·88	15·58	5·17
November	19·26	23·96	20·85
December	13·01	12·13	5·18
Total	157·03	165·38	72·86

GEMMING ORDINANCE.

49. The Ratémahatmayá of Nawadun kóralé reports that there has been greater activity in the gemming industry in 1893 than in any previous year for some time—proof that the requirements of the Gemming Ordinance, No. 5 of 1890, have not interfered as was predicted with that so-called "industry." 141 licenses and 321 permits for coolies were taken out during the year, as against 128 and 243 in 1892 and 61 and 123 in 1891; the total amount of fees realized being Rs. 1,296, as against Rs. 1,132·50 in 1892 and Rs. 771 in 1891.

50. I have submitted a report to Government on the working of the Ordinance in a separate communication, and I need not add any further remarks here. The Ordinance has not been oppressive, its requirements are now recognized and obeyed, and, with the exception of one or two disappointed agitators, the feeling of landowners in the district is now very much in favour of the retention of the Ordinance.

BUDDHIST TEMPORALITIES ORDINANCE.

51. The working of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance during the year has been rather hampered by changes in the personnel of the different Committees and the difficulty in securing a quorum of members at the District and Provincial Committees, but accounts have been rendered and submitted to audit of the District Court by the trustees of the Maha Saman Déwalé and Adam's Peak temple revenues, and proceedings have been taken in the District Court to recover control of the Dumbara village for the Kirielle Viháré; while action was taken by the Provincial Committee to secure the dismissal of the Basnayaka Nilamé of the Alutnuwara Déwalé, who had been abusing his trust. The difficulty is to find persons of position who will accept the trust subject to control and without adequate remuneration, for which at present no funds are available.

52. Mr. Davidson's remarks on the decay of the Buddhist religion and system of education of the priests, and the remedy he suggests for their improvement and restoration, are of great interest: it is high time that a reformer should be found either from within or without the Buddhist body to reform so grave an abuse as now exists in the malversation of temple funds, and as the Government has largely contributed to the immunity which such malversants have enjoyed, I think the request reasonable, that the inquiry into the temple revenues should be conducted by a Government servant and a revision of the rates assessed by the Temple Land Commissioner effected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] room, clerk's room, and chambers were built on to the District Court of Ratnapura during the year, and form a handsome and very commodious addition to that building. The old record room is now given over to the kachchéri, and the room occupied by the Court clerks has been given to the Assistant Conservator of Forests for his office. The kachchéri record room will be added to the office of the Registrar of Lands.

I think the different Government offices in the Fort are now well arranged and convenient, and that no further structural changes are necessary.

54. The new residence for the District Judge was almost completed at the end of the year, and is a very handsome building; the site on which it has been built is the highest land in the station, and affords a magnificent view of the Peak range and distant hills of Sabaragamuwa as well as of the immediate surroundings of the station.

The Government is indebted to the Baptist Mission for giving back to them from the extent originally sold to the Mission the land upon which the house is built, and for permission to construct the road through the Mission premises which gives access to it.

55. A new ward was added to the civil hospital at Balangoda. It will be necessary to replace the temporary paraṇgi ward, built at the expense of Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G., by a permanent building, and a dispensary is much needed.

56. A vote has been taken for construction of a new hospital with doctor's residence, dispensary, &c., at Rakwána, in place of the miserable kennel now used at Barra. A new site for the hospital has been chosen, with the approval of the planters, on land behind the Police Court and station, with good water supply from the Rakwána-oya and above the bazaar.

57. I append the report of Mr. W. E. Davidson, Acting Assistant Agent, on the District of Kégalla.

Ratnapura, May 4, 1894.

HERBERT WACE,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1893.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue, as compared with that of 1892, shows a decrease of Rs. 81,449·65. The figures for the last four years are :—

		Rs. c.			Rs. c.
1890	...	157,176 0	1892	...	243,010 7
1891	...	165,031 99	1893	...	161,560 42

2. The marked decrease, as compared with the abnormal returns of 1892, is due (1) to the abolition of the grain tax, whereby a sum of Rs. 42,808·54 was lost to the Crown ; and (2) to the absence of any large sale of Crown lands. The item "Crown Lands sold" stands at Rs. 18,100·93 and "Reimbursements of Survey Fees" at Rs. 1,688, whereas the figures under those heads for 1892 realized Rs. 66,698·28. The falling off under these heads therefore is as high as Rs. 46,909·35. The figures, however, for 1892 were exceptional, owing to the result of a large land sale held on the 25th May, 1892, when 2,560 acres of land were sold to meet the demand for land for the development of the tea industry in the Kelani Valley. It is improbable that any further large extent of land will be alienated by the Crown in that neighbourhood.

3. The other items remain fairly normal, the largest increase appearing under the head "Reimbursements on account of Medical Aid Dues," which has risen from Rs. 5,985·08 to Rs. 9,412·89. The cause of this increase was the exceptionally unhealthy season.

4. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 38,579·11, or 23 per cent. of the revenue. The average expenditure for the last ten years has been Rs. 41,236·79.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

5. During the early months of the year there was scarcity of food in almost all the outlying villages in the Four Kóralés, due to the shortness of all the crops in 1892 and in the maha harvest of 1893. The want of wholesome food raised in the district was aggravated by the high price ruling for imported rice. Special distress being noticeable in the Walgam pattuwa of Kinigoda kóralé, the District Road Committee seized the opportunity to improve the roads in that quarter, and arranged to pay a daily wage to any person who was willing to attend to earn it. Their efforts, however, failed to attract most of those who were suffering from malarial fever, of which a very severe outbreak occurred in the early part of the year. The mortality occasioned among the ill-fed villagers who were stricken by fever was most distressing. Further details concerning the public health will be found under section VI.

6. The paddy crops for the year, of which the yala crop, reaped in August, was a good average one, yielded about 225,000 bushels of rice. The chena crops were fairly good. Fuller particulars regarding land under cultivation and the yield of the various products will appear under section IX.

7. The Sinhalese population of the district is about 130,000; so the yield of locally-grown rice represents about 1¾ bushel for each person. The very large extent of garden land furnishes means whereby the population was able to import a sufficient food supply. I have calculated that 165,000 bushels of imported rice are consumed by the Sinhalese population.

8. The Tamil cooly population, which now stands at 25,000, is fed exclusively on imported rice.

9. A table showing the range of prices during the year for ordinary articles of diet is annexed :—

Rice, home-grown	...	...	...	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per bushel
Rice, imported	...	...	...	Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 5 per bushel
Salt	...	.	...	10 cents a measure
Bread	...	...	...	25 cents a pound
Kurakkan	...	...	...	Re. 1 per bushel
Mung	...	...	...	Rs. 3 per bushel
Amu	...	...	...	75 cents per bushel
Cassava	...	...	...	2 cents a pound
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	Rs. 40 a thousand
Plantains	...	...	...	Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per 1,000 bunches
Breadfruits	...	...	...	2 cents each
Jakfruit	...	...	...	2 cents to 6 cents each

III.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

10. A revised edition of the Statute Book, omitting all the enactments which have been repealed, and with a complete index, is much needed.

11. There are three most pressing social questions in this district. The first is the question whether it were wise to place a limitation on the alienation of high lands by the landlords and the peasantry. I invite attention to the expression of my views on this point in the 6th paragraph of my Administration Report of 1892. I believe, however, that the present reckless acquisition of village land for tea cultivation will make its own cure speedily ; for in some instances I believe

that European purchasers have, under misrepresentation, purchased lands on insecure titles from the villagers. The vexation and expense caused to these purchasers in having to defend their title or to buy off claims will serve as a deterrent to others who may wish to acquire land at a trifling cost on a risky title.

12. The second issue which calls for the consideration of the Government is the re-adjustment of the rates of rent levied under the provisions of the Service Tenures Ordinance, No. 4 of 1870. I have studied the inequalities of the assessment made by the Commissioners regarding the money value of the services under which the peasantry hold their lands in nindagam, and I find that in the majority of instances landlords in this district rarely exercise their rights to the full. They usually take what the villagers are prepared to give, which is a mere fraction of the rate at which the Commissioners have assessed the services. It has been pointed out to me by Mr. W. H. Moor, when Acting District Judge at Kégalla, that the remedy against the merciless extortion of excessive rents in money lies in the hands of the Judges; for in no instances in this district have the landlords and tenants formally commuted the services for a money payment under the provisions of chapter III. of the Ordinance. It becomes then incumbent on the landlord, when suing for the services or their monetary equivalent, to prove in court in each instance the damage suffered by him through failure on the part of the tenant to render his feudal service. The wise discretion shown by most landlords tends to postpone the day when the Government need again interfere in settling the rents in proprietary villages. But it must be borne in mind that the voluntary surrender by the Government of the rent in Crown villages—*i.e.*, the paddy tax—has tended to unsettle the minds of tenants in proprietary villages and to make them discontented that they should remain tenants in fee while their luckier neighbours have been presented with their fields rent free for ever.

13. The third question, which is the most difficult and delicate to handle, is the consideration whether it is possible to arrest the progress of irreligion and the decay of the Buddhistic system of education in the villages.

13*a*. The one matter which gives me most concern, as an officer employed in the administration of a Kandyan district, is this decay of the historical religion of the Kandyans. There are very few earnest Buddhists; there are still fewer who make any pretence at observing the rules of life ordained for followers of Buddhism. There are still superstitious demon-worshippers among the villagers; there are still picturesque touches of the folklore of Buddhism and its legends; but there are no teachers. At the enthusiasm of a qualified and earnest teacher the religious life of the villagers would kindle anew; and the apathy and irreligion of the husbandman would pass away at least in part. The decay of Buddhism is due to the want of teachers. The priests are the professed teachers; but the system of their bringing up is so faulty that they are almost necessarily ignorant; they know as a rule nothing. I have not met a village priest yet who has been able to explain the meaning of the term "déwadhamma" (for instance), and who could also tell how much "five times five" is. The priests, being ignorant, lose the respect of the school-educated Kandyan lads, and as Government education spreads the priests will be left still further behind.

Secondly, the priests do not observe the precepts of their religion. The bulk trade in lands, organize litigation, and openly lead immoral lives. They thus incur the contempt of their fellow-villagers. For instance, I have seen common villagers sneer at their priest to his face; again, a Kandyan chief openly told me that there were only two priests in Four Kóralés for whom he had a sincere respect, and to whom he would do reverence: again, there is not a pansala school in Four and Three Kóralés where there is an average attendance of eight boys daily. Thus the priest, instead of being the teacher as he should be, has neither the knowledge to teach nor the moral training which would enable him by principle so to regulate his conduct of life as to extort respect for his "office" as teacher.

13*b*. I have explained the effect of ignorance in the teachers and its evil results to the religion of the villagers. I will now point out what I consider the cause of that ignorance, and I will suggest the remedy. The cause lies in the present system of admission into the priesthood Any priest can take pupils, and he nominates in his lifetime by will or deed that pupil who is to succeed him in his living. This is a barbarous and antiquated system, which is out of keeping with the present development of life and thought. It was a system which may have been most convenient in the Thebaid, or when priests lived as ascetics in caves and on mountain tops. To be qualified for his post as teacher the priest needs some religious and secular education; and that in the Kandyan country at least cannot be imparted by one priest to another, because they are all alike ignorant. The cause of the failure, then, lies in the system of pupillary succession. Now to find a remedy.

13*c*. It is competent to the priesthood to convene what in our Christian history has been called an Œcumenical Council, and decide on a suitable substitute for the system of pupillary succession. The system is not an essential part of the religion. It is certainly no more essential than many of the blemishes which have been reformed away during periods of re-organization in the Christian churches. The priesthood should prohibit the appointment of any one as a priest, or even his admission to the novitiate stages, without a special religious training. At present, if a boy does not like his schoolmaster and is obliged to attend school, he escapes by putting on robes as a pupil (gólayá); again, cases have been established in which burglars and cut-throats have evaded punishment by shaving their heads, assuming robes, and taking up a residence at a pansala.

13*d*. To remedy this a special training for Kandyan priests should be organized, such as is imparted successfully at two or three institutions in the maritime districts, and no person should be admitted into the priesthood except through a college specially designed to give the requisite training. The details as to the government of such colleges, the locality where they should be situated, the nature of the teaching imparted, the selection of the professorial staff, are all matters of detail, regarding which there are among Ceylon Buddhists many men eminently well qualified to decide. But the crucial point is the question of money. No reform of this radical nature can be carried out without a considerable supply of funds. In my next paragraph I will discuss the means whereby the necessary funds can be secured.

13*e*. The revenues of those temples to which in the times of the Kandyan kings have been attached rich endowments, are now openly acknowledged to be the perquisite of that Kandyan chief who can induce his brother chiefs to elect him to the proprietorship of the temple. As such

lay proprietor, it is not incumbent on him to spend more than the veriest fraction of the revenues on the maintenance of the temple or its services, or the improvements of the lands or the welfare of his tenants. A century ago this was different; the wealth of a Leuké or a Molligoda was in part expended on the erection and beautification of temples, or on the construction of irrigation works to facilitate the cultivation of the fields by the tenants. This is different now: no works of piety or utility have been carried out to my knowledge within recent years by lay proprietors; but the revenues of temples have been invested in coffee or in building mansions just as if no pious trust was implied in the election to the post of Basnáyaka Nilamé. The national religion of the Kandyans is provided with sufficient means to reform itself and establish its claims to a further lease of existence, but the funds are all diverted from their legitimate purpose by the Kandyan chiefs, who have been elected to the post of Basnáyaka Nilamé or Diya Wadana Nilamé, and who have disregarded the trust which is involved in the election. Now, if the Kandyan chiefs would meet in conclave and fix a reasonable sum as the value of the proprietorship in each case, starting from Rs. 3,000 a year for the Diya Wadana Nilamé, down through the great temple proprietorship in Kandy, which might be valued at Rs. 1,800 a year each, till we reach the petty village proprietorships on Rs. 300; let the chiefs then agree to fund, under the control of a Central Revenue Board, all the registered revenues of their temples, the Board collecting all the revenue and disbursing each month to the proprietors their assessed salaries as well as, when necessary, grants for the maintenance of the priests and the services; there will still remain a large surplus, and that should be applied by the Board to those uses which would be best calculated to attain what I suppose the ends of all Buddhist would be, namely, the maintenance and purification of their cult. It is out of this surplus that Buddhist teachers and priests should be taught.

13*f*. In the year 1858 a Commissioner was appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 10 of 1856 to codify the endowments of the Buddhist temples. The result of the labours of the Commissioner was that in 1863 it was known that a fixed number of acres of land actually belonged to temples, and that the services due by the tenants on those lands were assessed by the Commissioners to be then of a clearly defined pecuniary value. This is the sum which the lay proprietors of temples are supposed to recover every year. But, with the exception of a few men of business-like habits, there are few proprietors who succeed in recovering their full dues. A considerable proportion of tenants have long repudiated their liability to pay, trusting to the apathy of the proprietor; others pay small sums at odd times. From inquiries I have made, I am inclined to believe that only about 60 per cent. of the sums due in this district are ever recovered. Now, if for apathetic proprietors you substitute an organized Central Revenue Board of Control, whose labours will be subject to a real audit, the result would be the enforcement of dues far in excess of what the tenants on an average pay, and there would be thereby great hostility to the reform agitated and directed by those who fear to suffer. Besides, I have myself gone very closely into the figures, and I firmly believe that the pecuniary equivalents of temple and ninda services alike have been over-estimated by the Commissioners, whose duty it was to assess them. Whatever the data which guided them, those data do not now apply. It would, moreover, be no reflection on them if rents were now revised. A revision of rents should be held in any country and under any conditions every twenty-five years at most. In India a shorter term is fixed; here we have had revisions of similar rents due to the Crown every seven years. In Ireland, though revision was granted much later, it is universally conceded to have been delayed much too long. So, in the ordinary course of things a revision is due; merely additional arguments for revision lie in the belief I express (which I am in a position to support) that the assessments are too high; and in the probability that the proposed Revenue Board would work thoroughly and would recover as much from an assessment 25 per cent. lower as the present proprietors recover at the present rate.

13*g*. To effect this revision in the assessment a Commissioner should be appointed by the Government, an Englishman of status and position, and one who knows the Kandyans and their habits—preferentially, one who has already served as a Grain Tax Commissioner—and he should have instructions to remember in his duties that as the Crown has recently presented the tenants of the Crown fields with the fee simple for the lands held under the Crown, thus foregoing rents which if capitalized would amount to 200 lacs, the tenants under the temples will also expect consideration.

13*h*. To recapitulate. I have shown that the Buddhist religion is so decayed in its Kandyan home that it seems like to die; I have pointed out where the disease lay, and the cause which brought on the disease. I have suggested a remedy, and I have named the best method of paying for the cure; and I have laid down rules whereby its health may possibly be maintained. All this, although it involves much complicated and concerted action, has been noted briefly. It may be urged that the treatment laid down in the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, No. 3 of 1889, may effect a cure. But all Kandyans unite in saying that the Ordinance has no chance of success unless it is worked by a Civil Servant, who has himself no part or lot with the Kandyans or with Buddhism. Kandyans, the most able and representative, especially those few who have conscientiously tried to work out its provisions, will give their reasons in detail, though they need not be recapitulated here.

13*i*. If the evil state of the religion of a nation is worth reform, and if it is deemed practicable to reform on these lines the national religion of the Kandyans, it is incumbent on the Government, which has deprived this nation of self-government, and which has stunted their powers of expressing their national wants, to invite an expression of the views of the leading Kandyans as to the question of the feasibility of reform. There are several methods of convening a meeting, both of the priests to consider the substitution of a college training with college presentments for the system of pupillary succession, and of the Kandyan chiefs to consider the reform of the system of irresponsible lay temple proprietors. If these reforms are accepted, then a Civilian should be detached from his other duties to give these *bonâ fide* reformers the benefit of his services and of his training in reassessing rents, in recovering and administering the revenues, and, with his advice and experience, in aiding the Board of Control to reorganize and develop their collegiate institutions. There is no historical precedent exactly in point for a Government lending its aid to arrest the decay of the national religion of a subject race, but it is a duty which, in my humble opinion, it behoves a just Government to perform.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

14. The following works, scheduled in my report for 1892, have been executed in 1893, or are provided for in 1894 :—

(*a*) The conversion of the bridle path from Undugoda to Bulatkohopitiya into a cart road from the 10th to the 14th milepost. The road cannot be completed before 1895.
(*b*) The completion of the grant-in-aid road from Yatiyantota to Polatagama.
(*c*) The erection of Jailor's quarters outside the Kégalla prison.
(*d*) The erection of a new court-house at Máwanella for the village tribunal of Galboḍa kóralé.
(*e*) The establishment of dispensaries at Kitulgala and Aranayaka.
(*f*) The enlargement by one ward of the hospital at Karawanella.
(*g*) The reconstruction of an iron bridge on the Glenalla road.
(*h*) Improvements to the resthouse at Kégalla.
(*i*) Alterations in the Kégalla jail.
(*j*) A vote in aid of the construction of a bridge at Werellapota on the road from Rambukkana towards Kurunégala.
(*k*) The augmentation of the upkeep votes on the main roads in Three Kóralés to enable them to bear the heavy traffic now thrown on to them.

15. We still require—

(1) A railway from Véyangoda into Three Kóralés *viâ* Attanagala, Madultenna, Ruwanwella, Karawanella, and Dehiowita, to Sitáwaka, terminating, for the present, near the bridge below Avisáwélla. It is roughly estimated that this line would be twenty-nine miles in length, and would cost Rs. 3,620,000 to construct.

The line would earn at the Main line rates Rs. 243,000 for "up" traffic and Rs. 141,000 for "down" traffic. The cost of working would be Rs. 140,000. The profits therefore would be Rs. 244,000. These figures yield 6·56 per cent. on the cost of construction. If the Coast line rates are substituted for the Main line rates—and this is reasonable, because the difference in the cost of working these two lines consists in the expense involved in carrying goods over the Kadugannáwa incline—the earnings would drop 1·2 per cent. On the other hand, the rates would then be such as to finally put an end to any competition either by road or water. If then the net earnings be 5·36 to commence with, this means a much higher rate of profit as soon as the traffic has settled down along the route. In a few years I believe that the construction of this line would pay handsomely, very probably 8 per cent.

The route recommended taps the lower end of all the valleys in which tea is grown ; no other route would command the whole traffic of the groups of estates situated near—

(*a*) Ruwanwella	(*e*) Kitulgala and Yakdessa
(*b*) Yatideriya	(*f*) Dehiowita
(*c*) Lower Dolosbáge	(*g*) Panawal Kóralé
(*d*) Yatiyantota	(*h*) Avisáwélla

These estates will yield in 1898 close on fifteen million pounds of tea.

Bridges.

15. (2) At Gonaramba over the Ritigaha-oya. The present paved ford, though greatly improved, is not suitable for the constant heavy traffic on this route.

(3) At Andiramada over the Maha-oya on the road between Kégalla and Rambukkana.

(4) The renewal of the foot-bridge at Dippitiya over the Maha-oya. The Public Works Department built a foot-bridge here in 1884, but one abutment was carried away by a flood in 1892. This abutment should be re-erected by the Public Works Department.

(5) A foot-bridge at Niloluwa over the Gurugoda-oya to connect the villages of Kanduaha pattuwa with the rest of Paranakuru kóralé.

Roads.

(6) The completion of the road between Undugoda and Bulatkohopitiya.

(7) A further extension of the Bulatkohopitiya road towards Dolosbáge, provided that half the cost is borne by the estates which the road will serve. A section of the planters of the district believe that a better trace is possible on the southern side of the Ritigaha-oya. I am myself of opinion that the extension of the present trace for about two miles from Waharaka estate to the bottom of Gangwarily and Havilland estates would satify every one.

(8) The construction of a road from Dehiowita through Panáwala to Kendangomuwa on the Ratnapura trunk road near the 38th milepost. This road will be essential as a feeder to the railway.

Miscellaneous.

(9) A set of meteorological instruments for observations at Kégalla.

(10) The establishment of dispensaries at Rambukkana and Pindeniya or Nelundeniya.

V.—SPECIALLY DESIRABLE MEASURES.

16. (*a*) *Railway Extension.*—I press for special consideration of the introduction of the railway communication into Three Kóralés, as detailed in the earlier part of the preceding paragraph. There are very few countries in the world where the Government would not gladly seize the opportunity of constructing a highly remunerative railway line, and where the organizers of a brilliantly successful enterprise, like the tea planting industry in the Kelani Valley, would apathetically forego the advantages derived from the introduction of means of transport which would be cheap, certain, and rapid.

17. (*b*) *Roads.*—I invite attention to the map which accompanied the 24th paragraph of my report for 1892. It is necessary, before the district is well roaded, to join up the defective links in the net work of roads, viz.:—

(*a*) Between Undugoda and Bulatkohopitiya.
(*b*) Between Panawitiya and Polatágama.
(*c*) Between Gevilipitiya and Hettimulla.
(*d*) Between Dehiowita and Kendangomuwa.
(*e*) Between Nelundeniya and Alawwa.
(*f*) Between Arandara, Dedigama, and Nelundeniya.
(*g*) Between Rambukkana and Kurunégala.

(*a*) Is in course of construction, and will be completed in 1895.
(*b*) Can be constructed by the District Road Committee.
(*c*) Is in course of construction by the District Road Committee.
(*d*) Must be built as a feeder to the railway and to connect it with the District of Ratnapura.
(*e*) Would be a useful feeder to the present railway.
(*f*) Would open out a most fertile country now without a road.
(*g*) Is partially constructed.

A Government grant has been made towards a bridge along this route across the Rambukkana-oya.

18. (*c*) *Postal Facilities.*—I desire to acknowledge with gratitude the readiness of the Postmaster-General to consider any improvements in postal communications. The coach service between Véyangoda and Yatiyantota established in 1893 is of general convenience. It is, however, generally felt in the Kelani Valley that it would afford greater convenience both for passengers and for mails if the coach started from Véyangoda after the arrival of the "up" train at 8.25 A.M. and ran down from Yatiyantota to meet the "down" train at Véyangoda at 5 P.M.

19. The receiving office at Hettimulla applied for last year has been opened.

20. (*d*) *Sanitary Rates.*—Arrangements have been made to include Kégalla and Yatiyantota at once under the provisions of Ordinance No. 12 of 1840. The indifference of the inhabitants to their own advantages has hindered the substitution of a Local Board at Kégalla in the place of a sanitary rate. The Local Board would cost no more, and would have nearly ten times the income.

21. (*e*) *Forest Settlement.*—Mr. L. W. Booth, C.C.S., Forest Settlement Officer, has been at work the whole year in effecting forest settlements in Four Kóralés. I annex a statement showing the result of his work in this district. The value of his services is very great both to the Revenue Officer and to the villager: no higher testimony to the thoroughness of the work can be offered than the absence of any appeal either by the Crown or by the villagers against his findings:—

Statement of Forest Settlement Work.

Village.	Date of Proclamation appointing Forest Settlement Officer.	Date of Final Proclamation.	Area dealt with.	No. of Claims.	Extent settled to Crown.	Extent alloted for Chena Cultivation.	Extent found to be Private Property	Extent alloted for Village Forests.
	1893.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Dorawaka ...	April 5	—	2268 3 5	83	576 2 6	1358 1 6	333 3 33	—
Ampé, Ambuwakka, and three other villages ...	January 24	—	2971 2 15	108	729 1 17	860 3 29	1381 1 9	—
Bohettiya, Boyagoda, and seven other villages ...	April 5	—	1875 0 1	96	511 0 7	—	1363 3 34	—
Yatapana ...	August 3	—	223 1 8	10	55 0 17	—	168 0 31	—
	1892							
Batupitiya, Epalatotuwa, and seven other villages...	November 21	—	3522 0 4	101	1124 1 36	—	2397 2 8	—
Dikwana, Elamaldeniya, and eighteen other villages ...	do. 21	—	5174 3 30	255	1632 1 11	611 1 32	2931 0 27	—
		Total ...	16035 2 23	653	4628 3 14	2830 2 27	8576 0 22	—

Settlements in Hand.	Total Acreage to be settled.	Probable Extent of Crown Land.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Bopitiya, Palambure, Batuwana ...	1,162 2 21 ...	112 1 16
Udakarandupone	556 2 30 ...	84 0 0
Kelani Valley	35,000 (approximately)	

22. Mr. Booth will close a few settlements already in hand before commencing the settlement of the Kelani Valley reserve—an extent of 35,000 acres in this district and of large extent in the Central Province.

23. I know of no measure more desirable to press forward than this permanent settlement, defining the forest land to which the Crown has always maintained its rights and those tracts to which the villagers have, by the practice of chena cultivation, established a *primâ facie* title under the provisions of section 6 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

24. The registered births numbered 3,716, and the registered deaths 5,697, for the whole year. The registered deaths exceeded the births by 1,981.

25. From November, 1892, to August, 1893, the whole district was very unhealthy, the mortality being equally high among the Siṇhalese and the Tamils, among the well-to-do as well as the poor. The prevalent disease was malarial fever, complicated with pneumonia and liver affections. I believe that an epidemic of influenza was the prime cause of the unhealthiness of the season.

26. I append a statement of the births and deaths for 1893 as compared with the five previous years :—

	Births.	Deaths.
1893	3,716	5,697
1892	3,816	3,629
1891	4,218	3,775
1890	3,760	2,932
1889	3,758	4,097
1888	3,409	3,334

27. The death-rate rose steadily from November, 1892, till June, 1893, when the registered deaths numbered 802, or 64 per mille per annum. The death-rate then rapidly subsided until in October only 281 deaths were registered.

28. The population, as far as can be estimated from the registration system, stood on the 31st December, 1893, as follows, viz. :—

Total population other than immigrants	127,846
Total population of immigrants	22,223
Total ...	150,069

29. The Siṇhalese population appears to have decreased by 812 since the Census held in February, 1891. But I think the difference may be accounted for by defective registration of births among the Siṇhalese.

30. The registration of the estate population has been more defective than usual, owing, I fear, in some cases to a desire to conceal excessive mortality. In many other cases I believe the superintendents are too careless to make accurate returns.

31. The Medical Department was specially strengthened to meet the demands on its resources. Besides the civil hospitals at Kégalla and Karawanella, where 2,324 persons were treated as indoor patients, at the six dispensaries at Kégalla, Máwanella, Rambukkana, Aranayaka, Karawanella, and Kitulgala, relief was extended to 17,232 patients, and in addition three qualified men were sent out into the villages as itinerating medical dispensers. People from this district received medical relief from the Government at Avisáwélla, Dolosbage, Náwalapitiya, and Gampola. Nevertheless the hospitals were overcrowded for eight months, and many cases had to be refused admittance.

32. The number of civil marriages registered was 47; the number of Kandyan marriages was 397; the number of divorces granted was 45.

VII.—CRIME.

33. There has been a marked absence of serious crime during 1893. There was only one murder of his wife by a dhoby near Rambukkana. There were no eye-witnesses of the crime, and though the circumstantial evidence was very strong, the jury before whom the prisoner was tried refused (I think rightly) to convict. There had been eight committals for murder in 1892.

34. The rural police of this district have afforded the greatest satisfaction. They were picked men, to start with, of good birth, position, and antecedents. Most of them have shown intelligence, perseverance, and rectitude in the discharge of onerous and responsible duties. The appointment (with the salary attached) is looked upon as promotion from the grade of kórála, and the men rely upon the recognition of good services by promotion to the rank of President or Raṭémahatmayá.

35. I append a statement showing the total number of cases and accused persons in prosecutions instituted through the agency of the police :—

	Within Police Limits.		Outside Police Limits.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Murder ...	1	—	2	1
Manslaughter	—	—	1	—
Rape ...	—	—	—	1
Gang robbery	—	1	1	3
Highway robbery	—	—	2	4
Burglary ...	—	2	4	17
Aggravated assault	1	2	5	10
Cruelty to animals	1	2	—	2
Cattle stealing	1	—	2	19
Theft of over Rs. 300	1	—	—	1
Forgery and coining	—	1	1	1
Perjury ...	—	—	2	—
Other offences	44	16	22	128
Total ...	49	24	42	187

36. In 1893, out of 431 persons charged 235 were convicted and 196 acquitted.

37. The increase of prosecutions on account of crime outside police limits is due to the efficient discharge of the duties by the rural police and by the confidence shown by the people in coming to court for their remedy at law owing to a change in the *personnel* of the court.

38. The police force in the District of Kégalla consisted in 1893 of one Superintendent (the Assistant Government Agent), one Inspector, one native sergeant, five native constables, one constable clerk, and nine "coroners," or members of the rural police.

39. The cost of the regular police was Rs. 2,644, and of the rural police Rs. 2,760.

VIII.—Cattle Disease.

40. There has been neither murrain nor other disease of cattle in 1893 in the district of Kégalla. The number of cattle was much reduced by the severe outbreak in 1892. Buffaloes especially have been imported in considerable numbers from Sabaragamuwa, Hinidum-pattuwa, and Seven Kóralés.

IX.—Agricultural Notes, including "New Areas of Cultivation."

41. *Paddy.*—The area under cultivation remains stationary at about 21,500 acres. The total extent already asweddumized is about 28,600 acres, but a considerable portion is only cultivated during exceptionally favourable weather. Several notices have been received by me, under the terms of the repealed Ordinance of 1878, of intention to asweddumize new land. If the intention to cultivate be carried out, this signifies an addition of perhaps 50 acres to the above total. The yield is estimated at 457,000 bushels of paddy, worth Re. 1·50 a bushel. Total value of crop Rs. 785,500.

Tea.—The area under cultivation has increased to about 24,392 acres, yielding about eleven million pounds of tea. This includes most of the Kelani Valley and a considerable part of Dolosbagé and Yakdessa. Over 2,000 acres were opened in 1893. The prospects of this enterprise in this district appear as prosperous as in 1892. Total value of crop Rs. 4,400,000.

Cocoanuts.—The area under cultivation is slowly increasing. It now stands approximately at 20,800 acres. The yield is not to be compared with that in more suitable localities, but the permanent nature of the product and the little trouble it gives make it still the most attractive product to those whose lives are bound up with the soil. Total value of crop Rs. 1,200,000.

Arecanuts.—Both the yield and price of this product has been disappointing: the short crop in this, the native staple of the district, has lessened the purchasing power of the Sinhalese population. Arecanut groves cover about 20,000 acres. Total value of crop about Rs. 1,500,000.

Cacao.—This product covers about 1,200 acres. In Four Kóralés—especially in Galboda and Paranakúru kóralés—it is freely grown in native gardens. Many hundred pods were distributed gratis from the kachcheri, the supply coming from the Royal Botanic Gardens. I firmly believe that in Kinigoda, Paranakúru, and Galboda kóralés the cultivation of cacao might be carried on with the most favourable results. I have been endeavouring to persuade the Government to sell lands suitable for the cultivation of the product, and it is probable that during 1894 an extent of 1,000 acres or so may be made available for sale.

Other Products.—There is more *coffee* cultivated now, all Liberian; but the area is after all still trifling. *Lunumidella* is grown largely for its timber. *Sapanwood* still yields a small profit, although both supply and demand have fallen off. *Coca erythroxylon* is being grown as an experiment, but the demand is still so small that the district could glut the markets of the world already. *Cinnamon* and *cardamoms* are cultivated over small areas. *Cotton* has disappeared.

42. The area under chena cultivation has not exceeded 10,000 acres. *Kurakkan* (raggi) is the favourite product. The yield was good in 1893. *Hill paddy* is cultivated where the soil is sufficiently fertile. *Iringu* is often cultivated with hill paddy. *Amu*, *muṇ*, and *menéri* are also cultivated.

43. The total extent of the district in acres is 416,640, of which it is calculated that an extent of about 104,619 acres is under cultivation.

Land Sales.

44. The following statement epitomises the result of land sales and settlements during 1893:—

	No. of Grants issued.	Extent alienated. A. R. P.
By sale	73 ...	492 0 37
On certificate	36 ...	154 0 3

The land sold realized an average of Rs. 36 per acre.

Land Registration.

45. The following statement summarises the business transacted at the office of the Land Registrar:—

Number of deeds registered	2,418
Number of properties affected thereby	4,443
Being an increase on 1892 of 357 and 723 respectively.	Rs. c.
Total amount secured by mortgages	511,794 63
Total value of properties transferred by sale, gift, &c. ...	2,492,251 0
Value of stamps	7,296 75

46. The value of transfers actually more than doubles the figures for 1892. This seems hardly credible; but it is a great deal due to the unrest developed by the knowledge that European capitalists are anxious to invest in the purchase of land; so each man who has a real or fancied litle to land is fortifying it by the execution of deeds in the hope of inducing a hesitating purchaser to invest on the strength of these documents.

Rainfall.

47. The rainfall throughout the district was short:—

	Number of Inches recorded. 1892.	1893.
Kégalla	110·14 ...	83·10
Ruwanwella	137·16 ...	125·22

48. There were no abnormal downfalls, and the rain was, though short in quantity, fairly well distributed. In June, during a heavy rainfall in the mountains, the Kelani-ganga rose rapidly, followed a few hours later by a corresponding flood down the Sítáwaka-ganga. The waters of the Sítáwaka being blocked by the flood in the main channel at its junction with the Kelani were thrown back up the tributary streams, with the result that Dehiowita bazaar, which is situated on an insignificant water-course, was during comparatively fine weather flooded to a depth of 14 feet. Most of the huts in the bazaar were destroyed, but no lives were lost and but little property. The flood subsided in a few hours.

X.—GENERAL.

49. The administration of the Thoroughfares Ordinance had to be conducted with great discretion owing to the unhealthiness of the season. At the end of the year only 171 men out of 34,839 had still to be accounted for, but the number of exemptions from tax was twice as great as in the preceding year.

50. The figures are as follows :—

Total number liable		34,839
Exempted as unfit for labour		2,100
Net Number liable ...		32,739
Paid	29,646	
Laboured	799	
Fined Rs. 10	82	
Imprisoned	64	
		30,591
Dead, paid elsewhere, permanent absentees		1,977
Balance unaccounted for ...		171

51. I protest against the general statements made on insufficient knowledge by those who denounce the operations of the Ordinance. Exceptional facilities are afforded to every man to claim exemption on any pretext, and his claim is personally inquired into by the Chairman. Later on, when a man who is liable has neglected to pay at single or double rates or to take any notice of the order to perform labour, having had all along the freest access to the Chairman any day, he is arrested. Even then every excuse is made for him. If he can explain his default, further opportunity is afforded him to pay or work. If he has no excuse and desires time to pay a fine, the headman is always ready to go security for him, if he is really a reputable man. The residuum which goes to prison—not two in a thousand all told—is composed of habitual criminals, who are on the whole worse, and not better, than the prisoners from whose contaminating society they are so carefully screened while in prison.

(b) *Schools.*

52. There are 26 vernacular schools for boys and one for girls supported by the Government: three of these are new schools opened during 1893. The daily average attendance has risen from 944 in 1891 and 1,149 in 1892 to 1,261 in 1893. The latter figures would have been much higher had it not been for the unhealthiness of the early part of the year. The average for the last few months was 1,417.

53. The girls' school at Mápitigama was closed and a new one opened at Ruwanwella, to which the Ratémahatmayá is sending his little daughter, and which his patronage has done much to foster.

54. A school treat was given in Kégalla for the children in the schools in Four Kóralés, denominational as well as secular, to which nearly one thousand children came. There were recitation, drilling, and running competitions, all of which, as in 1892, were keenly contested. The children had a great deal to eat, watched a magic lantern exhibited by a Ratémahatmayá, and went away well contented. I believe these functions, if carried out annually, will prove a great incentive both to the masters and to the children to excel.

55. A similar school treat was demanded from Three Kóralés, and took place in January, 1894, at Ruwanwella. Some 240 children attended, and the function went off with éclat.

(c) *Communal Affairs.*

56. Before the Village Tribunal of Galdoda and Kinigoda kóralés 550 criminal cases and 703 civil cases were decided, and before the Village Tribunal of Three Kóralés and Lower Bulatgama 384 criminal cases and 536 civil cases were decided. Both tribunals appear to work fairly well on the whole. 75 appeals were lodged to the Assistant Government Agent, who reversed sixteen decisions and sent back a number of the other case books for revision before the decisions in them were finally affirmed. There were no appeals from the Assistant Agent's decision to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

57. The Chairman of the Village Committee in Beligal kóralé decided 63 cases, and the Chairman in Paranakuru kóralé 97.

58. The Committees enforced, under their rules, the maintenance in good order of 980 miles of Gansabháwa paths, and repairs were effected to twenty-one Government schools. The various ambalams were kept in good order, and the old military forts, which have a traditional interest, are kept clear of jungle. Progress is now being made in the substitution of substantial tiled buildings for the present temporary sheds in which the schools are located at Deliwala, Pinnawala, Beddawela, Ganetenna, Hettimulla, Kehelwatta, Gewilipitiya, and Medagama.

(d) *Forest Work.*

59. The Forest Ranger stationed at Kégalla was entrusted with the supply of firewood to the railway at Rambukkana, but the organization was incomplete, and the quantity supplied during the year was only 1,596 cubic yards instead of 6,400 yards. For the failure I do not think the officer in charge was responsible, but it was decided to relieve him of that portion of his duties and to depute a special man to control the supply of firewood.

The various Government departments are supplied with timber through the Forest Department, but owing to the high rates of royalty charged it attracts no private buyers. The forest settlement made by Mr. L. W. Booth, C.C.S., have resulted in the reservation of 4,629 acres as Crown forest in Beligal kóralé during 1893.

(*e*) *Archæological.*

60. A small sum was allotted to the Assistant Agent from which to defray expenses in investigating the site of Pérádeni Nuwara—the site by the Maha-oya of the fortress city of Gothabaya Rája in the fifth century A.D The lines of circumvallation (five in number on the north side which faces the river), the reservoir for the fortress, the tank and paddy lands below, are all clearly defined. But nothing of any archæological interest was discovered. It is probable that the fortress, which was merely the hold of a local usurper, was abandoned soon after the death of its founder.

61. A small sum was spent in uncovering the northern summit of Beligala, the refuge once of the Sacred Tooth. A number of coins of Sri Parákrama Bahu were found, all much defaced by fire; a "cash" of some Indian Muslim state and a ¼-stuiver issued by the Dutch East India Company at some Muslim centre in India have been found, together with a quantity of building material, but nothing as yet worthy of note. However, there is promise of the existence of some inscriptions on the rock where it is still uncovered, and I believe that it is the intention of the Archæological Commissioner to devote a small sum in 1894 for further exploration.

(*f*) *Local.*

62. The clearing away of some of the filthy tenements which blocked the approaches to the public offices of Kégalla has proved a source of great improvement to the town. An ornamental house for the jailor has been built on the open space thus acquired. The remainder of the squalid huts—three in number—should be acquired and pulled down to make room for a Post Office or a Land Registrar's Office. The land already has been levelled and made tidy by private subscription, as the Government had no funds available.

63. The construction by the District Road Committee of two driving roads in lieu of riding paths has done something to afford the town room for expansion away from the side of the high road.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,
Kégalla, March 27, 1894.

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES,

No. 10 of 1861 and No. 31 of 1884.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE comparative statement for the last three years given below shows that the Thoroughfares Ordinances continue to work very satisfactorily in this Province :—

	1. 1891.		2. Percentage on B.	3. 1892.		4. Percentage on B.	5. 1893.		6. Percentage on B.
COLOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...		327,709			328,860			330,011	
2. Number in lists (B) ...		76,595			76,245			78,814	
3. Effectives in this district:—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	62,282		81·31	66,734		87·52	68,296		87·45
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	1,124		1·47	641		·84	555		·704
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	578		·75	37		·04	35		·04
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	7		·009	2		·002	Nil		Nil
		63,991	83·54		67,414	88·42		69,516	88·203
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	3,987		5·21	1,399		1·75	1,901		2·41
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	4,136		5·40	3,669		4·81	3,946		5·007
(c) Committed to jail ...	276		·36	114		·14	68		·07
(d) Fined ...	181		·24	216		·28	122		·15
(e) Double entries ...	206		·27	70		·09	54		·07
(f) Dead ...	271		·35	246		·32	334		·42
		9,057	11·82		5,654	7·42		6,425	8·15
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	2,265		2·96	3,087		4·04	2,367		3·003
(b) Otherwise not arrested	1,283		1·68	60		·07	506		·64
		3,548	4·63		3,147	4·13		2,873	3·65
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...		116,467			116,610			116,753	
2. Number in lists (B) ...		28,551			29,650			30,216	
3. Effectives in this district:									
(a) Paid Re 1·50 ...	24,945		87·36	26,282		88·63	26,374		87·28
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	317		1·11	132		·44	260		·86
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	156		·55	55		·18	98		·32
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	9		·03	1		·003	9		·03
		25,427	89·06		26,470	89·23		26,741	88·49

	1. 1891.		2. Percentage on B.	3. 1892.		4. Percentage on B.	5. 1893.		6. Percentage on B.
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	907		3·18	693		2·33	974		3·22
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	685		2·40	1,058		3·56	1,141		3·78
(c) Committed to jail ...	75		·26	35		·11	5		·01
(d) Fined ...	42		·15	16		·05	1		·003
(e) Double entries ...	Nil		Nil	29		·09	13		·04
(f) Dead ...	42		·15	152		·51	153		·50
		1,751	6·13		1,983	6·69		2,287	7·58
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	1,215		4·26	963		3·24	942		3·12
(b) Otherwise not arrested	158		·55	234		·78	246		·81
		1,373	4·81		1,197	4·04		1,188	3·93
KALUTARA DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...		179,169			179,690			180,211	
2. Number in lists (B) ...		42,354			44,196			45,416	
3. Effectives in this district:									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	33,767		79·72	36,930		83·55	39,095		86·08
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	456		1·07	554		1·25	434		·95
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	1,005		2·37	214		·48	52		·11
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	81		·19	6		·01	4		·008
		35,309	83·36		37,704	85·29		39,585	87·16
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,185		2·79	1,038		2·34	1,133		2·49
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,935		4·56	2,152		4·86	2,522		5·55
(c) Committed to jail ...	210		·49	93		·21	9		·01
(d) Fined ...	33		·07	40		·09	4		·008
(e) Double entries ...	1,341		3·16	855		1·93	826		1·84
(f) Dead ...	257		·60	307		·69	282		·62
		4,961	11·71		4,485	10·12		4,776	10·51
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	2,084		4·92	2,007		4·54	1,055		2·32
(b) Otherwise not arrested	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
		2,084	4·92		2,007	4·54		1,055	2·32

In each of the three districts of the Province it will be observed that the number of persons who have paid at single rate has steadily increased, and I am glad to state that there has been a still further advance under this head in 1894, especially in the Colombo District, where the number has been 70,641, or an increase of nearly 2½ per cent. on the previous year's figures.

It will also be noticed that in each district the number of persons who fail to discharge their liability continues to decrease, although the punitive powers of the Ordinance have been exercised to a much smaller degree than in previous years—*e. g.*, in the Colombo District 190 cases as against 330 in the previous year and 457 in 1891, and only about 3½ per cent. of the total number have escaped contributing under the Ordinance; but probably many of these have paid in other localities, where they are temporarily resident. In Kalutara only 13 were fined or committed to jail, and only 2⅓ per cent. unaccounted for. In Negombo the figures were 6 and 4 per cent. respectively.

It is also satisfactory to note that in the whole Province only 82 defaulters had to be imprisoned during the year, as against 232 in 1892 and 561 in 1891. Of these 82, 24 were released on payment being tendered of the fine of Rs. 10 for default of payment of which they had been imprisoned.

The working of the rules regarding notice and issue of warrants has formed the subject of correspondence with Government and discussion in this Committee during the year. It has been pointed out that the strict following of the rule now in force led to the issue of warrants for default against persons who were known to have failed to discharge their liability to labour by reason of sickness, &c. In practice, too, warrants have heretofore been issued in large numbers against all who had failed to pay or work by a certain day. This has been done as the simplest and surest way of securing that every defaulter should be brought to book, and it should be remembered it was only done after ample opportunity had been afforded to every one liable to discharge such liability or to appear before the Chairman voluntarily and claim exemption or show cause. It is the failure to do this which has led to the few cases of apparent oppression or hardship of which so much has been made, and still a large proportion of those brought up on warrants or appearing in consequence of their issue have to be discharged as entitled to exemption on various grounds.*

* *Return of Warrants for 1893.*—Total warrants issued in Colombo District during 1893, 6,000, of which on inquiry it was found that 2,314 were against persons who had paid or laboured elsewhere, 14 were the result of double entries, 99 were against persons who died within the year, 510 were against persons found to be entitled to exemption. To this total (2,937) of ineffective warrants should be added a large proportion of the 2,367 against persons reported to have left the village, and a smaller proportion of the 506 against persons described in the comparative statement as otherwise not arrested.

The number of effective warrants was only 190, composed as follows :—Committed to jail, 68; fined, 122—*i.e.*, 3½ per cent. of the warrants issued.

But as voluntary application is on the increase, and as the working of the Ordinance and the results are now so satisfactory, I think we might with safety relax the stringency of the procedure, and, with the reduction in numbers of those in default, examine into the circumstances of each case more leisurely *before issuing warrants*, instead of after issue. With this view a printed form has been prepared, in which this year each division officer is to report fully all he knows regarding each defaulter and the cause for his default. It it proposed to investigate the truth of this report independently, and in future only to issue warrants against those who it is ascertained are wilfully in default. A similar procedure was introduced by me in the Southern Province last year, and resulted, I understand, in a very considerable reduction in the number of warrants issued.

Principal Roads.—Full information regarding the condition of the principal roads of the Province will be found in my report as Government Agent.

Resthouses.—There are 25 resthouses in charge of this Committee. During the year the old ones on the Kandy road at Henaratgoda and Veyangoda, which were but little used, were abandoned, and new ones erected near the Railway stations bearing the same names. The Veyangoda one is largely frequented by visitors to the Kelani Valley. The new situation of the Henaratgoda one is decidedly more central, and as it is close to the attractive but little known and visited tropical garden, it will, I think, in time be made more use of.

New Resthouses are asked for at several points—Tebuwana, Bandáragama, and Beruwala in the Kalutara District, and at Badalgama half-way between Giriulla and Negombo. In the Colombo District one is required at Weliwériya, half-way between Henaratgoda and Weke, a rising part of the Siyané kóralé, where there are a good many estates.

Minor Roads.—In the Colombo District there are 228 miles of this class in charge of the Committee, and the expenditure thereon was as follows:—

	Rs.
On ordinary upkeep from one-third commutation votes	19,925
Do. toll grants	13,793
For special purposes; bridges, metalling, &c.	14,557
Total ...	48,275

Six bridges have been thoroughly renewed during the year and provided with rail piles and iron girders, so that repairs for very many years will be confined to the planking. In view of the increasing traffic on certain lines, provision has been made for metalling the wheel tracks which have impaired the surface in wet weather.

Most of the minor roads in the Colombo District have been opened on very bad traces and regardless of gradients. The reason assigned is that they were old country lanes gradually taken over and the surface improved. It is to be regretted that the first expenditure was not in improving the traces, as now the planting up of property and the building of houses along these lines have gone so far that any alteration of the trace would lead to a large outlay for compensation. The alternative is heavy cutting down of hills and filling of hollows. However it is secured, the improvement of the gradients is certainly the next improvement the Committee should face, and it should be done on a proper system, first worked out on paper instead of being left to simple directions to overseers on the spot.

In this connection I would invite attention to my remarks on my report as Government Agent as to the necessity of either taking over some of the minor roads or increasing the proportion of the commutation left to the District Road Committee to enable them to go on with the construction of the many lines of road still required and necessary to keep apace with the development of the country.

The statements of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee and of the District Road Committees, the annual reports of the Chairmen of the District Road Committees of Negombo and Kalutara and of the Superintendent of Minor Roads in the Colombo District are annexed.

E. ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893	—	66 0
Resthouse funds: contributions from District Committees ...	9,011 25	
Value of articles sold, &c.	94 61	
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	20,954 9	
Unexpended balance from District Committees to be remitted to Director of Public Works	41 39	
Contribution from District Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	3,600 0	
Resthouse collections	3,419 50	
Miscellaneous	211 81	
		37,332 65
Total ...		37,398 65
EXPENDITURE.		
Resthouse funds: amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses	6,294 96	
Toll grant: amount remitted to District Committees ...	20,954 9	
Unexpended balance remitted to Director of Public Works ...	41 39	
Establishment	2,906 25	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	2,866 40	
Miscellaneous	497 84	
		33,560 93
Balance on December 31, 1893	—	3,837 72
Total ...	—	37,398 65

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Colombo.

RECEIPTS.	In Money Rs. c.	In Labour, Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	— ...	— ...	2,011 24
Commutation realised in money and labour ...	105,054 0 ...	52 50	
Toll grant works	13,923 83 ...	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	12,323 10 ...	—	
	131,300 93	52 50	
			131,353 43
		Total ...	133,364 67
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	45,039 50 ...	—	
Amount expended on minor works ...	46,654 81 ...	52 50	
Salaries of establishment, &c. ...	20,177 26 ...	—	
Miscellaneous	15,556 42 ...	—	
	127,427 99	52 50	
			127,480 49
			5,884 18
		Total ...	133,364 67

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kalutara.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	— ...	— ...	7,243 7
Commutation realised in money and labour...	59,977 50 ...	88 50	
Resthouse collections	1,141 16 ...	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	2,580 58 ...	-	
Government contribution in aid of minor works	5,200 26 ...	—	
	68,899 50	88 50	
			68,988 0
		Total ...	76,231 7
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	27,185 75 ...	—	
Amount expended on minor roads, &c. ...	21,169 39 ...	88 50	
Resthouse repairs, &c.	1,793 45 ...	—	
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c	13,585 50 ...	—	
Pay of resthouse keepers	1,032 55 ...	—	
Miscellaneous charges	3,676 24 ...	—	
	71,442 88	88 50	
			71,531 38
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...			4,699 69
		Total ...	76,231 7

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Negombo.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	— ...	— ...	7,670 54
Commutation realised in money and labour...	40,401 0 ...	174 0	
Resthouse collections	763 55 ...	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	978 46 ...	—	
Provincial Road Committee contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	384 0 ...	—	
Government contribution on account of minor roads	1,830 0 ...	—	
	44,357 1	174 0	
			44,531 1
		Total ...	52,201 55
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	17,846 0 ...	45 0	
Amount expended on minor works ...	17,245 10 ...	129 0	
Repairs to resthouses	679 22 ...	—	
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	9,591 86 ...	—	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	384 0 ...	—	
Miscellaneous charges	1,194 76 ...	—	
	46,940 94	174 0	
			47,114 94
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...			5,086 61
		Total ...	52,201 55

NEGOMBO DISTRICT.

The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1893 was satisfactory. The increase in the number of those liable was 566, but this figure was reduced by an increase of 281 in the number of those exempted, leaving a net increase of 285 men liable over the number liable in 1892. The total number of those who discharged their liability exceeded by 271 the number who discharged their liability in 1892.

2. The total income of the District Road Committee from all sources was Rs. 44,357·01, as against 43,419·18 in 1892. Of this amount Rs. 17,245·10 was spent on minor roads, of which 60¾ miles were kept in good order throughout the year.

Considerable improvements were effected at the Mirigama resthouse.

3. One mile of road at Ettukal, which was cleared and opened in 1892, was completed and gravelled this year at a cost of Rs. 2,445·70.

4. 2¾ miles of the Base line road from Amandoluwa to Siduwa was opened and partly, gravelled at a cost of Rs. 1,471·81.

5. Rs. 1,702·41 was spent during the year on the reduction of gradients on the Naiwala-Divulapitiya road.

6. Two permanent culverts were built on the Badalgama-Marandagahamulla road at a cost of Rs. 1,086·70.

7. The following is the comparative statement showing the working of the Ordinances in 1892–93 :—

	1892.		Per-centage on B.	1893.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)		116,610				
2. Number in lists (B)		29,650			30,216	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	26,282		88·63	26,374		87·28
(b) Paid Rs. 3	132		·44	260		·86
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	55		·18	98		·32
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	1		·003	9		·03
		0726,4	89·23		26,741	88·49
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	693		2·33	974		3·22
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,058		3·56	1,141		3·78
(c) Committed to jail ...	35		·11	5		·01
(d) Fined	16		05	1		·003
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries	29		·09	13		·04
(g) Dead	152		·51	153		·50
		1,983	6·69		2,287	7·58
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	963		3·24	942		3·12
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	234		·78	246		·81
		1,197	4·04		1,188	3·93

District Road Committee's Office,
Negombo, January 31, 1894

H. WHITE,
Chairman.

KALUTARA DISTRICT.

The usual comparative statement is annexed :—

		1892.		1893.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of the district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	35,938	...	34,039
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	44,196	...	45,416
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	122·98	...	133·42
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	1,038	...	1,133
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·34	...	2·49
6.	Number of names on division officers' returns, less exemptions 2 less 4	43,158	...	44,283
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	120·09	.	130·09
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	37,484	...	39,531
	(ii.) Performed labour	220	...	56
	(iii.) Fined	40		4
	(iv.) Imprisonment for default of the year ...	93	...	9
	Do. default of the previous year	11	...	8
	(v.) Total (i.), (ii.), (ii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability ..	37,837	...	39,600
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable 8 (v.) to 6	87·67	...	89·42
10.	One-fifth inhabitants. 8 (v.) to 1	105·28	...	116·33
11.	Accounted for as dead, paid elsewhere, &c. ...	3,314	...	2,628
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ...	2,007	...	1,055

The Ordinance has worked well, and the results are satisfactory. 17 men only, all persistent defaulters, were imprisoned ; and the number unaccounted for at the end of the year was reduced by half, being below 2½ per cent.

This reduction from 5 to 2½ per cent. was not made without much clerical labour. It is probable that a large proportion of the thousand men appearing as defaulters have really paid their tax in other districts. There can be no doubt that more co-operation than exists at present between District Committees is desirable, and I am inclined to think that good would result from the transmission on a fixed date by each District Committee of a statement of outside recoveries made on the additional list.

The issue of many warrants would thereby be saved and the number unaccounted for at the end of the year would be reduced.

Last year no less than 2,522 men paid to other District Committees.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 60,396 and the expenditure to Rs. 55,587, as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Principal roads	24,467
(2) Minor roads	17,535
(3) Establishment	4,451
(4) Cost of collections	9,134
Total ...	55,587

The funds at the disposal of the Committtee were expended in the following way :—

	Rs.
Upkeep of 109¾ miles of road at an average rate of Rs. 87 per mile ...	8,851
Bridges.	
Mawak-oya, 30 ft. span	800
Duwepansala, 40 ft. span	900
Seven others of smaller dimensions	2,850
Repairsto 36 bridges	2,240
Thirteen new culverts	408
Repairs to 23 culverts	345
New Roads.	
Udugama road	569
Dinagoda road	560
Haltota road	12
Total ...	17,535

In addition to the 109¾ miles of road already mentioned, 56¼ miles were maintained by by means of tolls at a total cost of Rs. 4,948·26, making the total minor road mileage 166.

A new toll was established in the Pelawatta road to catch the plumbago traffic. It caught some, but both ends of the road should be barred to catch it all.

The only minor road taken over by the Public Works Department last year was a further section of the Alutgama Matugama road between Munamalwatta and the Horawela junction, a distance of 3½ miles.

There still remains a three-mile section of this road in charge of the District Road Committee awaiting conversion into principal road.

The Committee has still also charge of 6½ miles of the Arakawila road, which is "principal" up to the boundary of the Colombo District, and thence becomes minor and inferior up to its junction with the main road to Ratnapura.

The time has now arrived for the conversion of the main road through Pasdun kóralé (Kalutara to Badureliya) from a minor into a principal thoroughfare.

More money than usual was devoted last year to draining the road, and less to cutting off the tops of hills—an expensive and laborious form of upkeep.

Work on three new roads was resumed by the villagers last year after an interval of several years, in consequence of District Road Committee votes in aid of permanent works. The Committee might well devote a portion of its funds annually to the aid of village roads.

Six ferry boats were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,939·46 spent on repairs.

The Maguru-ganga at Badureliya was bridged, and the road is in process of extension. It will now be possible to open up a portion of Maha pattu south with a village road.

Bridges are required at Munamalwatta and Kepu-ela, the former a principal and the latter a minor work.

Resthouses.

No new resthouses were constructed during the year, but a sum of Rs. 1,793 was spent on repairs.

The Kalutara and Pánaduré resthouses were thoroughly overhauled, and that not before it was required. The latrine arrangements at Kalutara are still very defective, and are having attention.

All the resthouses were cleaned, and their compounds improved.

Sites are ready for new buildings at Beruwala, Tebuwana, and Bandáragama. The Horana resthouse should be sold, and a new building erected at Munagama, two miles further on.

District Road Committee,
Kalutara, March 3, 1894.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Chairman.

MINOR ROADS, COLOMBO DISTRICT.

I have the honour to forward annual statement of expenditure incurred on the minor roads in the Colombo District during last year. I am glad to be able to add that the condition of the several roads compares very favourably with that at the close of previous years.

The expenditure may be summed up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
1. On upkeep in labour	52	75
2. On upkeep in money	19,871	88
3. Bridges and other special purposes	11,857	52
4. Metalling wheel ruts	2,700	0
Total .	34,482	15

The number of men who turned out to labour has again been trifling this year, representing in value Rs. 52·75.

There is an appreciable increase in the amount derived from tolls from Rs. 12,214·52 in 1892 to Rs. 13,792·95 last year.

This enabled me to reduce correspondingly the votes for upkeep from current commutation on the roads from which the increased tolls were derived.

This reduction again from current commutation has enabled me to apportion Rs. 3,214·50 towards a vote of Rs. 4,200 obtained for metalling wheel ruts over fourteen different thoroughfares aggregating 28 miles, but I regret to say I was unable to secure contractors to supply the metal in some places, so that instead of a total of Rs. 4,200 being expended on this head only Rs. 2,700 was the total outlay.

Increased income from tolls also means an increase in traffic, so that metalling, though only confined to wheel ruts, has not been commenced too soon.

From special votes Rs. 10,859·18 has been spent in the erection of the following bridges :—

1. The Nikawella bridge of 72 ft. on iron iron piles and girders with 3-in. mililla platform.
2. The Kosgama bridge of 40 ft. do. do.
3. The Tarakuliya bridge of 50 ft. do. do.
4. The Dalupitiya bridge of 52 ft. of timber piles and timber throughout.
5. The Kudamunné of 50 ft. of timber piles and timber throughout.
6. The Malapa bridge of 20 ft. on masonry abutments and iron girders.

The expenditure on the above, with Rs. 998·34 spent in reforming and gravelling over three miles of Pasyala-Hanwella road at the latter extremity, makes up the total expended for special purposes.

Considering that these votes were only sanctioned in the latter half of the year, I think it satisfactory that I should have been able to complete the erection of these bridges (with the exception of that at Tarakuliya finished on the 12th instant) in less than six months from date of sanction.

With the renewal of these all the largest bridges on our minor roads are now on a permanent footing, and with the exception of three more of 50 ft. to be taken in hand and similarly dealt with as funds are available, all (excepting those on new roads) can be attended to on upkeep.

The road from Hiripitiya to Talagalla and Millewa is one of our new roads opened within the last five years, and has still five or six bridges of only one span each to be permanently rebuilt.

In the upkeep of resthouses, with the exception of that at Hanwella, little has been spent.

Two new resthouses of mud and wattle covered with cadjans have been built at Henaratgoda and Véyangoda at a cost of Rs. 1,100 each, and are fairly well patronized, showing that they were both much needed.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Minor Roads in the Colombo District during the year 1893.

Name of Road	Length in Miles.	From Current Commutation. Expenditure in Ordinary Upkeep. In Labour.	In Money.	Expenditure from Votes for Special purposes.	Expenditure from Toll Grant Vote.	Vote for Metalling.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Hewagam Koralé.						
Battaramulla to Kottawa	4	—	699 63	—	—	225 0
Kotte to Talangama and Bope ...	18	3 0	1,992 21		2,029 95	1,050 0
Kohilawatta to Welikada and Talangama ...	5	-	399 6	999 23	—	150 0
Talangama to Kaduwela	3	—	248 70	483 29	—	—
Bope to Dambore	3¼	—	243 62	—	—	—
Arangalla to Kottawa	4	—	297 80	—	—	—
Aturugiriya to Kottawa	3	—	299 87	—	—	—
Panagoda to Henpita	4	—	296 75	—	—	150 0
Four-feet road, Dambore to Labugama ...	1	—	44 46	—	—	—
Mipe to Padukka and Millewa ...	3½	—	297 13	—	—	—
Walgama to Diyagama	3	—	399 3	—	—	—
Talawatugoda to Hokandara	2	—	296 60	—	—	—
Salpiti Koralé.						
Welikada to Nawala and Rattanapitiya ...	6	—	190 5	—	—	75 0
General Cemetery to Bambalapitiya ...	2	—	299 22	—	—	150 0
Welikada to Yakbedda	1	—	74 47	—	—	—
Polgasowita to Kottawa	4	—	199 76	—	—	—
Boralesgomuwa to Pannipitiya ...	2	—	299 86	—	—	—
Galkissa to Mirihana	3	—	299 85	—	—	—
Angulana to Mampe (Galle road) ...	6½	—	296 73	—	89 66	—
Mirihana to Kottawa	6½	—	—	—	1,292 75	150 0
Moratuwa to Lunawa	1	—	149 90	—	—	150 0
Mampe to Kottawa	4	13 50	384 13	-	-	—
Mampe to Diggala	4	—	199 84	—	213 16	—
Pamankada to Kesbewa and Kahatuduwa ...	12	—	—	—	5,114 4	—
Uyana to Honemulla ferries	1	—	—	—	300 50	—
Attidiya to Ratmalana	2½	—	399 94	—	—	—
Etul Kotte to Talawatugoda.. ...	2½	—	296 18	991 66	—	—
Digarolla to Panadure	4	—	799 90	—	—	300 0
Kesbewa to Gonabendiduwa	2½	—	249 56	—	—	—
Madiwela to Embuldeniya	1½	—	97 18	—	—	—
Hiripitiya to Horagolla	9	—	997 77	—	—	—
Boralesgomuwa to Nikape	2	—	300 0	—	—	—
Jawatta new road	1	—	195 85	—	—	150 0
Madapata to Moraenda	1½	—	147 60	—	—	—
Siyané Koralé West.						
Wattala through Hunupitiya to Mahara ...	4¾	1 75	597 6	974 92	—	75 0
Kelaniya to Dalugama	3	—	246 13	—	—	—
Hunupitiya to Ragama	2½	—	198 39	—	—	—
Biyagama to Henaratgoda	9¾	—	461 22	—	1,348 87	—
Gampaha to Alutgama and Radawana ...	10¾	4 50	573 39	—	859 63	—
Pattalagedara to Tihahariya	2	—	246 41	—	—	—
Biyanwila to Galahatiyawa	4	—	385 14	—	—	—
Pattalagedara to Kaloliya	4½	—	559 7	—	—	—
Talwatuhenpita to Udupila	7½	—	790 37	—	—	—
Siyané Koralé East.						
Weke to Welweriya	6½	—	699 10	—	—	—
Pasyala (through Attanagalla and Weke) to Hanwella	20	—	1,999 4	4,274 53	817 54	—
Pugoda to Kosgama	3	—	—	1,302 44	539 86	—
Alutkuru Koralé South.						
Ekala to Henaratgoda	6¾	9 0	579 11	—	619 48	75 0
Hunupitiya to Hendala	2¼	—	394 27	—	—	—
Tudella to Pamunugama	3	—	492 74	2,831 45	—	—
Siduwa to Kotugoda	2	—	—	—	567 51	—
Ja-ela canal road	1	—	48 70	—	—	—
Ragama to Kandana	2	21 0	209 9		—	—
Total ...	228½	52 75	19,871 88	11,857 52	13,792 95	2,700 0

Colombo, February. 26, 1894.

HENRY L. DANIEL,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE statement given below shows, in comparison, the results of the operation of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Central Province during the years 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.		Percentage on B	1893.		Percentage on B.
Kandy District.						
1. Population by last Census (A) ...		288,535			288,535	
2. Number in lists (B)		38,844			40,010	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	35,268		90·80	36,365		90·89
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	475		1·22	484		1·21
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	594		1·53	644		1·61
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	9		·02	10		·02
		36,346	93·57		37,503	93·73
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	1,075		2·77	1,228		3·07
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	547		1·41	559		1·40
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	210		·54	155		·39
(*d*) Fined	44		·11	38		·09
(*e*) Double entries, &c. ...	28		·07	35		·09
(*f*) Dead	78		·20	89		·23
		1,982	5·10		2,104	5·27
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village...	426		1·10	341		·85
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	90		·23	62		·15
		516	1·33		403	1·00
Mátalé District.						
1. Population by last Census (A) ...		76,515			76,515	
2. Number in lists (B)		14,194			14,232	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	12,223		86·15	11,950		83·97
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	100		·70	111		·78
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	76		·53	57		·40
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		12,399	87·38		12,118	85·15
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted ...	788		5·55	1,103		7·75
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	478		3·37	618		4·34
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	54		·38	17		·12
(*d*) Fined	27		·19	3		·02
(*e*) Double entries	21		·14	42		·30
(*f*) Dead	93		·65	106		·74
		1,461	10·28		1,889	13·27
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village...	334		2·34	216		1·52
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	9		·06
		334	2·34		225	1·58
Nuwara Eliya District.						
1. Population by last Census (A) ...		109,620			109,620	
2. Number in lists (B)		13,856			13,326	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1 50	11,780		85·02	11,342		85·11
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	206		1·49	226		1·69
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	29		·21	36		·27
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	8		·06	3		·02
		12,023	86·78		11,607	87·09
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability:—						
(*a*) Exempted	285		2·06	308		2·31
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	148		1·07	117		·88
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	12		·09	8		·06
(*d*) Fined	12		·09	13		·10
(*e*) Double entries, &c. ...	231		1·66	264		1·98
(*f*) Dead	31		·22	40		·30
		719	5·19		750	5·63
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village...	1,084		7·82	930		6·98
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	30		·21	39		·30
		1,114	8·03		969	7·28

There is a considerable decrease in the number of men committed to jail; there is also an increase in the number of men who pay at single rate. The Ordinances appear to have worked very satisfactorily in this Province.

KANDY DISTRICT.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	21,858	8	Roads, ferries, &c.	48,014	48
Receipts	57,756	47	Resthouses	2,486	32
Unexpended two-thirds commutation ...	42	98	Establishment	7,163	73
Toll grants	2,530	0	Commission to division officers ...	4,872	98
Government grant (Nugatenna-Bintenna road)	5,000	0	Travelling	1,350	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	500	0	Stationery, forms, tools, &c. ...	1,772	27
			Miscellaneous	134	4
				65,793	82
			Balance	21,893	71
Total ...	87,687	53	Total ...	87,687	53

RESTHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	3,539	39	Repairs, equipment, &c.	3,330	77
Receipts	4,228	79	Salaries	2,441	2
				5,771	79
			Balance ...	1,996	39
Total ...	7,768	18	Total ...	7,768	18

WORK DONE IN 1893.

In addition to the ordinary maintenance of roads the following works were carried out :—

Galagedara to Henabowa.—A sum of Rs. 568·80 was spent in metalling roadway, building side walls, and extending cover drains.

Péradeniya to Welata.—A sum of Rs. 371·10 was spent in renewing a bridge and building an arch drain.

Kadugannáwa to Alpitikanda.—A sum of Rs. 498·50 was spent in repairs to and metalling the road.

Gampola to Paranapattiya.—A sum of Rs. 3,061·88 was spent in the extension of this cart road, which will be completed shortly on a further expenditure of Rs. 738·12.

Embilmegama to Daulagala.—A sum of Rs. 92·34 was spent in lowering ascents, levelling roadway, and removing obstructing rocks.

Embilmegama to Alagalla.—A sum of Rs. 261·60 was spent in road bottoming and metalling, building cover drain, and retaining wall.

Katugastota to Halolawa.—A sum of Rs. 183·56 was spent in constructing cover drains.

Gampola through Udahentenna to Dolosbage.—A sum of Rs. 111·15 was spent in constructing surface drains and removing obstructing rocks.

Udahentenna to Appalawatta Ford.—A sum of Rs. 27 was spent in constructing surface drains.

Maha-oya to Ahupine-ela.—A sum of Rs. 150 was spent in paving the roadway in parts.

Geli-oya to Hindagala.—A sum of Rs. 76·50 was spent in renewing bridge and constructing a cover drain.

Embilmegama to Alagalla.—A sum of Rs. 1,034·15 was spent in the extension of this cart road, which will be completed shortly on a further expenditure of Rs. 965·85.

Lewella to Madawala.—A sum of Rs. 438·65 was spent in the construction of culverts and pavements and in blasting rocks.

Napana to Walala.—A sum of Rs. 444 was spent in lowering ascents and levelling roadway, and in the construction of a 2 ft. cover drain.

Sirimalwatta to Hakketugala.—A sum of Rs. 1,005·50 was spent in the construction of retaining walls and in lowering ascents and levelling roadway.

Guru-oya to Kimbulgantota.—A sum of Rs. 500 was spent in blasting rocks and lowering ascents.

Nugatenna to Weragantota.—A sum of Rs. 500 was spent in blasting rocks and repairing pavements.

Urugala to Rangala.—A sum of Rs. 588·50 was spent in constructing two culverts, lowering ascents, blasting rocks, and in repairing pavements of two streams.

Udispattu to Vernacular School.—A sum of Rs. 142·50 was spent in repairing the surface of the road.

Talatu-oya to Hanguranketa.—A sum of Rs. 632·50 was spent in blasting rocks and re-opening culverts.

Talatu-oya to Kershaw's Bridge.—A sum of Rs. 700 was spent in lowering ascents and in the construction of retaining walls.

Ampitiya to Uduwela.—A sum of Rs. 546 was spent in the construction of culverts and in removing landslips.

Walala to Wawinna.—A sum of Rs. 54 was spent in building a 2 ft. culvert and side walls.

Pututhapuwa ambalam to Naranpanawa.—A sum of Rs. 97 was spent in the construction of a culvert and in blasting rocks.

Teldeniya main road to Panwila.—A sum of Rs. 90 was spent in the construction of four culverts.

Wattegama to Andayama.—A sum of Rs. 55·50 was spent in repairing a culvert and in the construction of drop walls.

Polgolla through Etgala to Mátalé District.—A sum of Rs. 202 was spent in the construction of six culverts.

Putuhapuwa to Gabbela.—A sum of Rs. 142·50 was spent in the construction of two culverts and in blasting rocks. A sum of Rs. 1,070 was spent in the erection of mileposts on roads in the divisions of Pata Héwáheta, Pata Dumbara, and Uda Dumbara; also a sum of Rs. 283·76 in tarring bridges on roads in the same divisions.

A sum of Rs. 197·70 was spent on the restoration of a portion of the ela which irrigates some paddy fields at Rambukwella, and which the construction of the road had obstructed.

A sum of Rs. 216 was spent on clearing the waterway and effecting some repairs to the bridge at Moragahamulla.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 is being spent on the construction of bridges over the Galpotu-oya and Miyanpaha-oya; also a sum of Rs. 498·30 on construction of a bridge on the road from Napana to Walala.

Nugatenna to Bintenna.—Besides the usual yearly grant of Rs. 5,000 for the extension of this cart road a sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent by the Committee in the construction of culverts, blasting rocks, and removing boulders.

The amount realized by the sale of tolls on the roads from Gonawatta ferry to Rajawella, Nugatenna to Weragantota, and Kadugannáwa to Gampola, were spent in the maintenance of the roads.

A sum of Rs. 311·02 was spent on certain repairs to the Weragantota resthouse.

The resthouse at Madugoda on the road from Nugatenna to Bintenna, which was in course of construction, is now complete and open to the public.

Planters' Roads.—A sum of Rs. 2,217·92 was voted towards the maintenance of certain roads in the planting districts to which the estates interested also contribute.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

Kandy, March 1, 1894.

MÁTALÉ DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the actual revenue of 1893 raised in 1893 under the Ordinance, and miscellaneous receipts :—

	Rs.	c.
Commutation realized in money and labour	18,349	50
Miscellaneous receipts	38	0
Government contribution :—		
Yatawatta toll grant of 1892, received in 1893	580	0
Hembarastota ferry, do.	11	0
Unexpended balance, 1892	3,664	38
	22,642	88
Spent during the year	19,077	33
Balance on December, 31	3,565	55

Comparative Percentage Statement showing the Working of the Ordinance.

	1892.	1893.
Paid single rate	86·15	83·97
Paid double rate	·70	·78
Worked six days	·53	·40
Exempted	5·55	7·75
Paid elsewhere	3·37	4·34
Committed to jail	·38	·12
Fined	·19	·02
Double entries, &c.	·14	·30
Dead	·65	·74
Reported as absentees	2·34	1 52
Otherwise not arrested	—	·06

The work of the Committee during the year was confined chiefly to the ordinary upkeep of the various minor roads.

The Ulpotapitiya bridge on the Wariyapola-Bandarapola road, which was seriously damaged by a flood, had to be straightened and strengthened. This cost Rs. 609·86, the work being successfully carried out by the District Engineer.

A heavy flood in December carried away one of the spans of the Bodikotuwa bridge at Rattota, and the Chairman is now in correspondence with the estates concerned as to the advisability of bridging the Midlands river instead, and carrying on the Nikol-oya cart road as a grant-in-aid road. The Bodikotuwa bridge must be restored as a foot-bridge however, and the ford might be improved.

The Committee has succeeded in its representations to Government as to the importance of improving the roads to the Ukuwela station, and of bridging the Marukona-oya, and this useful work will be started this year with the section between Elwala and Ukuwela.

The bridle road through Asgiri kóralé has been considerably improved—a necessary work, as there are several cacao estates being opened in that valley.

D. A. C. Alwis, Mudaliyár, resigned his seat as Native Member on promotion to Kandy, and Mr. L. B. H. Dickenson serves as the European Member in place of Mr. Hugh Fraser, who left for England.

G. SAXTON,
Chairman.

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

Comparative statement showing the working of the Road Ordinance for 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.		Per-centage on B.	1893.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	106,894		—	106,894	
2. Number in lists (B)	—	13,856		—	13,326	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	11,780		85·02	11,342		85·11
(b) Paid Rs. 3	206		1·49	226		1·69
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	29		·21	36		·27
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	8		·06	3		·02
		12,023	86·78		11,607	87·09
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	285		2·06	308		2·31
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	148		1·07	117		·88
(c) Committed to jail ...	12		·09	8		·06
(d) Fined	12		·09	13		·10
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	231		1·66	264		1·98
(g) Dead	31		·22	40		·30
		719	5·19		750	5·63
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village .	1,084		7·82	930		6·98
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	30		·21	39		·30
		1,114	8·03		969	7·28

The number of men liable to pay tax is less than in 1892, the decrease being due to the dispersion of the labour force employed on the railway extension ; but there is a slight increase in the percentage of those paying single and double rates.

The number of those who performed labour is about the same in each year.

The number of those committed to jail and fined continues to decrease, being 21 in 1893 against 24 in 1892. The number of those unaccounted for is also less than in 1892, owing to the disappearance of the shifting population on the railway extension, where it was almost impossible to trace defaulters.

A serious difficulty has arisen in connection with the upkeep of roads in the planting districts. Many roads through estates, though originally made by the owners, have been used for years by the public with the consent of the owners, and the District Road Committee has annually passed votes for their upkeep. They are not, however, public thoroughfares, and it has been decided by the Provincial Committee that such roads shall not be kept up by the District Committee, unless an equal amount is contributed by the owner of the estate, or unless the road is legally transferred to the Committee.

The minor roads of the district were kept in good order during the year, but several new bridges are required. A list of the roads with the amount spent on each is annexed :—

Name of Road.	Amount spent on each Road. Rs.	c.
Allacolawewa-Charley Valley	30	0
Kandapolla-Padiapelella ...	392	1
Maturata-Ragalla ...	5	0
Gonapattiya-Mandarannuwara	95	65
Elamulla-Padiapelella ...	365	0
Munwatta-Rikillagaskada ...	115	0
Padiapelella-Leangwela ...	98	4
Maturata-Lower Hewaheta...	100*	0
Makurupa-Ilagolla ...	68	19
Maturata-Mandarannuwara	44	0
Dehipe-Amunumulla ...	35	0
Maturata-Waduwawella ...	39	9
Wellegiriya-Waduwawella ...	37	0
Wewatenna Ehalagastenna...	20	0
Karandegolla-Makuruppa ...	25	0
Demke-Rahatungoda ...	14	30
Mudunapitiya-Illagolla ...	75	0
Hanguranketa-Lower Badulla	70	60
Hanguranketa-Unantenna ...	61	75
Rahatungoda-Naranhena ...	55	0
Ekuriya-Udagama ...	54	89
Lamasuriagama-Lower Badulla	46	0
Hanguranketa-Mahaoya ...	28	0
Boralessa-Mahanaluwa ...	24	50
Kitulpe-Beriella ...	28	75
Nildandahinna-Kurundu-oya	174	50
Do. Suriagaha-patana ...	272	74
Do. Ragalla ...	140	0
Do Udamadura Upper ...	95	0
Do. Udamadura Lower ...	50	0
Do. Madalla ...	45	25
Do. Haresbedda ...	57	25
Kurunduoya-Lower Badulla	118	56
Ragalla-Carey's Gap ...	100	0
Kandapolla Brookside ...	37	60
Pannala-Lamasuriagama ...	50	2
Udamadura-Teripoha ...	84	93
Ambanella-Bolagandawela ...	40	0
Delmar-St. Margarets	50	0
Ambhurst Carey's Gap ...	30	0
Kurunduoya-Maha Uva ...	55	0
Pallewela-Lamasuriagama ...	27	0
Middlecamp-Horton Plains...	800	0
Medakumbura-Pussellawa ...	319	84
Ramboda Pusalpitiya ...	154	56
Ramboda-Wilkada ...	144	48
Pinehill-Beramane ...	169	44
Nuwara Eliya-Pundalu-oya...	80	0
Ramboda-Kandagalla ...	53	60
Depagoda-Hapugastalawa ...	99	84
Tawalantenna-Pundaluoya...	48	80
Depagoda-Helboda ...	46	88
Pussellawa-Nawalapitiya ...	270	56
Dimbula-Kotmale ...	100	0
Agras-Tillicoultry ...	175	0
Stony Cliff-Kuda-oya ...	150	0
Talawakele-Nánu-oya ...	150	0
Dimbula-Bopatalawa ...	125	0
Dimbula-Fordyce Gap ...	125	0
Agras-Horton Plains ...	100	0
Cymru-Abbotsford ...	75	0
Kowlahena-Mattakelly ...	75	0
Dambagastalawa-Nanu-oya...	50	0
Llan-Thomas ...	50	0
Dimbula-Queenwood Gap ...	35	0
Mount Vernon ...	20	0
Craigie Lea Bazaar ...	10	0
Palmerston ...	10	0
	6,793	62

A grant of Rs 900, given by the Provincial Road Committee, was spent on the Kandapola-Padiyapelella road, which suffered so severely from landslips at the beginning of 1892, that it was found necessary to adopt a new trace altogether for a considerable distance.

District Road Committee,
Nuwara Eliya, January 26, 1894.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

THE work of the division officers for 1893 was on the whole satisfactory. Out of 73 division officers in the Jaffna District 69 closed their account at single rate, and of the rest two closed within the year, and two in March, 1894.

The statement given below shows in comparison the result of the operation of the Ordinances during the years 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.		Percentage on B.	1893.		Percentage on B.
JAFFNA DISTRICT.						
1. Population (A)		279,629			279,629	
2. Number in lists (B)		69,025			70,039	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1	59,319		85·94	60,005		85·68
(b) Paid Rs. 2	249		·36	122		·18
(c) Laboured 6 days .	620		·89	706		1
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		60,188	87·19		60,833	86·86
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,009		1·46	1,002		1·43
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,394		3·47	2,350		3·35
(c) Committed to jail ...	332		·48	26		·04
(d) Fined	163		·23	33		·05
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres...	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	446		·64	320		·46
(g) Dead	516		·75	623		·89
		4,860	7·04		4,354	6·22
5 Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village...	3,312		4·80	4,327		6·18
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	665		·96	525		·75
		3,977	5·76		4,852	6 93

Collection of Commutation and calling out of Labour.

The collection of commutation and calling out of labour were carried on as in previous years.

The annexed is the statement showing the amount collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinance and the amount expended during the year 1893 :—

	Balance on December 31, 1892.	Collected in 1893.	Total.	Expended in 1893.	Balance on December 31, 1893.
Jaffna ...	27,463 22	69,434 90	96,898 12	67,032 57	29,865 55
Mannár ...	670 76	6,926 88	7,597 64	6,586 21	1,011 43
Mullaittívu	428 90	2,419 75	2,848 65	2,568 10	280 55
Vavuniya	263 26	3,130 53	3,393 79	2,914 97	478 82
Total ...	28,826 14	81,912 6	110,738 20	79,101 85	31,636 35

The apportionment of one-third Labour and Money.

The one-third of labour and money available for minor works was devoted to the upkeep and improvement of the existing minor roads. A sum of Rs. 313·79 was spent in well works, and the further sum of Rs. 228·92 was spent in planting trees by roadsides in the Province.

Annexed is a statement showing the expenditure by the Provincial and District Road Committees for 1893 :—

Est. No.	Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money	Total.
	JAFFNA.			
	Principal Roads.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
120	Jaffna Gravets roads ...	2,701 95	3,073 19	5,775 14
121	Jaffna to Karativu ...	1,234 65	932 34	2,166 99
122	Jaffna to Kankésenturai	1,479 53	1,050 0	2,529 53
123	Jaffna to Point Pedro ...	980 44	2,324 81	3,305 25
124	Jaffna to Kaithady ...	66 91	1,153 14	1,220 5
125	Manipay to Kaithady ...	108 34	551 70	660 4
126	Jaffna to Punnalai ...	610 47	1,030 78	1,641 25
128	Point Pedro to Punnalai	799 69	1,804 31	2,604 0
130	Valukkaiyaru to Kayts...	339 83	417 50	757 33
131	Vallai to Valvedditurai	155 30	141 41	296 71
134	Kaithady to Kokkavil ...	13,230 5	3,197 93	16,427 98
135	Point Pedro to Kodigamam	368 32	965 0	1,333 32
136	Puttoor to Kodigamam	195 51	706 11	901 62
142	Coast road to Colombo	2,347 89	838 73	3,186 62
	Unexpended balance of votes of 1892 ...	—	3,786 52	3,786 52
	Total ...	24,618 88	21,973 47	46,592 35

Est. No.	Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Total.
	Buildings.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Urgent and immediate repairs to rest-houses in the Province for 1893 ...	—	3,399 98	3,399 98
	Building a resthouse at Mannár (from resthouse collections) ...	—	—	2,593 3
	Repairs of markets (from market funds)	—	—	103 40
	Total ...	—	3,399 98	6,096 41
	Minor Roads.			
8 & 17	Kondávil-Irupalai road repair ...	—	322 39	322 39
10, 16, 22	Urumpirai road repair... ...	—	929 70	929 70
11	Passaiyur cross roads	—	49 88	49 88
12	Navanturai cross roads repair ...	—	35 62	35 62
13	Roads in the town of Jaffna and Colombuturai repair... ...	—	980 48	980 48
15, 26, 40	Chankanai-Vallai road repair ...	—	869 5	869 5
18 & 23	Chunnakam-Puttur road repair ...	—	427 94	427 94
21 & 25	Maviddapuram-Keerimalai road repair...	—	184 15	184 15
24	Achchelu road repair	—	156 43	156 43
27 & 47	Chunnagam-Kantheródai road repair ...	—	283 40	283 40
28 & 38	Thavady-Suthumalai road repair ...	—	236 42	236 42
29	Tellippalai-Kadduvan road repair ...	—	170 58	170 58
36 & 42	Chandilippai-Santhankulam road repair	—	228 11	228 11
39	Arali-Mathagal road repair ...	—	682 27	682 27
41	Chandilippai-Pandateruppu road repair	—	218 90	218 90
43	Moolai road repair	—	54 23	54 23
44	Anaikkoddai-Vaddukkoddai road repair	—	418 99	418 99
46	Sulipuram road repair... ...	—	39 23	39 23
54	Alvai-Thunnalai road repair ...	—	549 79	549 79
55	19th mile, Point Pedro to seashore road, repair	—	104 47	104 47
56	Roads in the town of Point Pedro, repair	—	14 96	14 96
57	Thumpalai road repair... ...	—	101 11	101 11
58	Point Pedro east coast road repair ...	—	190 12	190 12
64	Drainage channel road repair ...	—	50 36	50 36
70	Malisanthai-Udupiddy road repair ...	—	149 99	149 99
80	Kodigamam-Kachchai road repair ...	—	194 93	194 93
81	Navatkuly-Tanankilappu road repair ...	—	464 80	464 80
82	Meesalai-Varani road repair ...	—	219 91	219 91
83	Chávákachcheri-Vampirai road repair ...	—	236 23	236 23
86	Chávákachcheri-Kachchai road repair ...	—	76 73	76 73
97	Palai road construction ...	—	52 90	52 90
98	Palai road repair	—	139 39	139 39
115	Road from Ulalayarpallam to Kandavalai upkeep	—	15 0	15 0
116	Road from Kandavalai to Punnaneeravy upkeep	—	20 0	20 0
117	Road from Kandavalai to Vaddakkachchy upkeep	—	10 50	10 50
118	Road from Vaddakkachchy to Puliampokkany upkeep	—	20 0	20 0
120	Road from Murasumoddai to Paranthan upkeep	—	30 0	30 0
121	Road from Murasumoddai to Kandavalai upkeep	—	12 50	12 50
123	Road from Karukkaitivu to Kavaikulam upkeep	—	4 0	4 0
127	Velanni bungalow-Kayts road repair ...	—	139 27	139 27
129	Road from Velanni to Punkudutivuturai repair	—	72 67	72 67
131	Suruvil-Kayts road repair ...	—	2 72	2 72
133	Karativu South road repair ...	—	47 31	47 31
134	Valantalai-Tankodai road repair ...	—	114 33	114 33
136	Karativu West road repair ...	—	159 88	159 88
151	Mavali south road repair ...	—	31 68	31 68
152	Mavali-Periaturai road repair ...	—	86 70	86 70
153	Vankala South road repair ...	—	21 12	21 12
157	Neluvenai-Kokkaddimunai road repair...	—	10 56	10 56
158	Ithindy road repair	—	10 56	10 56
164	For filling up three tanks and low grounds in the town of Jaffna ...	—	1,920 31	1,920 31
	Well works in the Province ...	—	313 79	313 79
	For planting trees on roadsides ...	—	228 92	228 92
	Labour performed on minor roads ...	—	706 0	706 0
	Cost of tools, &c.	—	988 76	988 76
	Government grant for the improvement of the Kudieruppu-Karaichy road ...	2,828 89	—	2,828 89
	Total ...	2,828 89	13,800 4	16,628 93
	MANNÁR.			
	Principal Roads.			
	Yakkawai to Pésalai	5,305 99	2,383 55	7,689 54
	Coast road to Colombo ...	—	580 87	580 87
	Unexpended balance of votes of 1892...	—	121 4	121 4
	Total ...	5,305 99	3,085 46	8,391 45

Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Total.
Minor Roads.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Mannár streets ...	250 0	—	250 0
South bar roads ...	—	20 0	20 0
Well road to Thottakkadu ...	—	300 0	300 0
Thalvopadu road ...	—	80 0	80 0
Pallimunai road ...	—	50 0	50 0
Errukkalempiddy road ...	—	50 0	50 0
Karisal road ...	—	100 0	100 0
Pesalai town road ...	—	80 0	80 0
Madu road ...	—	445 92	445 92
Manatkulam *viâ* Chalampan road ...	—	59 88	59 88
Mantai resthouse to Kallady ...	—	10 92	10 92
Vellankulam to Thakilamavillu ...	—	29 96	29 96
Pallamado road ...	—	49 85	49 85
Manatkulam *viâ* Vilankuli road ...	—	59 72	59 72
Chilavatturai to Parayanalankulam ...	—	264 87	264 87
Jungle clearing ...	—	30 0	30 0
Total ...	250 0	1,631 12	1,881 12
MULLAITTIVU.			
Principal Road.			
Central road to Mullaittivu (new trace)	4,765 32	459 10	5,224 42
Unexpended balance of votes of 1892...	—	220 75	220 75
	4,765 32	679 85	5,445 17
Minor Roads.			
Town roads and bridges ...	—	49 99	49 99
Bazaar-Hospital road ...	—	49 71	49 71
Kudiyirippu road ...	—	19 96	19 96
Post Office road ...	—	49 96	49 96
Hospital-Chilavattai road ...	—	149 78	149 78
Tanniyuttu market roads ...	—	115 7	115 7
Andankulam to Vadduvenveli ...	—	7 50	7 50
Mullaittivu to Kokkulai ...	—	39 0	39 0
Tanniyuttu to Kumulamunai ...	—	12 0	12 0
Kokkutoduvai and Kumulamunai roads	—	30 0	30 0
Kumulamunai to Tannimurippu ...	—	55 0	55 0
Puthukudiyirippu to Eraddaivaikkal ...	—	3 0	3 0
Puthukudiyirippu to Mannakandal ...	—	6 0	6 0
Oddysuddan to Mannakandal ...	—	—	—
Puthukudiyirippu to Oddysuddan and Nedunkeni ...	—	47 25	47 25
Oddysuddan to Medunkeni ...	—	46 0	46 0
Kalikadu to Oddysuddan ...	—	8 0	8 0
Nedunkeni to Tannimurippu ...	—	140 0	140 0
Mulliyavalai to Vattapalai ...	—	3 0	3 0
Kokkavil to Kanakarayankulam ...	—	93 80	93 80
Mankulam to Tunukkay ...	—	7 50	7 50
Tunukkay to Chelliyavellu ...	—	21 0	21 0
Tunukkay to Paliyar ...	—	4 50	4 50
Tunukkay to Tekolamavillu ...	—	18 0	18 0
Tunukkay towards Kokkavil ...	—	39 0	39 0
Labour performed on minor roads ...	—	87 50	87 50
	—	1,102 52	1,102 52
VAVUNIYA.			
Principal Road.			
Kokkavil to Galkandamadu ...	15,352 67	974 7	16,326 74
Minor Roads.			
Vavuniya Circular roads ...	—	475 8	475 8
Mamadu road ...	—	73 0	73 0
Marai-Iluppai road ...	—	27 50	27 50
Nedunkeni road ...	—	25 0	25 0
Nainamadu road ...	—	20 0	20 0
Panankamam roads ...	—	87 50	87 50
Motkumulai road ...	—	37 50	37 50
Madu road ...	—	32 50	32 50
Nelukkulam road ...	—	7 50	7 50
Cheddikulam road ...	—	37 50	37 50
Kappachy road ...	—	12 50	12 50
Olukkulam road ...	—	50 0	50 0
Roadwork in Melpattu East ...	50 0	—	50 0
Roadwork in Panankamam ...	100 0	—	100 0
Roadwork in Kilakkumulai South ...	23 55	—	23 55
Roadwork in Chinnachcheddikulam East ...	25 0	—	25 0
Value of tools ...	51 31	—	51 31
Labour performed on minor roads ...	—	1 25	1 25
	249 86	886 83	1,136 69

Abstract of Money spent by the Public Works Department on Principal Roads.

		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Jaffna ...	Treasury money	24,618	88		
	Road Ordinance money ...	21,973	47		
				46,592	35
Mannár ...	Treasury money	5,305	99		
	Road Ordinance money ...	3,085	46		
				8,391	45
Mulllaittívu ...	Treasury money	4,765	32		
	Road Ordinance money ...	679	85		
				5,445	17
Vavuniya ...	Treasury money	15,352	67		
	Road Ordinance money ...	974	7		
				16,326	74
	Total ...	—		76,755	71

Abstract of Money spent by the Provincial and District Road Committees on Minor Roads and Buildings.

Jaffna ...	Treasury money	2,828	89		
	Road Ordinance money ...	13,800	4		
				16,628	93
Mannár ...	Treasury money	250	0		
	Road Ordinance money ...	1,631	12		
				1,881	12
Mullaittivu ...	Treasury money	—			
	Road Ordinance money ...	1,102	52		
				1,102	52
Vavuniya ...	Treasury money	249	86		
	Road Ordinance money ...	886	83		
				1,136	69
Urgent and immediate repairs to resthouses in the Province (Road Ordinance funds)		—		3,399	98
Building a new resthouse at Mannár (resthouse collections)		—		2,593	3
Repairs of markets (from market funds) ...		—		103	40
	Total ...			26,845	67

Abstract of Total Money spent.

By Public Works Department		76,755	71
By Provincial Road Committee		26,845	67
Total ...		103,601	38

Resthouses.

Under this head a sum of Rs. 3,400 was allowed in the Supply Bill for 1893, and a sum o Rs. 3,399·98 was spent on the repair and maintenance of resthouses and madams in the Norther Province.

Government Grant in aid of Minor Works.

The Government grant of Rs. 500 allowed for 1893 was apportioned by order of Governmen only to Mannár and Vavuniya Districts and expended as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Mannár ...	250	0
Vavuniya ...	249	86
Total ...	499	86

Provision was made in the Supply Bill of 1893 for Rs. 5,000, in favour of the Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province, for the improvements of the road from Puthukkudiyiruppu to Karachi. Of this amount Rs. 3,000 were expended in 1893 in cutting side drains, filling in holes, sloping the banks of streams, and levelling the road throughout its entire length, and the balance of Rs. 2,000 was brought forward for expenditure in 1894.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Chairman.

MANNÁR DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the result of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the years 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.		Per-centage on B.	1893.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)		23,693			23,905	
2. Number in list (B) ...		5,577			5,388	
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·25 ...	5,296		94·96	5,166		95·86
(b) Paid Rs. 2·50 ...	58		1·03	69		1·28
(c) Laboured six days ...	—			—		—
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	—			—		—
		5,354			5,235	
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted... ...	14		·25	16		·03
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	36		·64	36		·67
(c) Committed to jail ...	4		·07	—		
(d) Fined	7		·12	—		
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		
(f) Double entries ...	5		·09	8		·15
(g) Dead	110			40		
		176	2·00		100	·74
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	47		·84	53		1·00
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	—			—		
		47			53	
Total ...	—	5,577	100·00	—	5,388	100·00

The number of persons liable are above one-fifth of the population. The payment at single rate is about 96 per cent. Those accounted for as "left the district" are mostly men from India, who happen to be in the district trading during the time the division officers prepare their lists, but leave before the recovery is made. Decrease in number liable is owing to a large number of deaths from cholera in 1892. No one was committed to jail.

Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Mannár, during 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	—	549 72
Mannár East	837 50	
Erukkalampiddi	693 75	
Mannár Central	336 25	
Mannár West	1,178 75	
Mantai North	418 75	
Mantai South	390 0	
Perunkalippattu... ...	490 0	
Iluppaikkadavai	142 50	
Nanaddan East	558 75	
Nanaddan West	692 50	
Musali North	496 25	
Musali South	395 0	
		6,630 0
Miscellaneous	—	46 88
Government grant-in-aid of minor works	—	250 0
		7,476 60

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Establishment	600 0	
Commision to Division Officers ...	904 2	
Miscellaneous	115 61	
		1,619 63
Principal Roads.		
Yakkawe to Posalai ...	2,604 17	
Coast road to Colombo ...	590 0	
		3,194 17
Minor Roads.		
Mannár streets	250 0	
South-Bar road ...	20 0	
Well road to Todakkadu ...	300 0	
Talpupadu road	80 0	
Pallimunai road	50 0	
Karisal road	100 0	
Posalai town road ...	80 0	
Madu road	446 92	
Manatkulam *viâ* Chalampan road	59 88	
Mantai resthouse to Kalladi ...	9 92	
Vellankulam to Tekilamavillu ...	29 96	
Pallamadu road	49 85	
Manatkulam *viâ* Vilankulam ...	59 72	
Sikavatturai to Parayanalankulam	264 87	
Jungle clearing	30 0	
		1,881 12
Advance made to the late Musali Adigar and remaining unsettled	—	350 0
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	—	431 68
		7,476 60

The works on minor roads, confined to jungle clearing and filling up of ruts and holes, are efficiently carried out by the Adigars.

The metalling of the Mannár-Madavachchi road was commenced during the year, and a narrow strip of metal laid for the first six miles of its length. This strip being only six feet in breadth the work cannot be considered satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that this is the most important road in the best paying district, so far as the Road Ordinance is concerned, in the Island.

W. H. JACKSON,
Chairman.

Mannár, July 8, 1894.

MULLAITTÍVU DISTRICT.

THE working of the Ordinance during the year was satisfactory. Only one person was imprisoned, and 18 evaded liability by leaving the district. The number of persons who discharged their liability by working or paying in the district was 1,886, out of a total of 2,035, or 92·67 per cent. The usual comparative statement is appended :—

	1892.		Per-centage on B.	1893.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)		7,315			7,315	
2. Number in lists (B)		1,944			2,035	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·25	1,725		88·73	1,767		86·83
(b) Paid Rs. 2·50	27		1·39	49		2·40
(c) Laboured 6 days ..	36		1·85	70		3·43
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		1,788	91·97		1,886	92·67
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	70		3·60	79		3·88
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	22		1·13	21		1·03
(c) Committed to jail ...	—		—	1		·04
(d) Fined	1		·05	—		—
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	28		1·44	22		1·08
(g) Dead	18		·93	8		·39
		139	7·15		131	6·42
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	17		·88	18		·88
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		17	·88		18	·88

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 2,848·65, an increase of Rs. 145·29 over 1892. The expenditure was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Cost of working Ordinance	612	67
Contribution to principal roads	679	85
Expended on minor works	1,170	2
Miscellaneous charges	105	56
Balance carried forward	280	55
Total ...	2,848	65

The following are the minor works carried out :—

	Rs.	c.
Jungle clearing on 110½ miles of road	344	50
Sloping of rivers on account of 1892	47	25
Sloping of rivers on account of 1893	125	0
Jungle clearing and earthwork by Ordinance labourers	87	50
For repairing culverts on Kokkavil-Kanakarayankulam road ...	33	80
For opening Tanniyuttu market cross roads	115	7
For deviation on Kokkutoduvai road, and for marking Nay-ár with posts...	30	0
Repairs to town roads, Mullaittivu, including bazaar and Kudiyiruppu roads	119	66
For constructing Post Office road	49	96
For opening hospital, Silavattai road	149	78
For watering trees	67	50
Total ...	1,170	2

A new road was opened by Mr. Short from the hospital to Silavattai, at a cost of Rs. 149·78, which has proved very useful, as it reduces the distance to Silavattai from 2½ miles to 1, and opens up a tract of land which has been surveyed in small blocks for tobacco gardens.

Cross roads were opened at Tanniyuttu market connecting the old and new traces to the Central road. The road from Puthukudiyiruppu to Karachchi was taken up by the Provincial Road Commitee, widened, and put into excellent order. This road shortens the route to Elephant Pass by 30 miles, and will be a great boon to persons travelling to Jaffna. It will be much used by traders while the port is closed during the north-east monsoon.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Chairman.

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.

THE annexed statement shows the working of the Ordinance in 1893 :—

	1892.		Percentage on B.	1893.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)		8,155			8,155	
2. Number in lists (B)		2,292			2,400	
3. Effectives in the district :— ...						
(a) Paid Re. 1·25	2,164		94·41	2,275		94·79
(b) Paid Rs. 2·50	11		·48	11		·46
(c) Laboured 6 days	10		·44	1		·04
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		2,185	95·33		2,287	95·29
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability:—						
(a) Exempted	25		1·09	35		1·46
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	25		1·09	25		1·04
(c) Committed to jail ...	—		—	1		·04
(d) Fined	—		—	1		·04
(e) Worked 24 days at labour centres...	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	43		1·88	37		1·54
(g) Dead	11		·48	10		·42
		104	4·54		109	4·54
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village...	3		·13	4		·17
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		3	·13		4	·17

The results are decidedly satisfactory, four men only having evaded their liability, and they are said to have left the district.

The revenue amounted to Rs. 3,143·93, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,667·50, leaving a balance of Rs 476·43, or Rs. 213·17 more than the balance of 1892. This increased balance is due to the fact that 60½ miles of new minor roads were opened during the year by relief work labour, and consequently but little was done in this direction from District Road Committee funds. But the money will be urgently required in 1894 for the upkeep and improvement of the minor roads, the mileage of which is now 177½ miles.

Revenue for 1893.

	Rs.	c.
Collections in money	2,871	25
Collections in labour	1	25
Miscellaneous receipts	8	17
Balance on January 1, 1893	263	26
Total ...	3,143	93

Expenditure in 1893.

	Rs.	c.
Cost of working Ordinance	673	23
Contribution to principal roads	976	46
Minor works	886	83
Miscellaneous charges	130	98
	267	50
Balance carried forward ...	476	43
Total ...	3,143	93

The following minor works were executed :—

	Rs.	c.
Jungle clearing on 117 miles of minor roads, at Rs. 2·50 a mile ...	293	75
Improving road to experimental garden...	189	17
Improvement of Mamadu road	49	50
Culvert on do.	11	0
Repairing a culvert on jail road	8	56
Clearing new roads to Soosaikulam from central road	66	77
Widening village path to Maha Irambaikulam	50	0
Opening a road through Vavuniya village	148	8
Sloping approach to Cheddikulam river	20	0
Sloping approach to Pavalkulam river	25	0
Sloping approach to Peraru	25	0
Total ...	886	83

The opening of the road through Vavuniya village from the madam to the hospital completes the system of village roads. This new road still requires the construction of four culverts, but as it is wanted rather for ventilation than traffic I do not think any further expenditure at present would be justifiable.

As 60½ miles of new minor roads were opened by relief work labour during the year, no further expenditure need be incurred on new roads for many years to come.

Very much remains to be done in the way of improving the existing roads: none of them are provided with side drains; most of them are absolutely impassable during the wet season, and the passage of the rivers is very difficult at all times; culverts are unknown. In fact, the minor roads have been starved for want of funds.

It is a question whether relief should not be afforded by the remission of the whole or at least a large part of the money contribution paid towards the upkeep of the principal roads, and this question has been brought before the Provincial Road Committee by a resolution passed at the first meeting of this Committee in 1894.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Chairman.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

THE year 1893 showed very satisfactory results in all three districts of the Province. In the Galle District a larger number of men were accounted for than in any previous year. The revenue and expenditure also were greater than in any previous year.

The division officers worked well, and all closed their accounts within the year, the number of warrants issued being considerably less than in previous years, while the greater proportion of them were executed.

The minor roads to which votes were assigned were kept in good order, and a decided improvement was effected on most of them by the removal of broken down and insufficient waterways, and the building of substantial culverts and rail bridges, the road being raised when necessary, so as to render it dry and passable in all seasons.

The building of a new resthouse at Elpitiya was begun, the old resthouse being handed over to the Medical Department.

One important work that should be undertaken is the construction of a permanent bridge at Ukwatta on the minor road from Wakwella to Gintota, but this is beyond the means of the District Road Committee, and as the road will be an important feeder of the railway if the bridge is built, it seems just that Government should bear the burden of construction.

The usual statements are attached:—

Statement showing, in comparison, the result of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Galle District during 1892 and 1893.

	1892.		Percentage on B	1893.		Percentage on B.
1. Population, excluding Local Board limits (A)	—	187,040		—	187,040	
2. Number in lists (B)	—	38,873		—	42,398	
3. Effectives in the district:—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	33,067		85·06	34,705		81·85
(b) Paid Rs 3	1,046		2·69	906		2·13
(c) Laboured six days ...	1,406		3·61	1,491		3·51
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	—		—	8		·01
		35,519	91·37		37,110	87·52
4. Not effective in the district:—						
(a) Exempted	638		1·64	1,467		3·46
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	201		·51	1,822		4·29
(c) Committed to jail ..	68		·17	60		·14
(d) Fined	30		·07	34		·08
(e) Double entries, &c. ...	94		·24	85		·20
(f) Dead	268		·68	245		·57
		1,299	3·34		3,713	8·75
5. Not effective:—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	1,064		2·73	1,054		2·48
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	991		2·54	521		1·22
		2,055	5·28		1,575	3·71

GALLE	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Paid commutation ...	18,336	19,943	21,709	33,022	34,331	34,113	35,611
Worked single and double ...	9,990	9,093	5,723	1,788	1,326	1,406	1,491
Worked twenty-four days ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imprisoned	161	112	483	970	102	68	60
Fined	22	11	2	6	4	30	34
Total accounted for ...	28,531	29,159	27,917	35,786	35,763	35,617	37,196

Statement of the Expenditure in each Section of the Minor Roads.

Particulars.	Cash. Rs. c.	Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Roads round Bentota ...	484 60	—	484 60
Roads round Kosgoda to Elpitiya ...	871 76	97 50	969 26
Roads round Karandeniya and Batapola ...	2,427 26	127 50	2,554 76
Roads round Madampe and Kahawé ...	1,413 68	43 50	1,457 18
Roads round Gangaboda Pattuwa East ...	2,227 0	—	2,227 0
Roads in Gravets	823 95	60 0	883 95
Roads in Akmimana	1,372 0	—	1,372 0
Roads in Talpe Pattuwa West ...	1,236 60	—	1,236 60
Roads in Talpe Pattuwa East ...	838 14	—	838 14
Roads in Gangaboda Pattuwa West ...	1,373 48	—	1,373 48
Roads in Hinidum Pattuwa ...	66 16	1,134 0	1,200 16
Ambana road	2,880 30	—	2,880 30
Culverts on Pitiwala road	295 0	—	295 0
Pitigala road	996 80	—	996 80
Opata road	1,895 12	—	1,895 12
Culverts on road, Uragaha to Elpitiya ...	992 40	—	992 40
Culverts on road, Uragaha to Bentota ...	495 0	—	495 0
Culverts on road, Imaduwa to Walawé ...	500 0	—	500 0
Wakwella road	331 50		331 50
Metalling Hirimbura-Baddogama road ...	3,157 10	—	3,157 10
Culverts on road, Madampé to Gonapinuwala	300 0	—	300 0
Batuwanhena bridge			
Duwewatte bridge			
Kalandolla bridge			
Two platform bridges (Elpitia to Pitigala road)	2,895 30	—	2,895 30
Diviture bridge			
Rukmalagoda bridge	300 0	—	300 0
Bopé bridge	251 25	—	251 25
Ambana-ela	497 63	—	497 63
Culverts on Kimbiya road	505 0	—	505 0
Puhulduwé bridge (masonry abutment) ...	384 62	—	384 62
		Total ...	31,274 15

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Galle, for 18

Particulars of Receipts.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	12,246 54	—	12,246 54
Commutation realised	54,781 50	2,260 50	57,042 0
Arrears of previous years recovered in 1893	1,183 50	—	1,183 50
Miscellaneous receipts	3,049 40	—	3,049 40
Resthouse collections	1,607 52	—	1,607 52
Government grant for improvement of Hinidum pattu	1,000 0	—	1,000 0
Toll grants	3,721 0	—	3,721 0
Total ...	77,589 46	2,260 50	79,849 96
Particulars of Expenditure.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads ...	21,177 75	798 0	21,975 75
Amount paid and labour expended on account of minor roads	29,811 65	1,462 50	31,274 15
Repairs to resthouses	2,423 80	—	2,423 80
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	17,439 61	—	17,439 61
Stationery and printed forms ...	729 24	—	729 24
Cost of tools	1,197 59	—	1,197 59
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,772 6	—	1,772 6
Equipment, &c.	1,068 25	—	1,068 25
Miscellaneous charges	670 28	—	670 28
Total ...	76,290 23	2,260 50	78,550 73
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...		...	1,299 23
		Total ...	79,849 96

Galle, May 9, 1894.

R. W. IEVERS,
Chairman.

MÁTARA DISTRICT.

The following statement shows, in comparison, the result of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.		Per-centage on B.	1893.		Per centage on B.
1. Population, excluding Local Board limits (A)		167,079			167,079	
2. Number in lists (B) ...		37,083			34,913	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	24,437		65·90	25,854		74·05
(b) Paid Rs. 3	1,861		5·02	1,068		3·05
(c) Laboured six days ...	2,073		5·59	1,430		4·09
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	40		·10	9		—
(e) Laboured twenty-four days ...	1		—	—		—
		28,412	76·62		28,361	81·23
4. Not effective in the district :—						
(a) Exempted	1,285		3·46	1,746		5
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	635		1·71	662		1·89
(c) Committed to jail ...	155		·42	19		·05
(d) Fined	76		·20	1		—
(e) Double entries, &c. ...	1,301		3·50	717		2·05
(f) Dead	558		1·50	304		·87
		4,010	10·82		3,449	9·87
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left village ...	4,653		12·54	3,103		8·88
(b) Absconded	8		·02	—		
		4,661	—		3,103	
			12·56			

In 1893 the limits of the Local Board were extended, so that a number of men paid to the Local Board, who in previous years paid to the District Road Committee. Including these, 1,015 more paid than in 1892, and only 20 were sent to prison and fined as against 231 in 1892.

The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Committee is as follows :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	—	13,023 40
Commutation realized in money	42,029 24	
Do. in labour	2,145 72	
Resthouse collections ...	1,325 49	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	977 82	
Toll grant	5,924 0	
		52,402 27
Total ...		65,425 67

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses, in money ...	18,959 13	
Do. in labour ...	1,063 37	
		20,022 50
Amount expended on minor roads (commutation and toll grant) in money	20,995 2	
Do. in labour ...	1,082 35	
		22,077 37
Liabilities of 1892 ...	5,185 92	
Unexpended balance on toll grant estimates remitted to Director of Public Works ...	53 88	
Repairs to resthouses, equipment, &c.	706 42	
Cost of tools	1,045 77	
Pay and allowance of superintendent, minor roads ...	2,139 92	
Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers ...	8,614 28	
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,997 41	
Miscellaneous charges ...	1,581 84	
		21,325 44
		63,425 31
Balance	—	2,000 36
Total ...		65,425 67

The total revenue and expenditure as compared with previous years was as follows :—

	Average of 10 years. 1883-92. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.
Revenue	46,049 0	53,938 23	52,402 27
Expenditure ...	45,601 0	44,733 81	63,425 31

The amounts recovered in 1892 and 1893 as commutation, and on account of arrears of previous years, and the value of labour performed, were as follows :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
Single commutation ...	36,655 50		38,781 0	
Paid for short labour ...	180 97		44 24	
Value of labour ...	3,135 80		2,145 72	
		39,972 27		40,970 96
Double commutation ...	5,583 0		3,204 0	
Arrears of previous years ...	556 99		Nil	
		6,139 99		3,204 0
Total ...		46,112 26		44,174 96

It will be seen that there was an increase in the amount recovered as single commutation and realized in labour, though there was a decrease under the heading of "double commutation."

A list of the minor roads, with the amount expended on each, is annexed :—

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Four Gravets.			
Madiha road	3 ...	251 89	
Naimana road	5 ...	394 44	
Walgama-Weliweriya	2 ...	97 92	
			744 25
Weligam Kóralé.			
Mátara-Telijjawila	8½ ...	1,725 69	
Weligama-Akuressa (including cost of Dissawage-çla bridge)	18½ ...	3,896 56	
Borala road	6 ...	650 62	
Henegama road	4 ...	381 93	
Korahana road	7 ...	250 19	
Kolaçdanda road	2 ...	72 86	
Kotawila road	2¾ ...	562 87	
Weniakule bridge	— ...	200 0	
			7,740 72
Wellaboda Pattu.			
Medawatta-Hunnadeniya	10 ...	1,242 17	
Aparekka road	7 ...	597 76	
Dondra streets	2 ...	193 44	
Madawala road	2 ...	114 4	
Pátegama road	2 ...	440 17	
			2,587 58
Kandaboda Pattu.			
Hakmana-Pottewela road	3½ ...	695 19	
Hakmana-Pananwela road	7½ ...	510 97	
Kamburupitiya-Makandura road ...	8 ...	1,668 99	
Makandura-Urubokka	22 ...	61 67	
			2,936 82
Gangaboda Pattu.			
Tihagoda-Akuressa . ..	14 ...	1,725 16	
Kamburupitiya-Kirinda	7 ...	682 67	
Kamburupitiya *viâ* Ellewela to Hakmana ...	10 ...	1,216 94	
Kadduwa road	9 ...	919 30	
			4,544 7
Morawak Kóralé.			
Kotapola-Berelapanatara	7 ...	1,366 67	
Berelapanatara-Urubokka	6 ...	1,305 12	
Opata road	3½ ...	96 7	
Old Morawak kóralé road	10 ...	256 7	
Deniyaya-Aningkanda road ...	4 ...	250 0	
Deniyaya-Beverly road	6 ...	250 0	
			3,523 93
Total ...	199¼		22,077 37

C. J. R. LE MESURIER.
Chairman.

Mátara, March 29, 1894.

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

THE collections at single rate for the year amounted to Rs. 18,607·50, against Rs. 16,930·50 for 1892, showing an increase of Rs. 1,677 on 1892, while the outturn of labour gives a corresponding decrease.

There is nothing to chronicle in the way of new works, as the Committee find the small vote at its disposal barely sufficient for the maintenance of existing roads. I have alluded to this in my Revenue Administration Report of the District, and have suggested that Government should come to the aid of the Committee with special votes for new roads urgently required, especially in East Giruwa and Magam pattus.

Annexed are returns on the working of the Ordinance :—

	1892.		Percentage on B.	1893.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)		89,091			89,091	
2. Number in lists (B) ...		17,105			16,981	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	11,287		65·92	12,405		73·05
(b) Paid Rs. 3	256		1·49	201		1·18
(c) Laboured six days ...	3,224		18·84	2,843		16·74
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	16		·09	53		·31
		14,783	86·42		15,502	91·29
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,259		7·36	724		4·26
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	74		·43	80		·47
(c) Committed to jail ...	60		·35	96		·56
(d) Fined	19		·11	22		·12
(e) Double entries ...	48		·28	131		·77
(f) Dead	174		1·01	91		·53
		1,634	9·55		1,144	6·73
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left district ...	414		2·42	210		1·23
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	284		1·66	125		·73
		698	4·08		335	1·97

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Hambantota District Road Committee for the year 1893.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	—	—	515 72
Commutation realized in money and labour...	19,249 50	4,423 50	23,673 0
Resthouse collections	782 29	—	782 29
Miscellaneous receipts	158 67	—	158 67
Government contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	—	—	—
Government contribution in aid of minor roads	400 0	—	400 0
		Total ...	25,529 68
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	5,710 75	81 0	5,791 75
Amount expended on minor works ...	5,366 41	4,342 50	9,708 91
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	836 69	—	836 69
Pay of resthouse-keepers	888 0	—	888 0
Miscellaneous charges	1,776 12	—	1,776 12
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	6,387 61	—	6,387 61
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	—	—	140 60
		Total ...	25,529 68

C. A. MURRAY,
Chairman.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

THE results of the operation of the Ordinances during 1892 and 1893 are shown in the following comparative table :—

	1892.		Per centage on B	1893.		Per centage on B.
1. Population (A)		122,573			122,573	
2. Number in lists (B) ...		26,632			26,800	
3. Effectives in the District :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	20,761		77·95	10,657		39·76
(b) Paid Rs. 3	782		2·93	9,912		36·98
(c) Laboured six days ...	547		2·05	1,374		5·12
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	Nil		82·94	Nil		81·87
		22,090			21,943	
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,640		6·15	1,904		7·10
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	474		1·77	536		2·00
(c) Committed to jail ...	84		0·31	27		0·10
(d) Fined	42		0·15	24		0·08
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	Nil					
(f) Double entries ...	251		0·94	203		0·75
(g) Dead	539		2·02	510		1·90
		3,030	11·37		3,204	11·95
5 Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the district	891		3·34	864		3·22
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	621		2·33	789		2·94
		1,512	5·67		1,653	6·16

It had been the practice to extend as a matter of course the term for the payment of the single rate, but after notice duly given and published the date fixed by the Ordinance was not extended last year.

The object to be aimed at, it seems to me, is the complete working of the Ordinance during the year itself, and this cannot be done unless the dates fixed for payment are strictly insisted upon. The large number of payments at double rate is due to this strict enforcement of the Ordinance.

The minor roads of the district are not in a satisfactory state : the funds are insufficient, and the roads so numurous and liable to continual flood that it is impossible to keep them in good order without a much larger expenditure than the funds of the Committee will permit of.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee, Batticaloa, for the year is appended :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	—	1,993 36
Commutation realized in money	45,669 50	
Do. in labour	2,061 0	
		47,730 50
Resthouse collections ...	—	630 57
Miscellaneous receipts ...	—	365 92
Government contribution on account of resthouse-keepers' salaries	—	400 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works ...	—	1,000 0
Total ...		52,120 35

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended on principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	—	15,389 0
Amount expended on minor works in money ...	16,545 30	
Amount expended on minor works in labour ...	1,590 0	
		18,135 30
Repairs to resthouses ...	—	3,968 97
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	—	6,442 76
Pay of resthouse keepers ...	—	2,154 50
Miscellaneous charges ...		4,444 73
		50,535 26
Balance	—	1,585 9
Total ...		52,120 35

The report of the District Road Committee, Trincomalee, speaks for itself.

March 21, 1894.

G. W. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

THE number of men liable to pay road tax in 1893 was more, and the result of the working of the Ordinance effective than in 1892.

The minor roads were kept in a fair condition, but the funds at the disposal of this Committee were so limited that no permanent improvements or new works on the roads could have been undertaken. However, three culverts were formed at the watercourses on the road between Madawachchi and Kiwulakkadawe, two of the chief villages in the Siṇhalese division in Kadduk-kulampattu, and the road is now passable for cart traffic.

The damage done to the minor road from the Anurádhapura road to Gomarasankadawara by the unprecedented rains which fell in November, 1893, is now being repaired, part of the expenditure being paid for out of the pasturage funds, owing to the very limited means at the disposal of this Committee.

The expenditure on minor roads was economically incurred, and the repairs and slight improvements thereon satisfactorily performed.

The statement given below shows in comparison the results of the operation of the Ordinance during the years 1893 and 1893 :—

	1892.		Percentage on B.	1893.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)		14,811			14,811	
2. Number in lists (B)		3,166			3,259	
3. Effectives in the district :						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	2,745		86·70	2,880		88·37
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	49		1·55	59		1 81
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	86		2·72	58		1·78
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ..	—		—	—		—
		2,880	90·97		2,997	91·96
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—						
(*a*) Exempted	69		2·18	72		2·21
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere	27		·85	26		·80
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	4		·13	19		·58
(*d*) Fined	9		·28	4		·12
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres...	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries, &c.	5		·16	19		·58
(*g*) Dead	48		1·51	41		1·26
		162	5·12		181	5·55
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the district...	124		3·92	81		2·48
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		124	3·92		81	2·48

Statement of expenditure incurred on the minor roads in the Trincomalee District during the year 1893.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Expenditure in Labour.	Commutation.	Government Grant.	Total Expenditure.
Tampalakam Pattu.					
Tampalakam road from the 13th milepost on the Kandy road to Kiniyai passing by Kovilkudiruppu ...	7	7 50	65 11	22 50	95 11
Tamankaduwa road from Kiniyai to the Tamankaduwa boundary	17	—	46 12	—	46 12
Kantalai road from the 24th milepost on the Kandy road to Kantalai	½	—	80 0	—	80 0
Koddiyar Pattu.					
Insertion of culverts and other repairs on the causeway between Periaveli and Mallagaitivu	¾	3 0	64 74	50 5	117 79
New road from the high road to Periaveli ...	¾	—	135 16	—	135 16
Kaddukulam Pattu.					
Gomarasankadawala road to Tiriyai *viâ* Matawachchi, Kivulakkadawe, &c.	21	16 50	102 13	25 50	144 13
Sambeltivu road from the Nilaveli road to Sambeltivu ...	3	—	25 75	32 30	58 5
Construction of culvert on wooden platform on the road between Madawachchi and Kivulakkadawe ...	—	—	78 36	97 72	176 8
Insertion of concrete cement culverts on the road between Madawachchi and Kivulakkadawe	—	—	149 40	—	149 40
Hotwells road from Anurádhapura road to hot wells ...	¾	—	34 94	7 66	42 60
Total ...	50¾	27 0	781 71	235 73	1,044 44

Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure on account of each Resthouse in the Trincomalee District during 1893.

	Resthouse Collections. Rs.	c.	Salaries paid to the Resthouse-keepers. Rs.	c.
Tampalakam Pattu.				
Tampalakam resthouse	110	24	238	21
Kantálai resthouse	187	32	221	19
Koddiyár Pattu.				
Muttúr resthouse	38	74	90	0
Iohchilampattai resthouse	18	96	72	0
Kaddukkulam Pattu.				
Nilaveli resthouse	71	93	192	0
Kuchcheveli do.	4	26	50	0
Tiriyai do.	6	88	52	50
Pulmoddai do.	3	25	60	0
Total ...	441	58	975	90

Resthouse Account of the Chairman, District Road Committee, on account of the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	123	48	Salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	975	90
Resthouse collections	441	58	Furnishing resthouses	67	47
Government contribution on account of resthouse-keepers' salaries ...	500	0		1,043	37
Miscellaneous receipts	5	13	Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	26	82
Total ...	1,070	19	Total ...	1,070	19

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Trincomalee.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	136	21	Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal works and rest-houses...	1,911	0
Commutation realized in money ...	4,497	0	Amount expended on minor works in money...	1,017	44
Commutation realized in labour ...	86	25	Do. do. in labour...	27	0
Resthouse collections	441	58	Salaries of Establishment, &c. ...	1,195	42
Miscellaneous receipts	17	13	Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	975	90
Government contribution on account of resthouse-keepers' salaries ...	500	0	Furnishing resthouses	67	47
Government contribution on account of minor works	500	0	Miscellaneous	587	77
				5,782	0
			Balance	396	17
Total ...	6,178	17	Total ...	6,178	17

District Road Committee's Office,
Trincomalee, February 17, 1894.

S. M. BURROWS,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.

General Administration.

THE usual returns are appended.

Owing to the distress prevailing in the district during this year, there was a falling off in the number of persons who discharged their liability of 2 per cent. as compared with 1892, and the number of men remaining unaccounted for on December 31, 1893, was 1,809, the number for the previous year being 221; but in this connection it should be noted that the total number of persons liable in 1893 was 58,537, as against 57,266 in 1892. Again, casualties and exemptions in 1893 far exceed those in the previous year.

There was also an increase in the number of men who performed labour—63 in 1892 and 197 in the year under consideration.

Resthouses.

A new resthouse at Maharegama on the Madampe-Giriulla road is in course of construction. Ordinary repairs and general upkeep were undertaken in regard to existing resthouses.

Minor Roads.

A sum of Rs. 6,939·48 only was spent on the upkeep of minor roads in this district during the year, the amount spent in 1892 being Rs. 29,725·30, which was due to the extensive improvements on the roads from Hettipola to Dandugama and Dandugama to Pannalai.

The ordinary repairs in 1893 consisted chiefly in clearing jungle, cutting side drains, and generally maintaining the roads, and with the exception of a few culverts no other works of importance were undertaken.

It is much to be regretted that no definite arrangements have yet been made regarding the Dodangaslanda-Yatawatta road, although hopes were entertained that a satisfactory settlement would be arrived at during the year. Owners of plumbago mines who are chiefly interested in this road have cancelled their offer to contribute half the cost of its improvement into a metalled cart road, and withdrawing their former objection to the establishment of a toll at the bridge to be constructed over the Kuda-oya, have asked the Government to take over the work. This application unfortunately came too late for consideration with the estimates for 1894.

The Committee, foreseeing the importance of the road from Naranmulla to Potuhera as a feeder to the railway, have voted a sum of Rs. 7,440 towards its thorough improvement. The work is now being proceeded with, and it is to be hoped that when completed the road will be taken over as a principal thoroughfare.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, North-Western Province, for the year 1893.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Kurunegala District.			
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	—	—	10,605 30
Commutation realized in money and labour	695 85	295 50	69,880 50
Resthouse collections	1,358 37	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	1,151 13	—	
Government contribution on account of resthouse-keepers	—	—	
Government contribution in aid of minor works	400 0	—	
			2,909 50
		Total ...	83,395 30
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads ...	27,804 50	295 50	28,100 0
Amount expended on minor works ...	6,939 48	—	
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	2,929 52	—	
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	17,475 24	—	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	2,504 0	—	
Miscellaneous charges	3,342 32	—	
Cost of tools	377 56	—	
			33,568 12
			61,668 12
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...			21,727 18
		Total ...	83,395 30

Fourth Quarterly Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

Kurunégala District.	Current Quarter.	Same Quarter of preceding Year.
1. Number of inhabitants of District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ...	45,000	45,462
2. Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	58,537	57,266
3. Percentage of 2 to 1	130·08	125%
4. Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	3,790	2,731
5. Percentage of 4 to 2	6·71	4·76
6. Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4	54·747	54·535
7. Percentage of 6 to 1	121·66	118%
8. i. Paid commutation...	46,019	48,204
ii. Performed labour	197	63
iii. Fined	18	11
iv. Imprisoned	50	41
v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	46·284	48·319
9. Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 v. to 6	84·54	88%
10. Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 v. to 1 ...	102·85	106%
11. Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	6,654	5,995
12. Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ...	1,809	221

Ten men subsequently discharged on payment of fine.

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads, Kurunégala District, during the year 1893.

Road from	Men.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.	Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Kurunégala to Nikaweratiya ...	6	9 0	5,383 0	5,392 0
Do. Beligama ...	11	16 50	2,383 50	2,400 0
Do. Giriulla ...	14	21 0	1,949 75	1,970 75
Naranmulla to Dummalasuriya ...	78	117 0	2,086 50	2,203 50
Kurunégala to Galagedara ...	1	1 50	4,064 75	4,066 25
Pádeniya to Siyambalangomuwa	4	6 0	2,385 25	2,391 25
Polgahawela to Kurunégala ...	—	—	4,043 0	4,043 0
Dankotuwa to Giriulla ...	15	22 50	2,110 75	2,133 25
Maharagama to Alawwa ...	58	87 0	1,163 0	1,250 0
Polgahawela to Alawwa ...	10	15 0	735 0	750 0
Kompaspara towards Wariyapola	—	—	1,500 0	1,500 0
Total ...	197	295 50	27,804 50	28,100 0

Expenditure on Minor Roads, Kurunégala District, during the year 1893.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Arasenwewa	8 0	Mahakuliya...	115 56
Angomuwa	100 0	Mallowapitiya to Liniwehera ...	68 40
Ambale	121 97	Natandiya	238 48
Bemmullegedara	140 67	Potuhera	16 95
Balalla	364 6	Rangama	491 95
Chilaw	209 56	Ratgala	66 25
Delgolla	189 12	Talampitiya	277 79
Dandagomuwa to Pannala	1,360 57	Yapahu	109 91
Dodantalawa...	100 0	Rambawewa	776 83
Galkadawala	71 73	Yatawatta-Mátalé	328 47
Galgomua to Demalapattu	50 38	Lesmoir	28 80
Hulugalla	134 0		6,823 19
Hettipola to Dandagomuwa	951 20		
Ibbagomuwa	167 75	Value of materials	116 29
Kadigawa	132 58		
Kobeigana	90 0	Total ...	6,939 48
Miwewa	112 21		

ÆLIAN ARMSTRONG KING,
Chairman.

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

I.—Statement showing in comparison results of the operation of the Ordinance during 1892 and 1893.

	1892.		Percentage on B.	1893.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)		21,305			26,650	
2. Number in lists (B)		5,741			5,745	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	4,483		78·08	5,117		89·06
(b) Paid Rs. 3	201		3·50	54		·93
(c) Laboured 6 days	120		2·09	23		·4
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	62		1·07	6		·1
		4,866	84·75		5,200	90·51
effective in the district, but have dis-						
4. Not charged their liability:—						
(a) Exempted	199		3·46	151		2·62
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	274		4·77	141		2·45
(c) Committed to jail ...	5		·08	2		·03
(d) Fined	3		·05	--		—
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres...	--		—	—		—
(f) Double entries	14		·24	37		·64
(g) Dead	114		1·98	54		·93
		609	10 60		385	6·7
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the district...	224		3·90	129		2·24
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	42		·73	31		·53
		266	4·63		160	2·78

II.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Puttalam, for the year 1893.

	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
RECEIPTS.			
Balance on January 1, 1893 .. .	3,694 93	—	3,694 93
Commutation realized in money and in labour ...	7,951 0	52 50	8,003 50
Resthouse collections	405 69	—	405 69
Miscellaneous receipts	183 12	—	183 12
Government contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers	—	—	—
Government contribution in aid of minor road works	400 0	—	400 0
			12,687 24
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	1,229 25	6 0	1,235 25
Amount expended on minor works ...	2,096 96	46 50	2,143 46
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	700 69	—	700 69
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers	2,686 52	—	2,686 52
Pay of resthouse keepers	1,047 33	—	1,047 33
Miscellaneous charges	1,327 19	—	1,327 19
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...			3,546 80
			12,687 24

III.—Statement of Amounts remitted to the Public Works Department on account of Principal Roads in the Puttalam District during the year 1893.

Name of Road.	No. of Days Labour.	In Labour. Rs. c.	In Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Akkarai pattu road ...	700	6 0	169 0	175 0
Puttalam to Nikaweratiya ...	700	—	175 0	175 0
Puttalam to Kala-oya ...	891	—	222 75	222 75
Puttalam to Battulu-oya ...	1,000	—	250 0	250 0
Puttalam to Modaragama ...	1,000	—	250 0	250 0
Road to salt stores ...	650	—	152 50	162 50
Total ...	4,941	6 0	1,229 25	1,235 25

District Road Committee's Office,
Puttalam, April 2, 1894.

SAML. HAUGHTON,
Chairman.

CHILAW DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows, in comparison, the results of the working of the Ordinances in 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.		Per-centage on B.	1893.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)		59,608			60,055	
2. Number in lists (B)		15,750			16,020	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	13,498		85·70	13,903		86·78
(b) Paid Rs. 3	423		2·69	259		1·62
(c) Laboured six days ...	5		·03	27		·17
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	—		—	—		—
		13,926	88·42		14,189	88·57
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	363		2·30	415		2·59
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	541		3·43	548		3·42
(c) Committed to jail ...	9		·06	6		·04
(d) Fined	5		·03	2		·01
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	179		1·14	159		·99
(g) Dead	117		·74	106		·66
		1,214	7·70		1,236	7·71
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	179		1·14	182		1·13
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	431		2·73	413		2·58
		610	3·87		595	3·71

The collections have increased yearly since the establishment of the District Road Committee here in 1888. Only six defaulters were committed to prison last year.

A statement of receipts and expenditure is subjoined :—

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	7,307 39	—	7,307 39
Commutation realized in money and labour...	21,696 0	40 50	21,736 50
Resthouse collections	991 91	—	991 91
Miscellaneous receipts	739 80	—	739 80
Toll grants	6,759 69	—	6,759 69
Refund of advances	790 0	—	790 0
		Total ...	38,325 29
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads	6,354 0	39 0	6,393 0
Amount expended on minor works ...	9,445 39	1 50	9,446 89
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	1,393 29	—	1,393 29
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	5,559 78	—	5,559 78
Pay of resthouse-keepers	817 0	—	817 0
Miscellaneous charges	697 39	—	697 39
Expenditure from toll grants ...	6,111 57	—	6,111 57
Expenditure from Government grant, 1892	177 84	—	177 84
Balance on toll grants, 1892, remitted ...	200 45	—	200 45
Balance on Government grant, 1892, remitted	0 16	—	0 16
			30,797 37
Advances outstanding ...	458 17		
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	7,069 75	—	7,527 92
		Total ...	38,325 29

The cross road between Tabbówa and Máráwila was taken over by the Public Works Department in exchange for the section of old road from Dankoṭuwa to Tóppu, which will be maintained by the District Road Committee from the toll grant money. By this arrangement Government saved a sum of Rs. 1,130 voted for the improvement of the latter piece of road.

A list of minor roads showing the expenditure on each is appended :—

Road.		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Piṭigal Kóralé North.			
Tambagalla road		599 29	
Bangadeniya-Maṇḍalána		364 57	
Bangadeniya-Karukkupana		176 87	
Battulu-oya to Pinkaṭṭiya bridge		215 78	
Pulichakulam		134 59	
Vilattawa-Maṇḍalána (Kompaspára from)... ...		170 27	
Maṇḍalána-Kiriyankalli (Kompaspára from) ...		123 73	
Village roads: Karukkuliya ...	Rs. 14·22		
Village roads: Maiyáwa	„ 57·89		
Village roads: Anaivilundáwa ...	„ 64·11		
Village roads: Rájakadaluwa-Baṇḍárahéna	„ 11·40	147 62	
			1,932 72

Road.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Pitigal Kóralé Central Division.		
Náttandiya-Máráwila	86 71	
Náttandiya-Tabbówa	204 37	
Tabbówa-Dunkannáwa	394 30	
Máráwila-Sea street	98 71	
Mádampé Bazaar street	131 63	
Uraliya	394 69	
Kompaspára, Vilattawa-Dummalasúriya	98 86	
Kompaspára, Dummalasúriya-Dunkannáwa ...	199 95	
Múdukatuwa to Máwila	245 37	
Kachchiráwa road from Tabbówa to Kompaspára ...	755 90	
Horagolla to Talwila and Mattakotuwa	264 53	
Mahawewa to Kudáwewa	99 86	
Muttibendiwala to Kompaspára near Hewana ...	149 85	
Walahapitiya-Muttibendiwila	99 84	
Náttandiya cross road	19 88	
Kudirippuwa to Kompaspára	59 89	
Galmuruwa to Udalawela	49 13	
Karukkuwa to Mádampe	118 89	
Koswatta to Kompaspára	331 95	
Sirigampola to Katunériya	49 65	
Mattakotuwa to Toduwáwa	113 20	
Hattiniya to Talwila seashore	24 92	
Tummódara to Lunuwila	59 87	
Kompaspára Dunkannáwa to Hundirápola ...	199 87	
Kudáwewa to Muttibendiwila	100 0	
Galahitiyáwa to Bótree road	179 99	
		4,531 8
Pitigal Kóralé Southern Division.		
Bólawatta to Lunuwila	378 33	
Nainamadama-Kolinjádiya...	309 88	
Máwatagama-Koshéna	494 89	
Kammal road from high road to Gin-oya	203 3	
Bólawatta-Dankotuwa	255 96	
Waikkál to Najundánkara	38 60	
Mórukkuliya-Etiyáwala	147 24	
Bólawatta to Godella	139 53	
Nanjundankara to Kammal	149 11	
Waikkál to Tóppuotota	95 0	
Mellawa to Hundirápola	199 94	
Koshéna to Lihiriyágama	199 89	
Singakkuliya to Pitakotuwa	99 97	
Kirimetiyána to Tuláwela	49 91	
Waikkál to Tambaráwila	221 8	
		2,982 36
Total ...	—	9,446 89
Toll Grants.		
Háldanduwana to Dummaladeniya	438 45	
Vennappuwa to Kirimetiyána	549 76	
Dankotuwa to Tóppu	1,039 87	
Do. to Kirimetiyána	1,060 16	
Mádampé to Kirimetiyána	2,123 33	
Total ...	6,111 57	

Chilaw, April 17, 1894.

E. T. NOYES,
Chairman.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE total revenue collected during 1893 under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
In cash	26,826	0
In labour	292	50
Arrears of previous years	259	50
Miscellaneous receipts	107	7
Total ...	27,485	7

The number of persons who commuted for 1893 exceeds the number for the previous two years. I add the commutation recoveries for the last three years for comparison :—

	Rs.	c.
1891	26,700	0
1892	26,719	50
1893	26,826	0

As a consequence, fewer men turned out to work on the roads, and their number was about one-third of that for 1892.

The expenditure on account of the establishment, commission paid to division officers, supervision of minor roads, and contingencies, was Rs. 5,614·49. No Government grant was received.

The amount expended on the principal roads and resthouses during the year was Rs. 8,133·94 :—

	Rs.	c.
Puttalam-Trincomalee road	2,656	86
Kandy-Trincomalee road	565	36
Central road	2,622	59
Horawapotana-Vavuniya road	627	47
Anurádhapura-Kurunégala road	1,006	62
Resthouses	655	4
Total ...	8,133	94

The following minor works were carried out during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
Madawachchiya-Horawapotana road	1,500	0
Tonigala road	720	84
Town minor roads	686	35
Western minor road	3,305	13
Kynattama-Sippukulama road	569	20
Clearing jungle on minor roads	790	0
Repairing Malwatu-oya bridge	209	0
Maradankadawala-Habarane road	1,346	67
Total ...	9,127	19

One hundred and ninety-five men worked on the roads, while 15 were fined and 48 imprisoned. Of those imprisoned, 9 men were for 1892 and 4 were subsequently released from jail, upon the authority of His Excellency the Governor, on payment of the fine of ten rupees each. Of the 67 men unaccounted for on December 31, 1893, some have been dealt with in 1894, and many will have to be struck off as they belong to the shifting population of cattle-keepers and petty traders, Coast Moormen, low-country Sinhalese, and Tamils.

The resthouse collections amounted to Rs. 1,122·38, and the amount expended was Rs. 924·75, including a sum of Rs. 172·34 required for furnishing Kalawęwa Public Works Department bungalow. There are nine resthouses in the Province, all of which are maintained from the small resources at the command of the Provincial Road Committee. The resthouse in Anurádhapura being found insufficient to accommodate the large number of visitors during the tourist season, Government has voted a sum of Rs. 8,200 to enlarge the building.

Statements showing the comparative working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances are annexed :—

	1892.		Percentage on B.	1893.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)		74,606			74,606	
2. Number in list (B) ...		20,274			20,219	
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	17,074		84·21	17,408		86·09
(b) Paid Rs. 3	369		1·82	238		1·17
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	573		2·82	195		·96
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	858		4·23	1,030		5·09
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	452		2·22	476		2·35
(c) Committed to jail ...	6		·02	48		·23
(d) Fined	5		·02	15		·07
(e) Worked 24 days at labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	72		·35	38		·18
(g) Dead	183		·90	197		·97
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left village ...	625		3·08	507		2·51
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	57		28	67		·33

Quarterly Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

		Current Quarter.	Same Quarter of Preceding Year.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	14,921	14,921
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	20,219	20,274
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	135·50	135·87
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	1,030	858
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	5·09	4·23
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4	19,189	19,416
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	128·60	130·12
8.	i. Paid commutation...	17,646	17,443
	ii. Performed labour	195	573
	iii. Fined	15	5
	iv. Imprisoned	48	6
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	17,904	18,027
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 v. to 6	93·30	92·84
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 v. to 1 ...	119·99	120·81
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	1,218	1,332
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ...	67	57

Return of Local Revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee of the North-Central Province, not accounted for in the General Revenue of the Colony for 1893.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	4,545 44	
Advances outstanding ...	11,012 5	
		15,557 49
Collected for the year 1893 under the provisions of the Road Ordinance of 1861. Amendment Ordinance of 1884, viz. :—		
Commutation realized in money ...	26,826 0	
Do. in labour	292 50	
Do. of previous years collected in 1893...	259 50	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	107 7	
		27,485 7
Resthouses.		
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	—	
Collections in 1893 ...	1,122 38	
		1,122 38
Market.		
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	861 60	
Collections in 1893 ...	1,220 73	
		2,082 33
Total ...	—	46,247 27

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses from commutation money during the year 1893, under the provisions of the Road Ordinance of 1861, Amendment Ordinance of 1884	8,133 94	
Minor roads	9,127 19	
		17,261 13
General Charges.		
Pay of the Establishment, including pay of Superintendent of Minor Roads	3,036 33	
Percentage to division officers ...	2,254 45	
Petty expenses	323 71	
		5,614 49
Resthouses.		
Payments made in 1893 ...	—	924 75
Market.		
Payments made in 1893 ...	—	353 79
Balances of 1893 *and previous years.*		
Balance on Road Ordinance Funds	4,764 32	
Advances outstanding ...	15,402 62	
Balance to credit of resthouses ...	197 63	
Do. market ...	1,728 54	
		22,093 11
Total ...	—	46,247 27

Provincial Road Committee,
Anurádhapura, April 23, 1894.

H. NEVILL,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances continue to be most satisfactory. The following are the usual comparative statements for the past two years :—

	1892.		Per-centage on B.	1893.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)		31,977			31,977	
2. Number in list (B)		30,255			32,262	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid at Re. 1·50 ...	25,617		84 67	27,991		86·76
(b) Paid at Rs. 3	574		1·89	522		1·62
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	735		2·42	226		·7
(d) Laboured 12 days ..	—		—	—		—
		26,926	88·98		28,739	89·08
4. Non-effectives in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	986		3·25	1,183		3·67
(b) Paid or laboured elsewhere ...	1,556		5·14	1,610		4·99
(c) Committed to jail ...	52		·17	12		·37
(d) Fined	35		·11	Nil		—
(e) Double entries	48		·15	102		·32
(f) Dead	156		·51	142		·44
5. Non-effectives :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	496		1·63	474		1·47
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	Nil		—	—		—

2. It will be seen from these statements that a greater number of persons have discharged their liabilities than in any previous year, and that of 27,991 persons on the division officers' rolls only 474 remained unaccounted for. Subsequent inquiry disclosed that many of these men had left the Province and had worked in other districts, so that the number of actual defaulters was really very small.

It is satisfactory to note, too, that the number of men imprisoned was only 12 as against 52 in 1892, and that the penalty of Rs. 10 was not imposed in any case.

3. The amount of road tax recovered during the last seven years shows a great progessive increase, and it is an indication of the material improvement in the prosperity of the people that the number of working men should have fallen from 2,884 in 1887 to 226 in the present year. The large expenditure on public works and the abolition of the paddy tax have mainly contributed to the more prosperous condition of the people, and they are now able to pay the poll tax with comparative ease.

4. The revenue of the Committee has risen from Rs. 28,161 in 1887—the first year in which the Province was separately administered—to Rs. 43,552 in 1893, and the expenditure on minor works has increased in proportion. The outlay on roads during the year was Rs. 16,877, compared with Rs. 14,073 in the previous year. About 820 miles of minor roads are kept in repair. Those running through estates are maintained on a grant-in-aid system, the estates contributing largely towards their upkeep. The low-country roads are not, as a rule, allowed more than Rs. 10 a mile, but larger grants have to be made in the hill districts as the repairs, owing to wash, are of a heavier character.

5. The contribution to principal roads amounted to Rs. 6,883, and to resthouses Rs. 11,374. The salaries of the resthouse-keepers are more than covered by the occupancy fees paid by travellers. These in the course of the year amounted to Rs. 4,531.

The equipment of the 18 first class resthouses and 14 travellers' bungalows cost Rs. 3,711.

6. The Committee undertook the construction of and completed 10 miles of the natural cart road from Bibile towards Alutnuwara. The work has been well done, and I trust a further vote will be granted by Government for completing the remaining section of the road to Alutnuwara.

A new resthouse at Naulla was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,250, and a further sum of Rs. 4,000 was expended on a building at Haputalé, which has just been completed, at a total cost of Rs. 12,500. The new resthouse is a great improvement upon the old one, though the site selected for it is not the best that might have been chosen.

The resthouse at Bandarawela has been handed over to the Railway Department, and an hotel is to take its place.

F. C. FISHER,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

SEPARATE account statements for the Provincial and District Committees of the Province are submitted this year.

2. Out of the amount of Rs. 7,020·79 expended during the year on resthouses throughout the Province, a sum of Rs. 1,090 was spent on repairs to Bulathkohupitiya resthouse and Rs. 215 on improvements to the stables and kitchen at Yatiyantota resthouse, Rs. 470 in repairs and improvements to the Pussella resthouse, and Rs. 255 for the Ratnapura resthouse.

3. It will be noticed that the receipts at resthouses from travellers do not cover the salaries of the resthouse-keepers in the year.

4. A sum of Rs. 8,865·90 was expended by the Disirict Road Committee in upkeep and improvements of the minor roads throughout the district in the year.

5. A new trace was opened round the tank at Panamure in consequence of the asweddumization of the bed of the tank under the new irrigation channel.

6. The District Road Committee is doing its best to open up the road to Hambantota *viâ* Embilipitiya, Tunkame, and Liyangaha-ela through the Kolonna kóralé for wheeled traffic. This is the latter section of the important arterial road from Mádampe to Hambantota, the first section of which has been and is under construction by the Public Works Department as far as Wellawa.

7. Funds were also devoted to the further removal of rock on the road opened in recent years through Pallepattu of the Kukulu kóralé, from Kukulegama to the Kalu-ganga at Idangoda opposite Kirielle.

8. Permanent bridges were constructed over the Kalawane-oya at Kalawane in the Kukulu kóralé and over the Denegan-oya on the road from Imbulpe to Maratenna culvert, and retaining walls to a bridge were built on the Gilimale road.

9. A trace for a bridle road was run by the Superintendent of Minor Roads from the new railway station at Ohiya on the Haputalé line to the Horton Plains resthouse, but it was found that this route effected no such material saving in distance over the existing approach road from Ambawala station as to justify the cost of construction of the road through a precipitous country.

10. In consequence of the extension to the District Court buildings in the fort completely blocking access to the District Road Committee's store and workshop, it was found necessary to remove the building, and a new store was erected in the resthouse garden with access more convenient to road and river. Half the cost of the construction was, upon order of His Excellency the Governor after his visit to Ratnapura in January, 1894, paid by the Government.

11. The Committee is indebted to Mr T. Farr for upkeep of the roads in this Province leading to and upon the Horton Plains; to Mr. Gray for improvements to the bridle road to Agar's Land; to Mr. Laurie of Detanagala and to Mr. Cathcart of Devonford for upkeep of the road from Bogawantalawa to Balangoda; and to Messrs. Maddock and Milne for upkeep and improvements to bridle roads in the Rakwána and Kukulu kóralé districts.

12. A bridge on the road from Bulutota to Himbekanda was also built by Mr. Jackson.

13. The annexed comparative statement of the working of the Ordinance in 1892 and 1893 shows a very marked improvement in every particular.

The percentage of those paying at single rates has risen from 81·20 to 85·66, while that of those contributing six days' labour has fallen from 4·96 to 1·80, the figures for double commutation and double labour remaining nearly constant.

Only 63 persons were committed to jail in 1893 for failure to comply with the requirements of the Ordinance, as against 161 in 1892.

14. I annex report from Mr. W. E. Davidson on the working of the Ordinance in the Kégalla District.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Ratnapura, for the year 1893.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893	— ...	1,132 1
Amount received from Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads and resthouse contribution	32,060 25	
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	3,360 0	
Resthouse collection	3,291 85	
Government contribution in aid of minor works ...	650 0	
Contribution from District Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment ...	600 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	1,374 74	
		41,336 84
	Total ...	42,468 85
EXPENDITURE.		
Amount remitted to Public Works Department on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads in the Sabaragamuwa Province	26,108 25	
Amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvements to resthouses	7,020 79	
Toll grant, amount remitted to District Committees ...	3,360 0	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	3,369 94	
Government contribution in aid of minor works remitted to District Committee, Ratnapura	650 0	
Salaries of Provincial Road Committee establishment ...	500 0	
Miscellaneous charges	616 51	
		41,625 49
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	—	843 36
	Total ...	42,468 85

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Ratnapura, for the year 1893.

RECEIPTS.	Labour. Rs. c.	Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	— ...	— ...	1,550 50
Commutation realized in money and labour	659 50 ...	29,819 0 ...	30,478 50
Government contribution in aid of minor works	— ...	650 0 ...	650 0
Toll grant on minor roads ...	— ...	650 0 ...	650 0
Miscellaneous receipts	— ...	941 5 ...	941 5
		Total ...	34,270 5
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses	259 50 ...	10,648 0 ...	10,907 50
Amount expended on minor works including toll grant and Government contribution in money and labour	400 0 ...	9,113 14 ...	9,513 14
Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers	— ...	6,519 76 ...	6,519 76
Miscellaneous charges	— ...	2,206 25 ...	2,206 25
			29,146 65
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...			5,123 40
		Total ...	34,270 5

Comparative Statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the years 1892 and 1893.

	1892.		Per-centage on B.	1893.		Per-centage on B.
Ratnapura District.						
1. Population (A)		88,267			88,300	
2. Number in list (B)		23,446			23,653	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1 ...	19,040		81·20	20,262		85·66
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 ...	278		1·18	296		1·25
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	1,165		4·96	427		1·80
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	25		·10	26		·10
		20,508	87·47		21,011	88·83
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	848		3·61	900		3·80
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ..	892		3·80	946		3·99
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	161		·68	63		·26
(*d*) Fined	76		·32	27		·11
(*e*) Double entries	12		·05	10		·04
(*f*) Dead	147		·62	97		·41
		2,136	9·12		2,043	8·63
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village...	802		3·42	599		2·53
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	Nil		—	Nil		

Provincial Road Committee,
Ratnapura, April 16, 1894.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

KÉGALLA DISTRICT.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1893 was not satisfactory, in that it showed a decrease in the total recoveries. This is the first year for a long series in which there has not appeared a steady progressive increase in recoveries.

2. The following table illustrates the variations during the last seven years :—

	Amount collected in Money.	Value of Labour.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1887 ...	35,802 0 ...	6,081 0 ...	41,883 0
1888 ...	37,267 50 ...	5,013 0 ...	42,280 50
1889 ...	39,490 50 ...	4,881 0 ...	44,371 50
1890 ...	42,498 0 ...	2,208 0 ...	44,706 0
1891 ...	44,229 0 ...	978 0 ...	45,807 50
1892 ...	46,653 0 ...	730 50 ...	47,383 50
1893 ...	45,439 50 ...	1,249 50 ...	46,689 0

3. The cause to which this apparent check is due was a very severe outbreak of malarial fever, which commenced in November, 1892, and abated only in August, 1893. This epidemic not only caused the heaviest mortality ever recorded in the District of Kégalla, but it incapacitated large numbers from discharging their liabilities who survived its attacks, but remained too debilitated to work.

4. To illustrate the virulence of the outbreak, I quote the registration returns, which show a record of 3,716 births, which is slightly below the average, and of 5,697 deaths, which is close on 2,000 above the normal rate

5. It became therefore my duty to see that the stringency of the regulations of this Ordinance should be relaxed towards the poor and sickly. I accordingly personally examined and exempted no less than 2,100, a number very greatly in excess of the usual average.

6. When it is remembered that the exemptions on account of sickness and death amounted to 2,312, or 6·6 per cent., and that the double entries and erroneous entries amounted to 1,401, or 4 per cent., and that these, when added to the 3,046 (or 87·4 per cent.) who met their liabilities, amount to 98 per cent. of the whole, the balance who failed to meet their liabilities was very small being only 2 per cent. Of this number those who were in the district were arrested, and 82 of them who failed to give a reasonable excuse for their default were fined Rs. 10, while 64, or less than one quarter per cent., were sentenced to imprisonment.

7. Of these 64 who underwent imprisonment, I can emphatically state that the great majority belonged to the habitually criminal classes. They were men without settled abodes, and had in many cases a criminal record against them. They were, however, most carefully segregated in jail from those sentenced by a criminal court, when working, sleeping, and eating.

8. The usual statement in detail is here added. The number liable for labour represents 22·7 of the total population for 1893. This is about ·8 per cent. above the average percentage for the Island, and fully 1 per cent. above the average percentage which adult males between the ages of 18 and 55 years bear to the total population according to the census of 1891. The excess is represented by adult labour attracted to the plumbago pits and to the tea estates for employment. These persons never bring their families with them.

Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1892 and 1893.

	1892.		Per-centage on B.	1893.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)		150,490			150,490	
2. Number in lists (B)		34,346			34,839	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid at Re. 1·50 ...	30,230		88·01	28,999		83·24
(b) Paid Rs. 3	436		1·27	647		1·86
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	447		1·30	765		2·20
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	20		·06	34		·10
		31,133	90·64		30,445	87·40
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,137		3·31	2,100		6·03
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	953		2·77	1,274		3·65
(c) Committed to jail ...	67		·20	64		·18
(d) Fined	78		·23	82		·24
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries and erroneous entries, &c.	42		·12	127		·36
(g) Dead	160		·47	212		·61
		2,437	7·10		3,859	11·07
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Struck off as permanent absentees	533		1·55	364		1·04
(b) Reported to have left the village	243		·71	171		·49
(c) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		776	2·26		535	1·53

9. In proof that the falling off in the percentage of recoveries in 1893 was temporary and due to exceptional causes, it would not be out of place to record that in 1894 no less than 30,731 discharged their liability at single rates in cash, or 91 per cent. of the total number liable, which shows a marked advance on any previous year; and that the total exemptions up to the end of February were only 639 (or 1·89 per cent.) instead of more than three times the number the year before.

10. The roads under the District Road Committee's control represent 135½ miles.

11. Four miles were converted from bridle paths into cart roads; two miles of cart road were thoroughly metalled. The systematic development of the network of roads to which I referred in my Administration Report (paragraphs 21–23) of 1892 has been proceeded with. The section from Kégalla to Bulatkohupitiya will be finished in 1895; that from Bulatkohupitiya to Yatiyantota in the same year; and the link between Gevilipitiya and Hettimulla will be joined up.

12. The Maha-oya on the road from Rambukkana to Kégalla should be bridged. The river in flood time is impassable.

13. The ten resthouses in the district have been maintained in fair order. The outhouses, stables, and coach house at Bulatkohupitiya have been rebuilt, and the contract for the reconstruction of the main building has been signed. The resthouse at Kégalla will be greatly improved during 1894 according to plans and estimates which have been sanctioned. The resthouse at Kitulgala needs to be enlarged and improved, but funds are not at present available.

14. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kégalla, for the year 1893 is annexed. The unexpended balances on special votes already sanctioned and in hand amount to Rs. 7,526, so these liabilities reduce the actual balance available for further expenditure to Rs. 1,187·22.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kégalla, for the year 1893.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1892...	—	11,048 93
Commutation realized in money	45,592 50	
Do. in labour ...	1,249 50	
Resthouse collections ...	1,421 87	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	7,836 21	
Government contribution in aid of minor works ...	—	
Toll grant on minor roads ...	2,710 0	
		58,810 8
Total ...		69,859 1

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	21,412 25	
Amount expended on minor works including toll grants and Government contribution in money ...	22,080 74	
Do. in labour ...	1,249 50	
Repairs to resthouses ...	2,183 6	
Resthouse collections remitted to Provincial Road Committee ...	1,299 0	
Salaries of Establishment and commission to division officers	7,653 66	
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,560 0	
Miscellaneous charges ...	3,707 58	
		61,145 79
Balance ...	—	8,713 22
Total ...		69,859 1

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Chairman.

District Road Committee,
Kégalla, March 27, 1894.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARDS, 1893.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

NEGOMBO.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	5,159	23	Sanitary Charges	2,068	5
Licenses	8,854	6	Miscellaneous	309	21
Taxes	10,134	42	Salaries	2,289	96
Rents	41	0	Revenue Services	1,037	37
Fines	294	0	Office Contingencies	478	85
Miscellaneous	566	71	Police Charges	830	68
Slaughter-houses	440	65	Public Works	10,236	95
			Balance on 31st December, 1893 ...	8,239	0
Total ...	25,490	7	Total ...	25,490	7

The total receipts during 1893 amounted to Rs. 20,330·84, showing an increase of Rs. 4,722·75 over those of the previous year. Of this amount, however, Rs. 2,260, being amount realized by the sale of opium licenses in December, belongs properly to the revenue of 1894. Rs. 1,436·42 was collected under the head Assessment Tax. This tax was imposed by the Board from 1st January, 1893, but the Assistant Agent at the outset experienced no ordinary difficulties in attempting to recover the tax from tenements lying within the extended limits of the Board. A determined resistance was offered by the inhabitants, who took their stand upon an assurance from Government that when the limits were extended, which occurred in 1886, they would not be subjected to increased taxation. The matter was further complicated by the legal objections raised, which were three in number—first, that the tenements were not numbered, and could not be identified with those shown in the assessment list; secondly, that the Ordinance requires the Government Agent, and not the Assistant Agent, to collect the tax; and thirdly, that the Ordinance requires the tax to be collected with the police tax, which does not exist in the extended limits of the town. The collection of the tax was accordingly suspended, except from tenements within the narrow police limits, the owners of which paid up readily, and at the last meeting of the Board it was resolved not to reimpose the rate.

The expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 17,251·07, of which Rs. 10,236·95 was devoted to public works. The large balance at the end of the year is explained by the fact that Rs. 2,260 was credited on account of opium licenses on the 9th December, and that there was a saving of Rs. 2,100 on the construction of the Pitipana causeway. This structure, which connects Pitipana and Duwa, was the most important and useful of the works executed during the year. It is a solid rubble masonry causeway pointed in cement above water-level, 335 ft. long and 4 ft. wide at the top, with a rail pile 30-ft. bridge with timber platform 8 ft. above water-level. It was opened on 21st October amid great rejoicing. The total cost was Rs. 2,825·28. The estimate prepared by the District Engineer was Rs. 4,974. It is contemplated to erect causeways between Negombo and Munakkara and between that island and Pitipana. Soundings and measurements have been taken for the preparation of plans and estimates by the Public Works Department.

Rs. 3,802·01 was expended in the upkeep of sixteen miles of gravel roads. The Kudapaduwa road was partially gravelled, but not till late in the year owing to a difficulty in getting a contractor to undertake to supply gravel on this outlying sandy road. The scavenging of the town and the conservation of public latrines was fairly satisfactory, considering the inadequate amount which has been hitherto expended on this important work. From the beginning of 1894 the contractor will receive higher rates, and a much more efficient service will be insisted upon. 1,068 ft. of masonry drains were repaired and cemented, and provision has been made for further repairs and extension of the existing drainage system. Among minor works, the lampposts were painted red and the top glasses black outside and white inside to throw a better light, name boards were affixed in the streets, and some new seats procured. Masonry seats were put round the old banyan tree and the tamarind tree near the court. Twelve new street lamps have been ordered from England and two

of Horbury's iron latrines from Bombay. If the latter turn out to be satisfactory the present costly and unsightly masonry buildings can be done away with. During the current year a section of the Kurána sandy road will be formed and gravelled, as well as half a mile of the Pitipana track from the causeway towards Basiawatta.

The town was free from epidemics and floods, but fever prevailed to a great extent in May and June. A number of decayed and ruinous tenements were pulled down, and constant attention was given to the maintenance of cleanliness in the surroundings of tenements within the town and in the public markets which, although in the hands of private persons, are under the supervision of the Board.

H. WHITE,
Chairman.

KALUTARA.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892 and 1893.

REVENUE.	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1	1,055 83	3,486 50	Revenue Services	770 78	687 64
Taxes	4,659 78	4,905 76	Office Contingencies	71 7	72 32
Licenses	4,799 45	5,380 30	Law Expenses	22 95	16 5
Licenses for 1894	—	6,650 0	Sanitary Charges	2,622 20	3,461 85
Fines	105 25	181 50	Salaries	1,620 0	1,390 0
Cattle-pound	422 96	380 23	Police Charges	98 40	347 92
Rents	93 0	58 78	Public Works	2,931 58	3,782 52
Markets	329 0	462 25	Miscellaneous	188 71	198 0
Miscellaneous	346 92	193 34	Balance on December 31	3,486 50	11,742 36
Total	11,812 19	21,698 66	Total	11,812 19	21,698 66

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 2, 1894.)

The revenue for 1893 rose to Rs. 18,212·16, an increase of Rs. 7,455·80 over that of 1892, due in large measure to the change effected in the mode of collecting the revenue derived from opium There was brisk competition for the opium rent of 1894, which realized Rs. 6,650, against an average of Rs. 319 hitherto realized by the issue of licenses. This increase of revenue does not necessarily imply an increase in the use of opium. It, on the other hand, constitutes an increased tax on opium, and no doubt goes far to check its illicit sale. To the Board the advantage of the new system is beyond question.

Taxes, Licenses, and Markets, all show an increase.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,956·30, against Rs. 8,325·69 in 1892, an increase of Rs. 1,630·61, spent in sanitary charges and public works. A good balance was kept in hand with a view of materially improving the town drainage during the current year, and with the opium rent revenue credited in December the large sum of Rs. 11,742·36, equal to the whole revenue of 1892, was carried forward for expenditure in 1894.

THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

Annexed is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance within the Local Board limits during 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.		Percentage.	1893.		Percentage.
Population (A)	—	10,970		—	11,025	
Number in lists (B)	—	2,804		—	2,813	
Effectives in this district :—						
Paid at Re. 1·50	2,162		77·10	2,127		75·61
Paid at Rs. 3	40		1·42	46		1·63
Laboured 6 days	58		2·06	37		1·31
Laboured 12 days	1		·03	2		·07
		2,261	80·63		2,212	78·63
Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
Exempted	60		2·13	56		1·99
Paid and laboured	244		8·70	327		11·62
Committed to jail	5		·17	—		—
Fined	10		·35	—		—
Double entries	8		·28	45		1·59
Dead	22		·78	18		·63
		349	12·44		446	15·85
Not effective :—						
Reported to have left the village	—	194	6·91	—	177	6·29

It was not found necessary to commit any one to jail. Endeavours were made to discover the whereabouts of the 177 persons unaccounted for, but without success. Many of these have no doubt paid the tax elsewhere.

HEALTH.

The year was a comparatively healthy one. There were no cases of cholera or smallpox; 17 cases of dysentery were reported, of which three proved fatal. There were 13 cases of chickenpox.

The chief works undertaken in 1893 were :—

(1) The filling in of the swampy ground west of the railway line, continued from 1892.
(2) The erection of a shelter for the public in the esplanade.
(3) The erection of a men's bathing-shed at the old ferry.
(4) Ten additional lamps for street lighting.
(5) Construction of a masonry rubble dam under the railway bridge for the purpose of deviating the current towards the northern bank.

The filling in of the swampy ground west of the line will be a great improvement when complete. It will remove an eyesore as well as afford increased space for recreation purposes.

The verandah constructed round the old store is in close proximity to the high road, and will be very useful as a shelter, besides converting a conspicuously ugly storehouse into an ornamental and useful building.

A shelter at the men's bathing-place has long been needed. Another is required at the bathing-place under the old rampart.

There is still much room for improvement in the lighting of the town. The number of lamps is insufficient, and some are out of order. Further improvements will be effected during the current year. The whole of the sum raised by the increased assessment was devoted to the purpose for which it was levied.

Several attempts were made without success to open the sand bar and to prevent further encroachment southwards by the river. Slowly and surely, however, the river mouth crept southwards, and before the change of the monsoon nearly a quarter of a mile of the seaside drive had been swept away. Any attempt to repair the damage would at present be useless, it being impossible to foresee the action of the river during the next south-west monsoon. As it is, it has all but effected a junction with the lagoon.

A further attempt is about to be made to re-open the bank opposite the bridge, a dam being first constructed so as to divert the current on to the bar; if this is unsuccessful the fate of the seaside drive seems sealed.

The latrine arrangements are totally inadequate for a town of this size. The selection of suitable sites for public latrines is the difficulty. Every one naturally objects to the establishment of one in his vicinity. The site of the existing one is in many respects objectionable, but its removal is out of the question in view of the difficulty of finding suitable sites elsewhere.

The town roads (8 miles) were kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,908·33.

The experiment in Madras thorn hedges tried in 1892 is succeeding, and has been extended. Continued attempts are being made to plant up the bare stretch of sand on the west of the railway.

The Kalutara market, close to the Railway station, continues to be more or less a failure. Trade is carried on chiefly in the Main street near the hospital, and except for meat and fish, which are sold there under compulsion, little trade is done in the market.

It has been suggested that it should be converted into a resthouse and a new market erected in a more suitable locality.

In December a meeting was held to elect a new Board for the ensuing two years, there being keen competition for the three unofficial seats. Messrs. D. de Silva and S. Gunatilleka were re-elected, while Mr. C. van Rooyan, after a close contest with Mr. Dharmaratna, secured the seat vacated by Mr. Othman Markar, Mudaliyár. The interest evinced by the public in the election promises well for the successful working of the Board during the present year.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Chairman.

Local Board Office,
Kalutara, March 19, 1894.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MÁTALÉ.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	2,392	50	Salaries	1,104	0
Licenses	2,934	2	Police Charges	653	44
Esplanade	82	25	Public Works	3,355	44
Cattle-pound	1,134	0	Office Contingencies	44	47
Fines	124	17	Law Expenses	21	35
Assessment	884	60	Revenue Services	435	10
Assessment arrears	308	3	Sanitary Charges	460	37
Commutation	1,614	0	Miscellaneous	1,568	23
Miscellaneous	322	67	Advances	1,025	71
Advances refunded	1,040	71	Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	2,168	81
Total ...	10,836	95	Total .	10,836	95

FINANCES.

Revenue.—The actual revenue of the Board during the year (exclusive of advances and the balance at the end of 1892) was Rs. 7,403·74, showing an increase over the revenue of 1892 of Rs. 3,535·45.

The increase was mainly due to a receipt of over Rs. 2,000 under the head Licenses for 1892, which was credited to the Board during 1893, but other items of revenue also show an increase, chiefly under the heads Cattle-pound and Commutation Tax. The assessment tax is practically a fixed amount.

The average revenue for the last four years is Rs. 5,543·49.

Expenditure.—This amounted to Rs. 7,642·40, being Rs. 2,348·23 in excess of last year. The increase was chiefly under the heads Public Works and Miscellaneous, as is explained below.

The balance to the credit of the Board at the end of the year was Rs. 2,168·84, but on the assets and liabilities account the Board shows a credit balance of Rs. 3,586·98.

ROADS.

The roads in charge of the Board are about 4½ miles in length. A sum of Rs. 1,209·68 was spent on them during the year. The work done was metalling about 1¾ mile of King street, Nágolla, and Hulangomuwa roads. The metal was purchased from the Kandy jail, and Government allowed special transport rates by rail.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

A new cattle-pound was built—a permanent building with tiled roof—at a cost of Rs. 539·50. Two substantial pits were also built at the slaughter-house, costing Rs. 225.

A sum of Rs. 1,313·06 was spent in purchasing land for the extension of the esplanade, a permanent improvement to the town. This, together with the land presented to the Board by Mr. Duff, has added about 2½ acres to the esplanade.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the people was fairly satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY.

The rainfall during the year was only 59 inches, as compared with 81 in 1892, and a prolonged drought led to a good deal of trouble. The Board represented the state of the case to Government, which has resulted in Government handing over the water supply to the Board, on the condition that sufficient is allowed for Railway purposes.

MEETINGS.

There were seven ordinary and two special meetings during the year.

MEMBERS.

At the biennial election in December the same members were elected for 1894 and 1895. During the year Dr. Ebell succeeded Dr. Carbery, who had sat as a member for some time

G. S. SAXTON,
Chairman.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance from 1892	571	62	Sanitary Charges	1,615	36
Licenses : refund of Stamp Duty ...	2,269	57	Cemeteries	27	15
Licenses : shooting	143	50	Fisheries	493	15
Licenses : fishing and subscriptions to trout fund	1,640	45	Stores	329	52
Fines : Police Magistrate ...	208	50	Waterworks	299	66
Fines : cattle trespass	20	50	Buildings	1,770	45
Fines : commutation tax defaulters ...	20	0	Bridges, culverts, and side drains ...	812	36
Rents : land	93	0	Carriage roads	1,044	4
Rents : Boardroom	59	25	Bridle roads	286	35
Rents : hearse	20	0	Plains, drainage and improvements ...	300	17
Slaughter-house fees	750	0	River	1,541	79
Grazing fees	612	16	Markets	345	24
Scavenger fees	274	75	Law Expenses	1	0
Royalty on sand and gravel ...	69	48	Office Contingencies	138	20
Taxes : commutation	1,615	50	Police	1,799	49
Taxes : assessment	3,947	89	Establishment	1,679	87
Taxes : dogs	165	0	Revenue Charges	667	22
Miscellaneous	668	66	Miscellaneous	292	89
Government contribution in lieu of local rates	650	0	Balance	355	92
Total ...	13,799	83	Total ...	13,799	83

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of January 19, 1894.)

The following is a statement of the revenue for the past four years :—

	Rs.	c.
1890	6,946	40
1891	9,500	87
1892	10,606	23
1893	13,228	21

This statement shows steady progress, but the actual increase of revenue for 1893 over that of 1892 is not so large as it appears in the statement, Rs. 1,640·45 being derived from fishing licenses and subscriptions to the trout fund. The actual increase, deducting trout fund, is Rs. 981·53.

POLICE.

The Local Board Police has worked well during the past year. Order has been preserved in the town, and in several cases of theft the stolen property has been promptly recovered. In view of the increase in revenue derived from assessment tax for police purposes the force will be increased by two constables for the year 1894.

EXPENDITURE.

A sum of Rs. 1,541·79 has been spent by the Board in straightening the course of the river and filling in the old course.

The improvement is very marked, and for the first time for many years the plains were not once inundated during the year.

A sum of Rs. 300·17 was also spent on the drainage and improvement of the plains. Much more remains to be done in this direction; it would not be difficult with a sufficient labour force to convert the whole of the rough ground inside the racecourse into good turf.

The rushes and silt which choked the upper end of the lake were cleared away by the Public Works Department, a sum of Rs. 4,000 being granted for the purpose by Government, the Local Board undertaking to keep the portion cleared free from rushes for the future. The silt was thrown up into islands, which, when the trees planted on them have grown, will add to the beauty of the scenery.

WATERWORKS.

Rs. 299·66 was expended on the upkeep of the Waterworks and on the construction of silt tanks. These latter were much needed, as, prior to their construction, the pipes were frequently choked and the supply of water to the fountains stopped.

BUILDINGS.

A new set of lines was constructed, to be rented out, as the Board found that the poorer class of natives, when ousted by it from the wretched insanitary hovels occupied by them, had no place to go to, and the demolition of these hovels only tended to overcrowding elsewhere.

A cattle-pound and kennel for stray dogs was also constructed at a cost of Rs. 320—a building very much needed both for cattle and dogs.

MARKET.

Rs. 345·24 was expended on collecting material for the market; and a loan of Rs. 14,000 negotiated with Government from 1st March, 1894.

Rs. 812·36 was expended on bridges, culverts, and side drains; by far the greater portion on the extension of new masonry side drains at the new and main bazaars.

All carriage and bridle roads were kept in good repair during the year, and a new source of supply of gravel having been found a great deal more gravelling was done than was estimated for, and at a reduced cost.

The health of the town has been good throughout the year, and cattle have once more escaped disease.

TROUT.

The private experiments referred to in last year's report were continued, and about 2,000 fry were turned into the river at Nuwara Eliya and into seven other streams in the neighbourhood in April.

Subscription lists were then circulated, with a view to operations on a larger scale, and before the end of the year a sum of over Rs. 1,600 was subscribed. A Committee consisting of the members of the Local Board, with fourteen other gentlemen, was appointed to control the expenditure of the funds, the Local Board passing votes in accordance with their recommendation, and there is every reason to hope that a sufficient number of trout will be turned into the streams to ensure their natural reproduction.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

January 31, 1894.

GAMPOLA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	1,116	7	Office Contingencies	44	3
Taxes	2,593	15	Law Expenses	5	80
Fines	35	50	Revenue Services	270	7
Licenses	848	60	Public Works	406	82
Slaughter-house	647	16	Police Charges	12	4
Miscellaneous	15	76	Salaries	1,320	0
			Sanitary Charges	1,151	78
			Street lighting	16	34
			Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	2,027	31
Total ...	5,254	24	Total ...	5,254	24

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of January 26, 1894.)

Public Works.—A sum of Rs. 307·26 was spent in the upkeep of the town roads and drains.

The woodwork of the Sinhapitiya bridge was renewed with palu timber procured from the Government timber depôt, Mátalé, at a cost of Rs. 99·56.

Sanitation.—As usual the streets and minor roads were daily swept and the rubbish carted away beyond the limits of the town.

Water Supply.—Several schemes were discussed for the increase of the water service of the town, and it was finally decided to erect two standposts, one at the junction of Malabar street and the other on the Kandy road, extending the service pipes a distance of 533 ft. for the purpose on this road. A vote to be taken for the purpose in the Budget for 1894.

Health.—The health of the town was good during the year.

Election of Members.—A meeting of the taxpayers was held on December 1 to elect three Unofficial Members for 1894 and 1895, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected :—The Hon. T. B. Panabokke, Mr. J. W. Swan, and Rev. H. W. Senewiratna.

Kandy, May 26, 1894.

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Chairman.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MÁTARA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	1,683	5	Office Contingencies	241	40
Fines	1,174	77	Salaries	2,130	50
Licenses	5,161	98	Public Works	5,696	72
Markets	2,006	52	Sanitary Charges	3,300	48
Miscellaneous	341	41	Police Charges	46	59
Rents	683	65	Lighting Charges	796	72
Road and dog taxes	2,414	54	Revenue Services	187	4
Assessment tax	1,564	17	Miscellaneous	139	0
			Law Expenses	58	10
			Audit Office Charges	83	0
			Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	2,350	63
Total ...	15,030	9	Total ...	15,030	9

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of January 26, 1894.)

The total revenue and expenditure, as compared with previous years, was as follows :—

	Average of 15 years. 1878–92. Rs.	c.	1892. Rs.	c.	1893. Rs.	c.
Revenue	6,415	68	8,300	47	13,349	4
Expenditure	6,299	8	7,583	2	12,679	46

The large increase of revenue for 1893, as compared with 1892, is chiefly due to the sale of opium licenses and the recovery of an assessment rate of 2½ per cent. on lands, &c.

Public Works.—The roads were kept in good order and repair throughout the year. The beach road was extended to the mouth of the river, and a new road was made along the edge of the river at Ginigasmulla. The floor of the new fish market at Nupé was completed.

Sanitation.—Cement drains were constructed in the Fort during the year at a cost of about Rs. 2,000, and the swampy grounds in the Fort and at Kotuwegoda were filled up. The roads and drains were regularly swept and scavenged.

Public Health.—There were a few cases of dysentery towards the close of the year. With this exception the health of the town during the year was satisfactory.

General.—Fourteen meetings of the Board were held during the year.

Road Tax.—The statement given below shows in comparison the result of the Road Tax Ordinances during the years 1892 and 1893 within the limits of the Board :—

	1892.		Percentage on B.	1893.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	8,630		—	10,915	
2. Number in lists (B)	—	1,774		—	2,304	
3. Effective within Local Board :—						
(*a*) Paid Rs. 2	755		42·55	1,173		50·91
(*b*) Paid Rs. 4	33		1·18	6		·26
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	579		32·63	504		21·87
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—			—		
		1,367	77·05		1,683	73·04
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	49		2·76	125		5·42
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	105		5·91	106		4·60
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	1		·05	—		—
(*d*) Fined	1		·05	—		—
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres	Nil			—		—
(*f*) Double entries	28		1·57	94		4·07
(*g*) Dead	15		·84	15		·65
		199	11·21		340	14·75
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village...	208		11·72	281		12·19
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	—			—		
		208	11·72		281	12·19

Mátara, March 29, 1894.

C. J. R. LE MESURIER,
Chairman.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	—	3,873 42
Taxes	3,681 26	
Rents	2,170 95	
Licenses	4,218 30	
Miscellaneous	1,097 85	
Fines	29 25	
Interest	2 16	
		11,199 77
Total ...		15,073 19

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Sanitary Charges ...	1,756 85	
Road Maintenance ...	2,932 82	
Miscellaneous	458 66	
Commission to Assessment Tax Collectors	154 62	
Commission to Division Officers...	516 5	
Revenue Service ...	168 97	
Market Loan	1,093 0	
Establishment	1,390 0	
Volunteer Band maintenance ...	450 0	
Auditing Accounts ...	98 94	
Office Contingencies ...	136 64	
Law Expenses	14 60	
Public Grounds (improvement)...	550 41	
New Market	4,213 92	
Market Constable ...	54 62	
Refund	271 53	
Tin plates, 1894 ...	110 31	
		14,371 94
Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	—	701 25
Total ...		15,073 19

The health of the inhabitants of the town during the year was satisfactory. So far as the funds of the Board would permit, the town was kept clean, but it is a difficult matter without a much larger expenditure to drain it effectually owing to its flatness. The Board has not sufficient funds to do all that is desired in this direction.

The new markets have been completed and opened, but some further expenditure will be required before they can be deemed satisfactory; the eaves are too high, and some means of protection from the rain will have to be devised.

Most of the roads have been gravelled, and a very large sum will not be needed in 1894 to keep them in fair order.

The shade trees are doing well.

Boutiques are now required round the new markets, and the construction of additional latrines is urgently needed, but owing to the limited nature of the Board's finances these improvements can be carried out but slowly.

A new cemetery is still the question: the only available land is one and a half mile away from the town—a very serious objection to the site in a place where there are no hired carriages to be had; but the difficulty must be faced soon and existing burial grounds, which are becoming a nuisance, closed.

The statemen given below shows in comparison the result of the operation of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1892 and 1893:—

	1892.		Percentage.		1893.		Percentage.	
1. Population (A)	—	7,257	—	—	—	7,257	—	—
2. Number in lists (B) ..	—	1,622	—	—	—	1,736	—	—
3. Effective in the Town:-								
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	1,157	—	71·33	—	981	—	56·50	—
(b) Paid Rs. 3	34	—	2·09	—	265	—	15·26	—
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	147	—	9·06	—	193	—	11·11	
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—	1,338	—	82·49	2	1,441	·11	83·00
4. Not effective in the Town, but have discharged their liability:—								
(a) Exempted	52	—	3·20	—	84	—	4·83	—
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	25	—	1·54	—	23	—	1·32	—
(c) Committed to jail ...	3	—	·18	—	1	—	·05	—
(d) Fined	4	—	·24	—	8	—	·46	—
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Double entries ...	14	—	0·86	—	15	—	0·86	—
(g) Dead	34	132	2·09	8·13	6	137	0·34	7·89
5. Not effective:—								
(a) Reported to have left the town	135	—	8·32	—	148	—	8·52	—
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	17	152	1·04	9·37	10	158	·57	9·10

Batticaloa, April 16, 1894.

G. W. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

TRINCOMALEE.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	1,334	65	Law Expenses	78	95
Fines	556	25	Miscellaneous	374	95
Licenses	2,078	38	Office Contingencies	126	7
Markets	1,123	2	Police Charges	136	41
Miscellaneous	507	88	Public Works	3,555	94
Rents	276	23	Revenue Services	495	49
Taxes	3,899	50	Salaries	2,143	21
			Sanitary Charges	2,287	97
				9,198	99
			Balance	576	92
Total ...	9,775	91	Total ...	9,775	91

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 9, 1894.)

It will appear from the comparative statement of revenue and expenditure from 1885 (when the Board was brought to proper working order, having been established towards the close of the previous year) to 1893 annexed, that the resources of this Board and its expenditure on sanitary improvements are annually on the increase. The revenue for the year, which is the largest yet collected, shows an increase of Rs. 984 over that for 1892, and the expenditure was less by Rs. 879·38. The increase of revenue was chiefly under the heads Licenses and Markets, which is due to the sale by public auction of two licenses for the retail of opium and bhang for Rs. 300 under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1893, and to the fees recovered at the new market on the Admiralty Flats and the mutton market at Small Bazaar. The marked increase of expenditure under the head Public Works, which was Rs. 810·81 over that for 1892, is attributable to several useful works which were undertaken and completed during the year. These are enumerated below.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure from 1885 to 1893.

Years.	Revenue. Rs.	c.	Expenditure. Rs.	c.
1885 ...	4,704	96	... 2,448	74
1886 ...	6,216	97	... 5,926	77
1887 ...	6,030	40	... 6,260	25
1888 ...	6,328	68	... 5,303	22
1889 ...	6,481	21	... 5,624	79
1890 ...	6,710	73	... 7,096	11
1891 ...	6,516	70	... 6,374	1
1892 ...	7,457	26	... 10,078	37
1893 ...	8,441	26	... 9,198	99

Public Works.—The roads and culverts within the limits of the Board were kept in good order throughout the year. The Orr's Hill road and the Love lane, the upkeep of which devolved on the Board on account of the extension of its limits from January 1, 1893, were thoroughly repaired and the culverts on the roads rebuilt and replanked at a cost of nearly Rs. 500. These roads are mostly made use of for pleasure drives almost every day, and their improvements are much appreciated by the general public and the officers of the Garrison. A road in Division No. 7, which was encroached upon by the adjoining landowners, was widened and gravelled during the year.

Naming Streets.—Most of the principal roads in the town have been named, and the names painted on tin signboards and posted up in conspicuous places. The few roads that have not been named will be attended to early in 1894.

Street Lighting.—This cost the Board Rs. 106·62 during the year, and was done imperfectly, with only two lamps during the early part of the year and with four towards its close. The Board has been trying during the year to provide itself with lamps at the cheapest possible cost. A lamp was ordered as a specimen from Madras, which, though cheaper than that supplied by Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., could not stand the hard blowing and the cool breeze during nights from all sides in a place situated as Trincomalee is. A lamp locally made and fitted with patent duplex machinery was then tried, and found satisfactory in every way. It is of the same pattern as that of Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., and costs only Rs. 13·37. The Board has ordered twelve such lamps, and proposes to light the principal streets of the town.

Shade Trees.—The suriya trees round the esplanades and on the Big Bazaar road look fresh and healthy. The planting and watering of shade trees cost Rs. 107·31 during the year. A nursery of ingasaman plants was formed and the principal roads were planted with these trees during the rainy season. Most of these trees are coming up well, but those exposed to the sea-breeze become stunted in growth.

Gála.—A gála was erected at a cost of Rs. 189·04 on the Crown land at Brook's Hill, and the rent for 1894 sold for Rs. 420. Private gálas, hitherto the only ones available, were very much neglected and not properly cleaned. The Local Board gála, besides improving the sanitary condition of the town, has proved a financial success.

Markets.—The new market near the Back Bay Customs was completed this year, and cost a little over Rs. 1,000. A market shed for the sale of mutton was also erected during the year. It is proposed to build a market in Big Bazaar to replace the market on the Admiralty Flats, which is very unfavourably situated in point of health on account of the marshy ground all around and the miasma rising from the canal which adjoins it.

Sanitation.—The streets of the town were regularly swept and scavenged and the rubbish carted away at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,000 during the year.

The four public latrines were improved by replacing the heavy iron carts with sixteen galvanized buckets on the dry-earth system, thus enabling the contractor to keep the latrines more clean. This change of system was effected at a cost of Rs. 191·55.

The proprietors of ruinous houses within the limits of the Local Board were noticed to repair or renew their houses, and several of these insanitary and dangerous dwellings have been rebuilt during the year.

Town Improvements.—Shortly after my arrival in Trincomalee the taking of possible steps for the removal of the causes of the cholera epidemic of 1891–92 engaged my special attention. Though it is never possible to assign one exact cause of such an outbreak, on close inspection of the different localities in the town I came to the conclusion that the outbreak was partly due to defective drainage, the overcrowded and ill-ventilated state of the Fishers' quarters and Moor street, where the disease raged fiercely, and the burial of dead bodies in several overcrowded burial places in thickly populated localities for want of a general cemetery; and also to the want of proper market accommodation for the southern part of the town. With a view to remedying the defects alluded to I submitted my views at the full meeting of the Local Board held on 1st August, 1893, when fortunately the Government Agent presided. Though I cannot deal in detail in a short report like this with the nature of the improvements I proposed in each case, still a few remarks under each will not be out of place.

As regards drainage, I proposed to take it up section by section and connect the main drains with the minor ones, repairing or rebuilding, as the cases may require, such of the culverts as may come in the way.

As to Fishers' quarters, which is 1 acre 3 roods 28 perches in extent, with a terribly overcrowded population of 531 persons, as against 114 persons per acre at St. Paul's, the most crowded part of Colombo, it was proposed to open roads of sufficient width lengthwise and crosswise at short distances from and at right angles to one another, and move the excess inhabitants to a block of land 2¼ acres in extent in close proximity to the quarter, and adjoining the seabeach, which it is proposed to acquire for the purpose.

The Moors' quarters is to be split into four blocks by two broad roads running through the middle nearly at right angles to each other.

As regards the regulation of burials, it was urged that steps for the establishment of a general cemetery for the use of such of the religious denominations as have insanitary burial grounds should be expedited and the insanitary grounds closed.

As to the market accommodation, it was proposed to remove the market on the Admiralty Flats on account of its insanitary position to the old site in Division No. 3, to be acquired for the purpose.

I estimated the cost of these schemes at Rs. 10,000, and submitted at the meeting that the Board is not financially in a position to take up these works without raising a loan.

After discussion it was resolved unanimously that, as the schemes suggested are of immense local importance, an application be made to Government for a loan of Rs. 10,000 on the usual terms.

The application was accordingly made, and I am glad to be able to state that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to sanction a loan of Rs. 8,000, excluding the amount estimated for building the market.

As there is some delay about the acquisition of land for the extension of Fishers' quarters and for the general cemetery, the Board has asked Government to advance the loan of Rs. 3,000 only for the present for town drainage and opening roads in Moor street.

There were held thirteen meetings of the Board during the year under review, and the attendance of the members was satisfactory.

The health of the town was uniformly good, and there was no epidemic disease of any description during the year.

S. M. BURROWS,
Chairman.

Trincomalee, February 24, 1894.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	3,138	87	Law Expenses	48	35
Fines by Police Magistrate ...	71	0	Office Contingencies	244	21
Fines on road defaulters ...	60	0	Police Charges	100	2
Fines, Departmental	17	0	Public Works	5,495	70
Licenses	7,288	36	Revenue Services	703	47
Miscellaneous receipts	605	72	Refund	3	0
Slaughter-house fees	720	42	Salaries	2,456	50
Rent of gardens	18	50	Sanitary Charges	2,136	86
Taxes, local rates	1,629	0	Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	5,280	75
Taxes, commutation	2,638	0			
Taxes, dogs	141	0			
Repayment of advances ...	140	99			
Total ...	16,468	86	Total ...	16,468	86

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of January 26, 1894.)

The eleven miles of road in charge of the Local Board were maintained in good order during the year.

The whole of Bazaar and Esplanade streets and a portion of the Lake Circular road were metalled, and the whole of Mitford and Morris streets gravelled. The other roads were gravelled and metalled whenever necessary. Culverts and bridges were kept in good repair. A new culvert was built upon the Circular road.

The Colombo road was greatly improved by building and paving the drain on one side. A length of 433 yards has already been completed. The level of the bottom of the drain was improved.

The buildings belonging to the Local Board were kept in good repair. The ambalam, which was built as a jubilee memorial, never having proved of any use, was handed over to the Local Board by the Provincial Road Committee. The Board has pulled down this structure, and is building upon its site a Town Hall, utilizing as much as possible the old materials. Before the end of the year the greater part of the shell of the new structure was built. Further funds have since been voted in order to extend the building. It will contain a hall 72 feet long and 22 feet wide.

Funds were provided for the erection of an infectious diseases hospital. A block of land of a little over three acres, situated on the Circular road, has been acquired as a site. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 has been allowed by Government towards the building of this hospital. The sub-structure will be permanent, the roof temporary (cadjans) to facilitate disinfection.

One good street lamp was added to the number already provided.

Considerable attention was given to the public gardens, and the other lands belonging to the Board were kept clear of undergrowth, so that grass has already almost completely replaced lantana and the sensitive plant.

The following is a comparative statement of the taxes recovered during 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.		1893.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Assessment tax	1,486	52	1,629	0
Taxes, commutation	2,722	0	2,638	0
Taxes, dogs	178	0	141	0

The following is a statement of the working of the Road Ordinance within the Local Board limits during 1892 and 1893 :—

		1893.	1892.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	858	910
2.	Number of names borne on division officer's returns ...	1,612	1,843
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	187·87	202%
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	101	63
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	6·26	3·41
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions 2 less 4	1,511	1,780
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	176%	195%
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,280	1,316
	ii. Performed labour	4	6
	iii. Fined	5	18
	iv. Imprisoned	4	12
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,293	1,351
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 v. to 6	85·57	75%
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 v. to i. ...	150%	148%
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	106	140
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ...	112	289

The sale of opium licenses for 1894, in terms of the new Ordinance, was held on the 11th of December. The three retail licenses realized a sum of Rs. 2,500. The wholesale license fetched Rs. 250. Thus the new system brought an increase of revenue to the Board of Rs. 2,075.

The seizure and destruction of stray dogs was rigorously enforced. Taxes were paid for 141 dogs. One hundred and fifty-four stray dogs were destroyed.

The rainfall was somewhat short and out of due season. 71·41 inches was the total rainfall as against 73·86 in the previous year. The highest monthly record was 12·64 in October, as against 14·82 in the same month of 1892.

The lake was at its lowest level, viz., three feet three inches at sluice, in February; at its highest, viz., six feet six inches, in November.

A scarcity of drinking water in the wells was felt during August and September. Additional wells are to be provided in 1894.

The health of the town was normal.

A special meeting of taxpayers was held on the 1st December for the election of Unofficial Members for 1894 and 1895, at which existing Members were unanimously re-elected.

The Board suffered a loss in the early part of the year by the death of Mr. J. James de Silva, its Secretary, who had worked well and faithfully for the institution since its commencement. Mr. E. B. Daniels, the Inspector of the Local Board, was promoted to the vacancy thus created.

ÆLIAN ARMSTRONG KING,
Chairman.

Kurunégala, March 27, 1894.

PUTTALAM.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	4,881	7	Allowances	180	0
Fines	247	0	Law Expenses	29	10
Licenses	3,352	37	Office Contingencies	62	80
Markets	1,425	72	Police Charges	446	26
Miscellaneous	228	15	Public Works	3,032	82
Rents	227	45	Revenue Services	355	79
School	166	49	Salaries	2,154	96
Taxes	3,913	84	Sanitary Charges	1,974	42
Waterworks repair	538	3	Waterworks repairs	2,078	30
Public Works	11	83	Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	450	0
			Sinking Fund	385	0
				11,149	25
			Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	3,842	70
Total ...	14,991	95	Total ...	14,991	95

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of March 2, 1894.)

The town was free during the year from epidemic disease, and the health of the inhabitants was good, with the exception of the usual malarial fever after the rains, which it is hoped will diminish after completion of the town drainage scheme, work on the first section of which has been commenced during the present year.

The roads in charge of the Board were kept in fair order during the year.

The repair and improvement of the Waterworks catchment drain and reservoir, as well as construction of a permanent infectious diseases hospital commenced in 1892, were completed during the year.

Two of Horbury's patent iron latrines, purchased at Bombay, were erected during the year in the town, and a third is in course of erection.

The Local Board school for girls was discontinued during the year at an average yearly saving of Rs. 400, the Public Instruction Department having been unable to report that it was efficiently and economically conducted in terms of Ordinance No. 33 of 1884.

A statement in the prescribed form showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance within Local Board Limits for the year is annexed :—

	1892.		Percentage on B.	1893.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	4,980		—	4,928	
2. Number in lists (B)	—	1,189		—	1,314	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(a) Paid at Re. 1·50... ...	1,039		87·38	1,134		86·30
(b) Paid at Rs. 3	61		5·13	22		1·67
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	Nil		—	1		·07
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	Nil		—	Nil		—
		1,100	92·51		1,157	88·05
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	14		1·17	4		·30
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	11		·92	23		1·75
(c) Committed to jail ...	Nil		—	Nil		—
(d) Fined	3		·25	Nil		—
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	Nil		—	Nil		—
(f) Double entries	23		1·94	20		1·52
(g) Dead	11		·92	6		·45
		62	5·21		53	4·03
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the district	27		2·27	59		4·48
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	45		3·43

Puttalam, April 2, 1894.

SAML. HAUGHTON,
Chairman.

CHILAW.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Fines	52	50	Law Expenses	169	72
Licenses	4,605	80	Office Contingencies	64	94
Markets	112	50	Police Charges	33	0
Miscellaneous	186	12	Public Works	4,663	12
Rent	69	92	Revenue Services	598	44
Taxes, commutation	1,892	0	Salaries	1,058	31
Taxes, local rate	168	38	Sanitary Charges	1,044	1
Taxes, dog tax	7	0	Advances	766	14
Advance, refund	859	85		8,397	68
	7,954	7	Balance	1,201	67
Balance on January 1, 1894 ...	1,645	28			
Total ...	9,599	35	Total ...	9,599	35

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 2, 1894.)

TAXES.

The rate of commutation under the Thoroughfares Ordinances was the same as in 1892, viz., Rs. 2.

All lands, buildings, and tenements within the town were assessed, showing a revenue of Rs. 1,254·66 at 2½ per cent. on the annual value, but a sum of Rs. 168·38 only was recovered. More recoveries could not have been made owing to (*a*) this being the first year the tax has been levied, and (*b*) the legality of the levy of this tax being disputed in a few cases of resistance offered to the destraining officer.

Fourteen dogs only were registered on payment of 50 cents, being tax on each dog, while 129 stray dogs were seized and destroyed during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of Rs. 1,408·45 was spent in the repair and upkeep of the town roads, streets, and buildings, which were kept in good order; in extending the Alutwatta road to meet the Wattakali bridge; and in enclosing the green opposite to the court-house with a circular road. Rs. 2,907·22 were spent on the following works :—

(1) Completion of the clock tower works.
(2) Reclaiming a portion of the river opposite to the Post Office and forming a landing place for boats, &c., with roads for cart traffic.
(3) Supplying a pump at one of the drinking-wells on the seaside.
(4) Establishing bathing-places for males and females.
(5) Clearing the jungle grown over the marshy land by the river shore.
(6) Establishment of a cart halting-place, together with the value of the site for which Rs. 1,000 was paid.
(7) Construction of a masonry drain, 392 ft. long.

SANITATION.

The streets, roads, and public places were daily scavenged and the rubbish carted away beyond the limits of the Local Board. This work was done on contract at Rs. 83 per month. Two latrines on the dry-earth system were maintained, and the construction of another on the site acquired for the cattle gàla has been begun.

HEALTH.

The health of the town was on the whole fairly good. There were the usual cases of malarial fever, and until the marshy lands in the town are filled in malarial fever will continue to prevail. There was one case of smallpox in January, the precautionary measures adopted by the Local Board preventing the disease spreading.

The rainfall during the year was 43·68, as against 40·45 in 1892, 89 inches in 1891, and a previous average of 51 inches.

The births were 107 and deaths 108.

THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Ordinances within the Local Board limits during 1892 and 1893 is annexed :—

	1892.		Per-centage on B.	1893.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	3,495	—		3,495		
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	977		—	1,041	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid at single rate ...	872		89·25	926		88·95
(*b*) Paid at double rate ...	25		2·55	10		·96
(*c*) Laboured six days ...	5		·51	—		—
		902	92·32		936	89·91
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	20		2·04	29		2·78
(*b*) Paid elsewhere ...	19		1·94	16		1·53
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	1		·10	—		
(*d*) Fined	2		·20	—		
(*e*) Worked for 24 days ...	—		—	—		
(*f*) Double entries ...	3		·32	4		·38
(*g*) Dead	5		·51	6		·57
		50	5·11		55	5·28
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	19		1·94	40		3·84
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	6		·61	10		·96
		25	2·55	50		4·80

PLANTING.

A sum of Rs. 262·76 was spent under this head in watering, planting, and extending the experimental garden. The under-mentioned kinds of vegetables and flowers were planted, but they did not thrive well, with the exception of "double balsam" :—Double balsam, rhubarb, cabbage, carrot, and five kinds of roses.

The shade trees along the roads in the town are thriving well.

GENERAL.

The Hon. P. A. Templer and Mr. Saxton (who were Government Agent of the Province and Assistant Government Agent of Chilaw respectively in 1888) visited Chilaw in November and expressed great satisfaction at the marked improvement of the town.

There is still room for many further improvements. The following are some of the requirements :—

(1) A water supply. This, I am convinced, can best be obtained from the sand dunes between the river and the sea.
(2) Completion of surface drainage.
(3) Widening and straightening the streets.
(4) The reclamation of both sides of the river.
(5) Acquisition of a site for a general cemetery outside the town.
(6) A resting-place (ambalam) for travellers.

The following are works which should be undertaken by Government without loss of time :—

(*a*) The construction of a new bridge on rail piles with proper masonry abutments across the river at Chilaw.
(*b*) The building of masonry side drains along the Colombo-Puttalam road in the town.

Chilaw, April 16, 1894.

E. T. NOYES,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

BADULLA

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Taxes	4,512	96	Salaries of Establishment... ...	1,813	54
Licenses	2,530	81	Office Contingencies	133	55
Slaughter-house fees	564	0	Revenue Services	489	59
Grazing fees	131	87	Police Charges	41	83
Fines	246	50	Purchase and repair of tools ...	265	89
Reimbursements	253	21	Time Gun Charges	36	25
Redemption of dogs	47	0	Audit Charges	84	40
Rent	1,020	39	Refunds	401	99
Water supply	35	20	Arrest of road defaulters	1	0
Miscellaneous receipts	10	29	Miscellaneous Charges	27	0
Cash Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	117	19	Sanitary Charges	976	98
			Public Works	3,488	51
			Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	1,708	89
Total ...	9,469	42	Total ...	9,469	42

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 23, 1894.)

2. The funds of the Board have been spent principally on scavenging and on the maintenance of the roads. Annexed is a statement in detail of the expenditure for the year on public works :—

	Rs.	c.
Cost of sweeping street	376	98
Cost of cleaning public latrines	600	0
Maintenance of the recreation ground and grandstand	94	92
Upkeep of bulls	95	61
Upkeep of water supply	59	1
Cost of cleaning slaughter-house	107	48
Upkeep of roads and bridges	1,114	96
Repairs to Town Hall	63	17
Repairs to market	168	98
Repairs to Welagedara spout	95	39
Repairs to petroleum store	284	72
Refund of market loan	373	12
Time gun charges	36	25
Construction of pit privies	60	12
Purchase of street lamps	844	89
Total ...	4,375	60

3. The health of the town has been satisfactory, and no epidemic disease made its appearance during the year.

4. A scheme for giving the town a larger supply of pure water has been approved of by the Board and a contract for the construction of the necessary works has been entered into. It is proposed to store the water obtained from two springs in a cistern of the capacity of 40,000 gallons, and thence to distribute the water by pipes. The reservoir stands in a commanding position, and the water can be easily conveyed to all parts of the town.

5. The lighting of the street has been partially effected with oil lamps, ten of which were placed in position during the year at a cost of Rs. 937·39 ; ten more have been ordered from England, and will be erected during 1894.

6. The roads in and about the town are not in a satisfactory condition, and the occurrence of several cases of typhoid has been traced to bad drainage. The Board proposes asking the Provincial Committee to contribute towards the upkeep of the roads, and it will then have more funds at its disposal for sanitary purposes.

F. C. FISHER,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

RATNAPURA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	5	14	Salaries	1,110	0
Fines	199	50	Police	694	98
Licenses	3,395	79	Office Contingencies	173	34
Taxes	2,822	86	Sanitary Charges	1,512	58
Rents	21	75	Revenue Services	646	20
Slaughter-house fees	195	50	Public Works	699	60
Special license	16	0	Miscellaneous	251	2
Cattle trespass	273	50	Balance on December 31, 1893 ...	1,940	48
Miscellaneous	98	16			
Total ...	7,028	20	Total ...	7,028	20

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of January 26, 1894.)

The sale of opium licenses within Local Board limits under the provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1893 and No. 9 of 1889 resulted in an increase of Rs. 810 over the revenue from the same source derived in 1892. It was realized on the 29th December.

2. A new cattle-pound was erected upon a new site during the year at a cost of Rs. 64·14, consequent upon the re-transfer to the police of the police barracks in the town.

3. An exceptionally high flood occurred upon the 8th June last, and the lower parts of the town were under water for some hours. This flood reached a higher level that any observed since 1872.

A sum of Rs. 41 was voted by the Board for relief and compensation to the poorer inhabitants whose houses were overthrown and damaged by flood.

4. The Board declined to perfect the lease of the Waterworks upon the terms proposed by Government until the pipes and standpipes had been examined and placed in a sound condition.

Action has been subsequently taken to obtain a complete examination of their condition, and an estimate of the cost of such renewal and repair as may be necessary, and it is hoped, with the assistance of a loan from Government, to undertake this long deferred work in 1895, providing for at least four standpipes for delivery to the town as well as to the Government buildings at present supplied from the reservoir.

5. Two constables were dismissed for misconduct during the year.

Local Board Office,
Ratnapura, May 7, 1894.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES DURING 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

THE total revenue of the Municipality for 1893 was Rs. 638,171·31, as against Rs. 577,302·27 for 1892—an increase of Rs. 60,869·04.

This may be further divided as follows :—

	Revenue. Rs	c.
General Account for 1893	307,071	83
General Account for 1892	289,846	68
Increase ...	17,225	15
Assessment Account for 1893	331,099	48
Assessment Account for 1892	287,455	59
Increase ...	43,643	89

General Account.—There was a notable increase under every head of revenue except "Licenses" and "Miscellaneous," where there was a decrease of Rs. 3,671·65 and Rs. 5,651·28 respectively.

The latter deficit is more apparent than real, being due to the withdrawal of security deposits which had been treated as revenue, since placed in fixed deposit.

Under the head "Licenses" the decrease is due solely to the sums paid for opium licenses, which show a falling off of Rs. 9,300.

Under the head "Commutation" (commutation of labour under the Ordinance No. 31 of 1884) there was an increase of Rs. 1,659·92. The revenue at single rate (Rs. 2) amounted to Rs. 53,118, as against Rs. 46,920 in 1892.

Under the head "Vehicles and Animals" and "Judicial Fines" there was a notable increase, amounting to a sum of Rs. 2,000 in each case.

Tolls (sale of rents) realised Rs. 11,755 more in 1893 than in 1892.

The increase under the head "Slaughter-houses" was remarkable, amounting to no less than Rs. 584. This was due to an entire change in the management. There is every reason to suppose that the revenue derived from this source should have been much larger than that actually realised for the years immediately preceding 1893.

Assessment Account.—A fresh assessment of properties within the Municipality was completed in the early part of 1893. The result was an increase of Rs. 29,816 to the revenue derived from the consolidated rate levied under the 127th clause of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887. The assessors carried out their duties ably and satisfactorily. The appeals against the revised assessment were naturally very numerous; but in the great majority of instances these were dealt with in the office to the satisfaction of those concerned. In 19 cases only was the court appealed to, and the total legal expenses incurred in connection with the revised assessment amounted to Rs. 202 25.

Under the head "Sale of Water" (to shipping and for purposes other than domestic) there was an increase of Rs. 13,832.

The total expenditure for 1893 was Rs. 634,135·25, as against Rs. 553,667·08 for 1892.

This again may be divided as follows :—

	1893. Rs.	c.	1892. Rs.	c.
General Account	318,351	73	246,361	67
Assessment Account	315,783	52	... 307,305	41

The increase of expenditure on the General Account is almost entirely due to the larger amount (Rs. 181,309 in 1893 as against Rs. 105,192 in 1892) spent on public works. If this item be eliminated the expenditure for 1893 is Rs. 4,127 less than in 1892.

The increase in the expenditure on the Assessment Account (Rs. 8,478) is mainly due to extensions of water and gas and to a proportion of the expenditure on new offices for the clerks, which were constructed in 1893, having been debited to this account.

Complete details of every item of revenue and expenditure will be found appended to this report.

Water.—The consumption of water was considerably less than that of the preceding year (1892), although the population may be assumed to have increased 1 per cent. This is due to precautions against waste taken by the Chief Engineer of the Waterworks, with whom I have done my best to co-operate. The steps taken in this direction have been reasonable and affective, and although in a few instances they may have been productive of inconvenience to individuals, have certainly occasioned nothing approaching to hardship. But the question of duplication of the pipe from Labugama, although not immediately pressing, will have to be taken up in the near future. Correspondence on the subject is still going on, the Government considering the whole liability to be with the Municipality. On the other hand, many members of the Municipal Council, in view of the wording of clause 3 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1886, consider the responsibility for an increased supply, when it admittedly becomes necessary, to lie on the Government. It is hoped that eventually some satisfactory compromise will be arrived at on this question, which is of vital importance to the pnblic.

A sum of Rs. 3,502 was spent by the Municipal Council in 1893 on the extension of water service, the larger part of this being for laying water on to the locality in the south of the Municipality known as "Havelock Town."

Gas.—A proposal was made by the Council to enter into a fourteen years' agreement with the Company on the lines of the original contract, under which extensions were carried out by the Company, the Council paying interest only. The Gas Company, however, stood out for a twenty-one years' contract, to which the Council were not prepared to accede. Such extensions as were made during the year were therefore carried out at the sole expense of the Council. A sum of Rs. 5,461 was so spent, extensions being made to Madampitiya, Gregory's radiant, Kollupitiya lane, Cemetery street, Canal row, Beligaswatta, Mosque lane, and Polwatta.

Disposal of Night Soil and Rubbish.—With some reluctance I have been compelled to abandon the idea of asking the consent of the Council to any practicable scheme of incineration. Of many systems of which I have obtained particulars the most feasible appears to be that of Mr. Harrington of Calcutta, but the expense is prohibitive; the initial cost would be little under Rs. 100,000, and the Council would then have to bear the working expenses in addition to the transport, our sole expense at present (except a trifling payment for rent of waste land). As there are large spaces of waste land available in the vicinity of the city, there is not, in my opinion, adequate motive for incurring the very large cost involved by the substitution of incineration for the present system of burial on waste land. Other schemes have been submitted, in some the inventors claiming that their incinerators can be used in the heart of a town without giving cause for complaint; if this were so and the cost of transport could in a great measure be saved, it might possibly suit the Council to adopt one of these methods, but personally I should hesitate to try the experiment without having seen the system actually at work.

Some by-laws have been passed by the Council and have received the sanction of Government, giving the Chairman control over private contractors for the removal of night soil, which it is hoped may obviate some cause for complaint which there has been in the past from the carelessness of these contractors.

Licensed Brokers.—It has more than once been represented that persons act as brokers without having taken out the requisite license, and on the complaint of a licensed broker (Mr. H. Street) the Council prosecuted one J. J. Aserappa for effecting a sale of fibre and receiving commission without having taken out a broker's license.

The result cannot be said to be altogether satisfactory, for, although he was found guilty, he was fined Re. 1 only.

Milk.—An Ordinance to regulate dairies and the supply of milk generally was brought before the Legislative Council as part of an Ordinance to amend the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887, but was withdrawn by the Government.

The Sanitary Officer, however, periodically examines and tests samples of the milk sold in Colombo. The necessary apparatus was ordered from England and supplied to him last year.

Fire Engines.—Two fire-stations have been established (at Kollupitiya and the Fort) with a special force of coolies to work the engines, lines being provided in the vicinity of the engine-houses for these coolies, who, although ordinarily employed on the roads and other Municipal works, are occasionally exercised in the working of the engines, receiving a small extra remuneration on this account.

Two more stations are now in process of construction, at St. Sebastian and Kotahena, respectively. I have from time to time satisfied myself that the apparatus is in order, and that the men understand its working. Such fires as occur however are generally to cadjan structures, which burn so rapidly that extinction is impossible, and all that can be done is to save the adjoining buildings. The Municipality is able by its by-laws to control the erection of cadjan houses, and their number is being rapidly diminished.

Galle Face Sea Wall.—The Government have met the wishes of the Council by consenting to cease the removal of sand, which in the opinion of the Council caused the collapse of the wall. Removal of sand by private individuals in carts continues, but the quantity is inappreciable compared to that which was removed by the railway with the aid of a large force of prisoners. The Council has however requested the entire prohibition of any removal, a power vested by statute in the Government Agent. As soon as the beach has sufficiently recovered from the extensive denudation to which it has been exposed for the last three years, the breaches in the wall will be repaired. Estimates for the purpose are now under the consideration of the Council.

Markets.—A new fish market at St. John's was built at a cost of Rs. 17,500, and was opened to the public on January 1, 1894. Half of one wing of the new market at Slave Island was completed in 1892, and is utilized for the sale of beef. This work cost Rs. 8,000. A similar sum has been provided for the other half of this wing, and this second building, which now approaches completion, will be used for the sale of mutton. Any one who has visited the boutiques where meat has hitherto been sold in Slave Island will realize the great advantage to the public by the opening of this market. It is hoped that the Council will be in a position to provide the amount necessary for the erection of the other wing (for fish) and the central hall (for vegetables and fruit) in 1895 and 1896 respectively, and that a handsome and commodious building will be fully completed before the close of the latter year.

The Gintupitiya mutton market was extended by the construction of some new stalls.

Latrines.—Funds for the construction of two large public latrines were provided at St. John's and Kochikade respectively. The former only (which replaced a condemned building) has been completed. The Kochikade latrine was for the convenience of a crowded part of the town hitherto unprovided for in this respect. The site had to be acquired through the Government Agent, and the time taken over the acquisition was so much greater than had been foreseen, that the year passed before the work, which is now in progress, could be put in hand.

Lake.—The conservation of the lake was carried on steadily throughout the year, the dredger working either on the lake or the St. Sebastian canal, which has been much deepened and improved during the year. A portion of the foreshore near the Gun Lascars' lines, formerly a swamp, has been thoroughly reclaimed and embanked.

Steam Roller.—A 12½-ton steam roller was imported by the Council in 1893 at a cost of Rs. 7,061. Newly laid metal can now be consolidated much more rapidly (and thoroughly) than heretofore.

Kelani Bridge.—It has not yet been definitely decided whether the Council is to lose the large revenue (Rs. 40,000) which it derives from the bridge-of-boats, when the new bridge is opened. It was pointed out that if the new bridge was thrown open free of toll, this boon to the public would be really at the expense of the Municipal Council, which can ill afford to part with such a substantial portion of its already insufficient revenue. His Excellency the Governor has shown every disposition to entertain this representation favourably, and to re-consider the decision first conveyed to the Council. The matter, however, still forms the subject of correspondence; at the present stage the condition attached by the Government to the re-opening of the toll question is that the Municipal Council carry out, or undertake to carry out, the duplication of the pipes from Labugama. This latter subject, as I have already stated, is itself the subject of a discussion still proceeding. If it be decided eventually to continue the toll, the Municipal Council would of course undertake to pay the cost of the new bridge, by annual instalments of Rs. 8,000 for fifty years, as originally promised before the toll question arose.

Drains and Sewers.—On drains and sewers over Rs. 20,000 was expended in 1893, the most noteworthy works being the Dean's Canal road drain (Rs. 8,446) and the sewers in Baillie street, Hospital lane, and Queen's street, constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,200, Rs. 1,540, and Rs. 3,030, respectively.

Recreation Grounds.—About Rs. 8,000 were expended on keeping in order and improving the public recreation grounds throughout the Municipality, notable items of expenditure being Rs. 4,547 on the Victoria park and Rs. 894 on Campbell's park, Welikada.

Offices for Clerks.—Improved accommodation for the clerks employed in the Assessment Department, who were before very uncomfortably housed near the butchers' stalls in the Edinburgh Market, was provided during 1893 at a cost of Rs. 4,000. The Municipal Court-house was also removed to a more convenient locality.

Tramways.—Early in the year (1893), after a discussion by the Council of various offers received, it was resolved to accept that of Mr. Mathews of New Broad street, London, and to grant to him the concession of the right to construct tramways in the city. Mr. Mathews, however, took no steps until late in the year, alleging the disturbed state of the money market as the reason for the delay. The Council was on the point of considering the propriety of opening negotiations with another firm, but finally decided to abide by the original arrangement. Mr. Mathews sent a representative to Ceylon, and so far as the Council was concerned all preliminaries were speedily arranged. One difficulty raised was the fact that the main trunk roads over which the tramway line must pass have been hitherto kept up by the Public Works Department, and not the Municipal Council. The Government, however, readily consented to transfer these roads to the Council, paying a sum for their upkeep equivalent to the previous expenditure by the Public Works Department. Nothing now remains to be settled but details of a comparatively unimportant character, and there is now no valid reason why the grantee should not sign the agreement and commence work at an early date. The first line to be taken up is from the Fort to Wellawatta; the second, the Borella route through Maradána; the third, the line by Grandpass to the Kelani. A small section of new road has to be constructed to make the gradients on the last line practicable, provision for which has been made by the Council. The motive power proposed is electricity, the tram being worked by overhead wires. The consent of the Government to this system was necessary, and has been obtained.

Hulftsdorp Street.—Provision has been made by acquiring two houses for improving this narrow and tortuous approach to the courts. The work will be carried out as soon as the acquisition of the property under the Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 has been completed by the Government Agent and the houses handed over to the Council.

Health.—The health of the town was on the whole fairly satisfactory throughout 1893. Full details are given in the quarterly reports of the Sanitary Officer, and statistics are now published weekly in the public press by the Registrar-General. There was a slight outbreak of smallpox in the first quarter of the year. Some cases of concealment were brought before the Magistrate and the offenders punished.

The second quarter of the year was chiefly noticeable for the prevalence of influenza, malarial fever, and dysentery.

In August, 1893, it was brought to the notice of the authorities that an importation of 70 tins of water from Mecca was about to be cleared. Cholera was raging at Mecca at the time, and it was thought advisable to seize and destroy this water, which was consigned to a Coast Moorman residing in the Pettah. The water was taken out to sea and thrown away, not without strenuous objection from some Mohammedans.

In October last it was discovered that there were several cases of leprosy in Polwatta, a division inhabited by dhobies, who wash extensively for the military, among others. On a detailed inspection it was found that there were 12 such cases, mostly of a mild type. It did not appear that any of the sufferers actually took part in handling clothes. In the absence of any special provision of the law it was not possible to do more than try to persuade these persons to enter the Leper Asylum. A prosecution under the 262nd clause of the Penal Code for doing an "act likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life" was suggested (in the event of a refusal to go to the asylum), but in the present conflict of medical opinion as to the contagious nature of

leprosy, I do not think a conviction would have been possible. Most of the lepers consented to enter the asylum, but it was then discovered there was no accommodation available. This difficulty was got over by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, but in the meantime many of the lepers had left Colombo. Among the remaining cases (a small proportion I fear of the many similar cases throughout Colombo) two only (women) belong to the dhoby community. They are said to take no part in the washing.

Encroachments.—In my report for 1892 I mentioned that an important case, bearing on the right to enclose verandahs, was before the District Court, and expressed a hope that the law on the subject would be thoroughly expounded. I regret to be obliged to state that the case is still before the court. It has now been pending for two years, and, notwithstanding the strictest instructions to the Council's lawyers to oppose a postponement, appears no nearer decision than ever.

I have to thank the Council generally, and in particular the Standing Committee and individual members who have given special attention to Municipal affairs, for most cordial co-operation and assistance during the year.

Papers showing the attendance of members, business done in the Municipal Court, and other matters of interest will be found appended to this report.

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Mayor and Chairman.

May 5, 1894.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund from January 1 to December 31, 1893.

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1893. Rs.	c	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs.	c.
Commutation tax ...	53,500	0	55,038	8
Tax on vehicles and animals (under section 128 of Ord. No. 7 of 1887)	18,500	0	19,873	0
Do. costs	—		175	77
Dog tax	2,300	0	2,414	82
Do. costs	—		45	93
Licenses				
Carriages for hire ...	6,500	0	8,360	0
Passenger hackeries ...	3,200	0	3,211	0
Cart, issued by Government Agent	5,300	0	5,780	0
Boat, issued by Government Agent	90	0	79	80
Boat, issued by Master Attendant	3,200	0	3,841	80
Gun, issued by Government Agent	85	0	135	38
To sell intoxicating liquors. do.	9,500	0	12,904	80
Butchers	114	0	147	25
Coal depôts, tanneries, &c. ...	410	0	470	0
To slaughter cattle, sheep, and pigs (special)	60	0	86	0
To sell meat (special) ...	250	0	310	0
To sell fish (special) ...	1,700	0	1,765	0
Opium ...	26,600	0	17,300	0
Petroleum	700	0	660	0
Guides	360	0	368	0
Poison ...	35	0	33	25
Poison for 1892	38	0	38	0
Auctioneers and brokers ...	1,920	0	2,160	0
Judicial Fines.				
By Municipal Magistrate ...	10,000	0	12,955	5
By Police Magistrate ...	250	0	478	75
Tolls.				
Bridge-of-boats and canal, Grandpass	57,505	0	57,505	0
Amount payable by renter of toll, Bridge-of-boats, through Government Agent, for service of bridge	1,188	60	1,188	60
Bambalapitiya	34,855	0	34,855	0
Mutwal ferry	1,535	0	1,535	0
Do. arrears, 1892 ...	253	32	253	32
Lock-gate	1,310	0	1,184	39
Stamp duty on advocates', proctors', and notaries' certificates and articles of clerkship ..	3,500	0	3,553	95
Markets.				
Edinburgh, Nos. 1 & 2, fruit and vegetables	1,260	0	1,381	0
Edinburgh, No. 3, meat ...	3,300	0	3,275	0
Edinburgh, No. 3, meat, lighting charges paid by stall holders ...	500	0	519	88
St. John's fish mart ...	540	0	543	0
Do. market, fruit and vegetables ...	180	0	212	0
Do. boutiques ...	1,200	0	1,000	0

EXPENDITURE	Estimated Expenditure for 1893. Rs.	c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs.	c.
Salaries, fixed	35,295	89	34,982	90
Salaries, provisional ...	6,397	50	5,336	84
Office contingencies ...	279	13	276	35
Allowances	3,858	0	3,698	0
Pension account... ...	3,751	93	3,751	80
Stationery	2,250	0	2,018	65
Furniture	200	0	194	77
Audit of accounts ...	2,760	0	2,760	0
Inspectors' uniform ...	280	0	280	0
Commutation Account				
Commission	5,000	0	3,820	30
Refunds	100	0	36	0
Tax on Vehicles and Animals Account.				
Commission	450	0	—	
Do. arrears ...	400	0	333	54
Tin plates and painting ...	220	0	192	45
Refunds	50	0	—	
Dog Tax Account.				
Commission	90	0	—	
Do. arrears ...	200	0	102	64
For capture and destruction of dogs and for dog collars ...	800	0	668	58
Refunds	20	0	—	
Palanquin Carriage License Account.				
Tin plates and painting ...	140	0	134	67
Badges and fare tables ...	421	1	395	61
Hackery License Account.				
Tin plates	120	0	33	80
Badges and fare tables ...	400	0	281	60
Printing Account.				
Salary of printers .	1,980	0	1,979	93
Printing and advertisements ...	900	0	491	53
Market Account.				
Edinburgh markets, coolies' wages	240	0	240	0
Do. market-keeper's salary	300	0	300	0
Do. lighting ...	1,531	29	1,472	79
St John's market, cooly's wages ...	120	0	120	0
Kollupitiya market, cooly's wages	120	0	120	0
Do. lighting ...	12	0	6	95
Dean's road market, coolies' wages	240	0	240	0
Do. market-keeper's salary	180	0	180	0
Do. lighting ...	90	0	79	13
Gintupitiya street market, lighting	250	18	250	18
Cost of tools	100	0	4	59

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1893. Rs.	c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs.	c.
Dean's road market ...	3,500	0	3,631	65
Grandpass market ...	5,100	0	5,100	0
Kollupitiya market ...	360	0	408	0
Mohammedan meat market, Dhobies' pond	600	0	715	0
Gintupitiya street market ...	960	0	1,060	0
Do. lighting charges paid by stall holders ...	96	0	106	0
Slave Island market ...	200	0*	200	0
Slaughter-houses.				
Dematagoda. slaughtering fees ...	9,000	0	11,290	16
Do. feeding fees ...	9,000	0	12,570	57
Do. sale of manure, &c.	98	80*	98	80
Do. sale of blood ...	150	0	150	0
Madampitiya. slaughtering fees ...	2,000	0	1,949	75
Do. feeding fees ...	2,300	0	2,294	25
Do. rent of trees and grass ...	240	0	200	0
Do. sale of manure	10	0*	10	0
Miscellaneous.				
Rent of grass lands ...	1,100	0	2,321	36
Racket court fees, &c. ...	600	0	918	25
Do. New Floral Hall fees	500	0	625	0
Galle Face, &c., grazing fees ...	600	0	515	54
Victoria Park, grazing fees ...	500	0	443	0
Rent of buildings at Gas Works street	276	0	43	0
Fees for testing and stamping weights and measures ...	200	0	213	52
Scavenging account, including conservancy of private latrines ...	522	0	522	0
Scavenging, hire of carts to contractor	364	0	195	75
Contribution from Turf Club for improvement of Galle Face	100	0	100	0
Fees from tennis court, Victoria Park	10	0	45	0
Refund by houseowners of cost of Doulton pipes	3,500	0	939	29
Refund of half cost of road improvement near Bristol Hotel ...	275	0	275	0
Campbell's Park grazing fees ...	103	42*	103	42
Guides' badge account ...	15	0*	15	0
Interest	400	0	570	47
Miscellaneous	600	0	819	27
Sale of stores			93	78
Mulct			254	3
Town Hall fees			—	
Overplus at sales ...			23	25
Sale of tender and specification forms			22	75
Sale of scavenging rubbish ...			—	
Deposits made by tenderers ...			—	
Sale of timber			579	33
Sale of disinfectants ...	25	60*	25	60
Refund by houseowners of cost of Doulton pipes	1,356	22*	1,356	22
Encroachment at Maradana Junction	627	0*	627	0
Carried forward ...	297,027	96	307,071	83

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1893. Rs.	c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs.	c.
Slaughter-house Account.				
Dematagoda, salary of keeper ...	720	0	720	0
Do. coolies' wages ...	480	0	480	0
Do. feeding charges, grass and poonac	1,559	65	1,432	3
Do. feeding charges, watchers and coolies ...	540	0	540	0
Do. oil, carbolic acid, &c.	100	0	95	80
Do. conservancy of latrine ...	36	0	36	0
Madampitiya, salary of keeper ...	300	0	300	0
Do. salary of watcher ...	180	0	180	0
Do. cooly's wages ...	120	0	120	0
Do. oil and feeding charges	407	0	389	86
Cost of tools	100	0	98	75
Sanitary Account.				
Expenses of disinfection, &c. ...	4,000	0	1,884	79
Cost of disinfectants ...	800	0	384	52
Furniture for vaccine stations ...	166	50	166	50
Miscellaneous.				
Books of reference ...	100	0	95	60
Expenses incurred by Government Agent on account of cart and boat licenses	250	0	183	35
Rent of night soil depôt ...	450	0	450	0
Contribution to Law Library ...	500	0	500	0
Costs in legal proceedings ...	500	0	372	57
Rent of site of Grandpass latrine	10	0	10	0
Do. account 1892 ...	10	0	10	0
Guides' coats	150	0	19	0
Maintenance of level crossing, Dematagoda	250	0	250	0
Contribution on account of Volunteer band	3,500	0	3,500	0
Refund of fines	200	0	113	0
Refund of cost of guides' badges...	21	0	15	6
Expenses of bookbinding ...	200	0	170	64
Subscription to newspapers ...	96	0	96	0
Cost of making ten peons' belts ...	35	0	31	16
Assistant clerk, vehicles and animals tax department (two months)	40	0	40	0
Refund of guides' license fees ...	12	0	—	
Refund of value of grazing tickets	10	0	—	
Supervision of guides ...	500	0	305	16
Refund of advance from Government on account of drainage, Chatham street ...	2,400	0	2,400	0
Refund of security and other deposits	7,658	42	7,402	78
Refund of tolls, Lock gate ...	1	50	—	
Do. grazing fees, Victoria Park ...	90	0	—	
Refund of grazing fees, Maligakanda	5	0	—	
Expenses in connection with extinguishing fires ...	50	0	3	0
Cost of box, Floral Hall meter ..	42	0	42	0
New dial, do. do. ...	127	50	127	50
Miscellaneous	600	0	593	61
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Estimates.				
1 General upkeep of roads ...	6,000	0	5,989	4
1 Lighting metal and gravel heaps at night ...	1,000	0	999	15
1a Amount reserved for road repairs upon sub-estimates...	36,952	0	35,660	42
2 Salaries of overseers ...	6,048	0	5,208	7
3 Bridge-of-boats, upkeep ...	5,900	0	5,159	10
4 Amount payable by toll-renter	1,188	0	1,185	96
5 Victoria Park, upkeep ...	5,000	0	4,547	20
6 Racket court and jubilee fountain, upkeep ...	1,100	0	1,037	10
7 Gordon Gardens, upkeep ...	850	0	703	28
8 Galle Face esplanade, upkeep	295	0	273	47

* Not in Budget.

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1893. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	297,027 96	307,071 83
Carried forward ...	297,027 96	307,071 83

	EXPENDITURE	Estimated Expenditure for 1893. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.
9	Campbell's Park (Jail road), upkeep	1,000 0	894 80
10	Mutwal foreshore, upkeep ...	150 0	88 19
11	Carriage stands, upkeep ...	175 0	114 79
12	St. Sebastian canal, conservancy	4,500 0	4,109 59
13	Lake conservancy ...	3,800 0	3,796 73
14	Sewers and drains, conservancy	2,000 0	1,984 79
15	Watering streets and purchase of sweeping machines	5,000 0	4,998 27
16	Urgent repairs ...	2,500 0	2,214 26
17	Tools, purchase of ...	1,697 67	1.697 1
	Tools, repair of ...	1,697 67	1,697 57
18	Salary of head overseer ...	1,368 75	1,368 75
	Scavenging Account.		
19	Scavenging and conservancy of latrines ...	48,177 86	48,177 86
	Conservancy of private latrines	522 0	522 0
	Upkeep and Repair of Public Buildings.		
20	Conservancy of Town Hall...	227 0	224 14
	Do. painting, &c.	520 0	502 37
	Markets.		
21*a*	Edinburgh meat, cadjan ceiling	350 0	339 43
21*b*	Edinburgh vegetable, cadjan ceiling	240 0	239 82
21*c*	Edinburgh vegetable, painting	1,205 0	1,204 94
21*d*	Edinburgh meat, court and assessment offices, painting	1,820 0	1,457 60
22	Repairing and painting of Dean's road market ...	273 0	197 22
23	Repairing and painting of Grandpass market ...	79 0	68 89
24	Repairing and painting of Kollupitiya market ..	132 0	130 85
25	Repairing and painting of Gintupitiya market ...	121 0	78 82
26	Repairing and painting of Cramer's lane market ...	270 0	197 34
	Public Latrines.		
27*a*	Repair of Gasworks street latrine	6 41	4 53
27*b*	Repair of St. John's latrine...	86 66	—
27*c*	Do. St. Thomas's latrine	13 0	—
27*d*	Do. Cramer's lane latrine	3 38	2 68
27*e*	Repair of St. Sebastian latrine	4 50	4 46
27*f*	Repair of Hulftsdorp latrine	49 34	30 19
27*g*	Do. Beira latrine ...	18 78	13 73
27*h*	Do. Bankshall latrine...	26 70	—
27*i*	Do. Kew latrine ...	57 88	—
27*j*	Do. Glenie street latrine	44 5	26 97
27*k*	Do. Kollupitiya latrine	14 93	13 71
27*l*	Do. Fort latrine ...	15 0	10 26
27*m*	Do. Dean's road latrine	3 0	2 55
27*n*	Do. Dean's road market latrine	4 68	2 18
27*o*	Repair of Grandpass latrine	30 86	25 20
27*p*	Do. Lock-gate latrine	10 60	—
27*q*	Do. urinal, landing jetty	15 0	8 19
27*r*	Quarterly whitewashing and painting	1,000 0	748 0
27*s*	Superintendence and contingencies	40 23	13 0
	Slaughter-houses.		
28*a*	Repair of Dematagoda slaughter-house ...	331 0	282 48
28*b*	Quarterly whitewashing ...	756 0	476 81
29*a*	Repair of Madampitiya slaughter-house ...	114 0	112 64
29*b*	Quarterly whitewashing ...	66 0	51 4
30	Municipal houses and boutiques at Madampitiya ...	138 0	—
31	Guides' shelter, repairs, &c.	33 0	30 17

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1893. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	297,027 96	307,071 83
Carried forward ...	297,027 96	307,071 83

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1893. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.
Toll Houses.		
32*a* Repair of bridge-of-boats toll-house ...	31 0	22 33
32*b* Repair of Wellawatta toll-house	81 0	77 2
32*c* Repair of Bambalapitiya toll-house ...	70 0	—
32*d* Repair of Kanatta toll-house	12 0	—
32*e* Repair of Lock-gate toll-house	9 0	5 47
32*f* Repair of draw-bridge toll-house	38 0	—
32*g* Repair of Urugodawatta toll house	31 0	30 10
32*h* Repair of Dematagoda toll-house	34 0	21 94
32*i* Repair of Welikada toll-house	30 0	15 0
33 Repair of carriage sheds, Town Hall ...	36 0	—
34 Repair of workshop ...	150 0	143 91
35 Repair of St. John's road boutiques ...	176 0	119 12
36 Repair of gas-testing room...	72 0	48 29
37*a* Do. Printing office ...	37 0	13 61
37*b* Do. Municipal store ...	101 0	69 89
37*c* Repair of Salvation Army Barracks and blacksmith's shop	108 0	102 34
38*a* Repair of ambulance cooly lines	37 0	30 2
38*b* Repair of ambulance cart shed	28 0	21 64
38*c* Stables	38 0	34 12
39 Pay of head carpenter in charge of public buildings (Est. 20 to 38) ...	640 0	602 0
40 Lake working expenses, two dredgers Rs. 8,000 (on account)	6,500 0	6,487 55
41 Drains, Dean's canal improvement	8,450 0	8,446 57
42 Do. 163, Grandpass ...	100 0	—
43 Do. St. Joseph's street ...	175 0	136 88
44 Do. in Maligakanda lane to Maradana ...	80 0	73 51
5 Do. 43 and 44, Nakalegam street	75 0	62 62
46 Do. Hulftsdorp latrine ...	100 0	99 76
47 Do. and paving station passage, Slave Island ...	750 0	740 66
48 Do. Dematagoda, slaughter-house... ...	500 0	281 53
49 Sewers, Baillie street ...	3,216 0	3,200 96
50 Do. Hospital lane ...	1,864 0	1,540 50
51 Do. Queen street, Hospital lane, Canal row to York street ...	6,500 0	3,030 51
51*a* Do. Mosque lane ...	840 0	839 87
52 Do. manholes, twenty ...	2,000 0	1,972 80
53 Latrine, St. John's, new ...	4,844 0	4,787 35
54 Do. Kochchikada, including land	5,500 0	1,363 0
55 Do. alterations to water service	600 0	554 17
56 Do. buckets ...	70 0	60 37
57 Do stop taps to water service	50 0	47 50
58 Culvert, Galpotta street ...	190 0	178 0
59 Widening 2nd Division, Maradana, rebuilding wall ...	1,500 0	1,015 46
60 Elie lane quarry, rebuilding boundary walls ...	283 0	272 72
61 Fire engines, lines for coolies, two sets ...	1,000 0	971 73
62 Fire engines, pay of coolies, &c.	1,000 0	398 74
63 Markets, new fish market, St. John's ...	17,500 0	16,829 24
64 Markets, extension of Gintupitiya street ...	3,950 0	3,485 0
65 Bathing-place, Sutherland road	200 0	195 91
66 Chatham street hill, improvement of	150 0	147 83
67 Cooly sheds, Dematagoda slaughter-house ...	820 0	813 0

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1893.	Receipts to Dec. 31. 1893.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	297,027 96	307,071 83
Carried forward ...	297,027 96	307,071 83

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1893.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
68	Gordon Gardens, wall ...	1,200 0	1,183 35
70	Improvement to Cramer's lane	200 0	119 89
71	Improvement and widening corner of Hulftsdorp street, including compensation to houseowner ...	3,000 0	—
72	New market at Slave Island, on account ...	8,000 0	7,869 88
73	Cart for conveyance of meat	500 0	277 98
74	Footway and side drain in connection with new fish market	500 0	491 8
75	New bridge, Polwatta ...	1,000 0	981 60
	Drains, Bridges, and Culverts.		
167	Rebuilding drain in Church road, Slave Island ...	80 0	80 0
168	Culvert near Polwatta Church	170 0	162 74
169	Reconstruction of Forbes' road bridge ...	590 0	585 5
170	Building concrete drain, Kollupitiya road ...	165 0	50 64
171	Doulton's pipes, supplemental advance ...	3,500 0	3,194 16
172	Improvement of drain near mango tree, Union place ...	100 0	—
	Roads and Footways.		
173	York street side road opposite Bristol Hotel ...	250 0	207 70
174	Prince street footway extension	300 0	294 86
	Buildings.		
175	Improvement to Dematagoda slaughter-house, filling low land, covering well, making platform for weighing scales, and shifting buffalo shed .	648 0	646 11
176	Converting Salvation Army shed into a workshop ...	100 0	65 15
177	Building new dog pound ...	125 25	125 25
178	General account, alterations to Municipal office (half charge to assessment account)	2,000 0	1,954 26
	Miscellaneous Account.		
179	Special tools ...	1,300 0	986 73
180	Temporary fish market, St John's	30 0	29 73
181	Ladders for fire engines ...	200 0	193 75
182	Hand-cart for hose ...	150 0	111 24
183	New dog cart ...	100 0	100 0
184	New boiler to disinfector ...	150 0	139 10
185	Cadjan fence round site of St. John's latrine ...	50 0	31 73
186	Surveys and levels ...	210 0	32 81
187	Battalie fence round Saunders' court ...	160 0	113 67
188	Water supply to markets ...	196 0	—
189	Repairing fish benches, Dean's road market ...	80 0	19 59
190	Cost of steam road roller ...	7,500 0	7,061 58
191	Widening Norris road, shifting railway fence ...	1,695 0	—
192	Boundary wall, St. Paul's Church	955 0	911 65
193	Compensation for land taken for Municipal purposes at Dean's road and Gintupitiya street ...	280 0	—
194	Wall round well at 85 and 86*a*, Mutwal ...	30 0	—
195	Filling swamp at reservation at back of house No. 68, 3rd Division, Maradana ...	400 0	398 47
Est.	RE-VOTES.		
252	of 1890, Side drain, 1st Division, Maradana ...	107 60	65 43
113	of 1892, Chatham street drainage	18 32	18 4
139	of 1892, Construction of 50 latrine buckets ...	58 93	12 99

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1893. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	297,027 96	307,071 83
Total ...	297,027 96	307,071 83

Est.	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1893. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.
140 of 1892,	Doulton pipes ...	826 91	701 55
147 of 1892,	gullies in Chatham street	333 60	332 42
149 of 1892,	half pipe culvert drain, Dean's canal ...	114 51	114 51
150 of 1892,	Hospital street sewer	1,329 74	1,329 74
151 of 1892,	ventilating shaft ...	80 0	80 0
152 of 1892,	gates, Gordon Gardens	452 74	407 12
157 of 1892,	widening of Malay street	111 53	—
175 of 1892,	gravelling Old Moor street	31 36	31 25
187 of 1892,	metalling of Darley road	192 84	155 66
188 of 1892,	metalling Seabeach road	36 96	36 84
		352,081 74	318,351 73

ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1893. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.
Consolidated rate under section 12 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1886, arrears of 1887 ...	98 0	120 0
Do. do. 1888 ...	45 0	—
Do. do. 1890 ...	3,000 0	2,821 72
Do. do. 1891 ...	10,000 0	10,048 78
Do. do. 1892 ...	34,000 0	27,964 79
Do. current, 1893 ...	200,000 0	204,395 88
Costs	9,000 0	12,068 77
Military contribution for lighting Fort	1,701 0	1,701 84
Sale of water	60,000 0	70,338 40
Interest	1,800 0	1,009 59
Sale of Municipal property at Madampitiya	325 0	325 0
Costs on recovery of dues for sale of water	217 65*	217 65
Miscellaneous	12 6*	12 6
Sale of Municipal property at 86*a*, Mutwal	75 0*	75 0
Total ...	320,273 71	331,099 48

EXPENDITURE	Estimated Expenditure for 1893. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.
Annuity for Waterworks ...	130,000 0	130,000 0
Maintenance of police, 1893 ...	60,000 0	60,000 0
Do. arrears, 4th quarter of 1892	15,000 0	15,000 0
Lighting public streets ...	69,000 0	68,990 88
Extension and improvement of street lighting ...	8,345 50	5,461 60
Salaries, fixed	14,650 0	14,649 96
Do. provisional ...	3,958 50	3,688 48
Allowances	480 0	480 0
Stationery	400 0	385 22
Furniture	50 0	12 25
Printing	500 0	455 93
Commission to collectors ...	8,000 0	7,999 39
House numbers and street boards	650 0	527 15
Refunds	100 0	95 52
Lighting Fort latrine ...	210 0	197 36
Refund of water-rate ...	50 0	49 45
Remuneration to assessors ...	1,500 0	1,500 0
Costs in legal proceedings ...	1,000 0	615 26
Water Works.		
Extension of water service to Dickman's road and branch roads, Havelock Town ...	1,885 0	1,853 75
Extension of water service to Havelock Racecourse ...	1,065 0	1,065 0
Standpipes at powder magazine .	124 0	124 0
Do. Ketawelamulle lane	349 0	330 0
Do. near Kelani-ganga mills	130 0	130 0
Public Works.		
178 Assessment account, half cost of alterations to Municipal Council office, Assessment clerks' offices, and Court, remainder charged to general revenue ...	2,000 0	1,954 25
RE-VOTES.		
No. 161 of 1892. Bathing place, Dean's road	105 49	—
Miscellaneous	250 0	218 7
	319,802 49	315,783 52
Balance ...	—	15,315 96
Total ...	—	331,099 48

* Not in Budget.

BALANCES ON DECEMBER 31, 1893.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Debit balance, General Account	— ...	11,279 90
Credit balance on December 31, 1892, including Rs. 30,000 in Fixed Deposit	— ...	57,664 27
Credit balance, General Account	— ...	46,384 37
Credit balance, Assessment Account	— ...	15,315 96
Total balance	— ...	61,700 33
Credit balance, Deposit Account in General Account ...	1,558 75 ...	—
Debit balance, Advance Account, General Account ...	502 65 ...	—
	1,056 10	
Debit balance, Advance Account, Assessment Account ...	195 99	
		860 11
Balance in Cash Book	— ...	62,560 44

ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

REVENUE.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.
Advance account	95,982 44		
Balance	502 65		
	96,485 9	Advance account	96,485 9

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

REVENUE.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.—Nil.
Security deposited by owners of quarries ...	45 0	
Deposit account on account of grazing tickets	1 75	
Security deposits	1,500 0	
Deposit account	12 0	
	1,558 75	

ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT.—ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

REVENUE.—Nil.	EXPENDITURE.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893 Rs. c.
	Advance account, refunds water rate ...	46 44
	Advance account, consolidated rate refunds ...	149 55
		195 99

EXPENDITURE ON ESTIMATE 1A (Rs. 36,952).

Amount reserved for Road repairs upon Sub-estimates.

Est.	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1893. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893 Rs. c.
	Metal Roads.		
76	Chatham street extension, Norris road to York street...	232 87	213 60
77	Chatham street, York street to Flagstaff street ...	618 75	376 47
78	Lotus road, Main street to Norris road ...	221 10	214 28
79	Queen street, Prince street to Church street ...	174 90	166 81
80	Norris road, Front street to Queen street ...	1,517 45	1,404 85
81	Bailie street ...	145 20	15 50
82	Reclamation road, Main street to St. John's road ...	2,590 87	2,439 45
83	Bankshall street, St. John's road to Front street ...	727 65	710 82
84	St. Sebastian street, Dam street to St. Sebastian hill	216 50	211 0
85	Gas Works street, Main street to Norris road ...	593 42	583 69
86	Keyzer street, Fourth Cross street to Front street ...	651 20	635 53
87	Fourth Cross road, Main street to Norris road ...	713 5	687 22
88	Butchers' street, Main street to Bankshall street ...	49 50	48 6
89	St. John's road, Main street to Sea Beach road ...	366 55	358 55
90	Second Cross street, Bankshall street to Norris road ...	465 40	456 15
91	Cheku street, Gintupitiya street to Wolfendahl street	555 90	545 5
92	Gintupitiya street, Cheku street to Sea street ...	96 25	94 71
93	Madampitiya road, canal to bridge	236 50	—
94	Ferguson's road, Nakalagam street to Church road ...	749 10	731 80
95	Mattacooly Church road ...	367 72	361 0

Est.	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1893. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1893. Rs. c.
96	Kelani-gaṇga Mill road ...	112 20	109 39
98	Hulftsdorp street, Silversmith street to St. Sebastian hill	438 60	429 28
99	Wilson's street, Hulftsdorp street to Mill street ...	229 32	224 94
100	Layard's broadway, Barber street to St. Joseph's street	2,722 50	2,656 89
101	Dean's road, from Maradana to Rudd's lane ...	646 82	633 74
102	Rudd's lane, Dean's road to Darley road ...	252 40	175 69
103	Kew road (portion) ...	419 55	405 73
104	Parson's road, Kew road to Norris road ...	1,096 92	1,061 50
105	Malay street, Rifle street to Kew road	240 2	230 40
106	Vauxhall street, Union place to Cross road ...	550 0	524 8
161	Madampitiya road (portion)...	1,000 0	789 42
162	Third turning, Kollupitiya road to Guildford crescent	2,333 43	2,216 53
163	Portion of Torrington place	194 88	187 81
164	Skinner's road south ...	1,455 30	1,422 18
165	Armour street ...	504 40	493 90
196	Wall lane	225 60	221 6
197	Wolfendahl street ...	917 8	555 48
198	Silversmith street ...	830 20	814 27
202	St. John's road ...	366 55	—
203	Fifth Cross street ...	398 75	388 69
204	China street ...	102 75	91 75
205	Urugodawatta road ...	271 50	265 49
207	Alexandra place ...	1,600 0	1,412 60
	Gravel Roads.		
107	Flagstaff street, Prince street to Queen street ...	215 63	212 73
108	York street, Prince street to Landing jetty ...	539 52	9 0
109	Bridge street, Ingham street to Galle Face ...	160 17	156 91
110	Church road, York street to Queen street ...	154 55	—
111	Galle Face Lake road, centre road to Bridge street ...	522 66	511 60
112	Galle Face Church road, Bridge street to Kollupitiya road	197 26	195 0
113	Galle Face walk, Galle Face house to Flagstaff street ...	219 96	201 99
114	Queen street, side road ...	59 1	55 64
115	Queen street, footway ...	12 64	—
116	Cramer's lane, St. Sebastian to Saunders' place ...	124 71	123 85
117	Akbar's lane, St. Sebastian street to Marties' lane ...	16 41	—
118	Mohandiram's lane, Saunders' place to Marties' lane ...	16 41	—
119	Marties' lane, St. Sebastian Hill to Dhobies' lane ...	23 40	—
120	Hunupitiya Lake road, round the hamlet ...	114 85	7 32
121	Alston's place, Park street to Turret road ...	321 93	318 75
122	Dhobies' lane, Kollupitiya road to Polwatta road ...	134 21	133 65
123	St. Michael's road, from Kollupitiya road to Dhoby's lane	233 73	233 70
124	Edinburgh crescent, Turret road to Cambridge place ...	259 31	258 95
125	Circular road, Alexandra place to Turret road ...	146 26	145 71
126	Mosque lane, Kollupitiya ...	24 85	23 33
128	Van Rooyen street ...	151 62	151 46
129	Kotahena street, College street to Skinner's road north ...	248 97	248 89
130	Andiwal street, Wolfendahl street to Cheku street ...	52 13	51 85
131	College street, Alutmawata road to Cemetery road ...	185 77	185 5
132	Gabo's lane Nos. 1 and 2, Sea street to St. John's road ...	15 27	25 21
133	Madampitiya road, canal to river	630 12	431 12
134	Blomendahl street ...	507 16	505 12
135	Wall's lane, Alutmawata road to Blomendahl street ...	112 33	—
136	Alutmawata road, Cathedral gate to Ferguson's road ...	1,087 48	1,084 71
137	Mattakkuliya centre road, Ferguson's road to Farm road	256 6	256 1
138	Elie lane, Elie house road to Alutmawata ...	74 34	74 5
139	Forbes' road, Dean's road to Darley road ...	110 88	109 68
140	Arab Patch, Maradana road to private gardens ...	30 3	27 90
141	Darley lane, Dean's road to Union place ...	60 98	60 91
142	Norris canal road, Regent street to Dean's road ...	213 67	212 43
143	Maligakanda road ...	187 11	185 73
144	Dematagoda lane, near Tamby Bass' house ...	21 71	21 60
145	Jail road (portion) ...	189 88	189 67
146	Arab lane, Maradana road to Dean's road ...	54 74	53 99
147	Bridge street, Malay street to Railway crossing ...	110 40	108 27
148	Glenie street, Malay street to the end	112 49	108 2
149	Rifle street, Malay street to Union place ...	207 0	197 67
150	Saunders' court, Rifle street to Church street ...	82 80	80 87
151	Church street, Rifle street to Stewart street ...	105 43	101 74
152	Stewart street, Church street to Wekanda road ...	57 40	56 48
153	Bambalapitiya road, Buller's road to Toll house ...	522 36	519 57
154	Buller's road, Cemetery road to Bambalapitiya road ...	525 49	525 10
155	Thurstan's road, Second turning to Buller's road ...	197 12	196 75
156	Second turning, Kollupitiya road to Flower road ...	297 46	297 3
157	Canal row, Ward place to Horton place ...	181 48	181 12
158	Campbell street, Barnes street to Cemetery road ...	169 62	169 26
159	Barnes street, Alexandra place to Campbell street ...	182 40	182 8
160	North and South Base Lane road, Jail road to Borella ...	226 35	226 4
199	Hill street	287 28	286 84
200	Beravamulla road ...	121 29	121 26
201	Kuruwe street ...	216 40	210 52
208	Hospital street ...	121 27	63 28
209	Hospital lane ...	33 72	—
210	Canal row	63 22	—
211	Roads round Town Hall ...	74 16	—
		39,791 51	35,660 42

Attendance of Members, 1893.

Name.	Twelve General Meetings.	One Special Meeting.	Remarks.
Hon. J. J. Grinlinton ...	—	—	Forfeited seat February 10, 1893. Restored March 10, 1893. Forfeited seat June 9, 1893. Restored July 14, 1893. Forfeited seat October 13, 1893. Restored November 3, 1893.
Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G. ...	8	1	—
Captain F. Bayley	4	—	Forfeited seat July 14, 1893. Restored August 11, 1893. Forfeited seat November 3, 1893.
Mr. Edmund Walker ...	4	—	Resigned April, 1893.
Mr. R. K. MacBride, C.M.G. ...	5	1	Forfeited seat August 11, 1893. Restored September 8, 1893.
Hon. Col. F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., C.M.G.	3	—	Forfeited seat August 11, 1893.
Major R. E. Firminger ...	7	—	—
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G. ...	4	—	Forfeited seat July 14, 1893. Restored August 11, 1893. Forfeited seat November 3, 1893.
Mr. M. Finlay	3	1	Nominated by Government May 16, 1893.
Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne ...	10	1	—
Mr. M. I. M. Haniffa ...	8	—	—
Mr. Chas. Perera	12	1	—
Mr. H. van Cuylenburg ...	5	—	Forfeited seat April 14, 1893. Restored May 12, 1893.
Hon. P. Coomaraswamy ...	8	1	—
Mr. C. P. Dias	11	1	—
Mr. Walter Pereira	8	1	—
Mr. R. H. Morgan	11	1	—
Mr. C. M. Fernando	11	1	—

Standing Committee, 1893.—Attendance of Members.

Date.	The Chairman.	Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G.	Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne	Mr. Chas. Perera.	Hon. P. Coomaraswamy.	Mr. C. M. Fernando.
January 31, 1893 ...	p	p	p	p	p	p
February 24, 1893 ...	p	p	a	a	a	a
March 2, 1893 ...	p	a	a	p	p	p
April 21, 1893 ...	a	a	p	a	a	a
April 28, 1893 ...	p	p	p	p	a	p
May 26, 1893 ...	p	a	p	p	a	a
June 16, 1893 ...	p	p	p	p	p	a
July 28, 1893 ...	p	a	a	p	p	p
August 25, 1893 ...	p	a	p	p	a	a
September 29, 1893 ...	p	p	p	p	p	p
October 27, 1893 ...	p	p	p	p	a	p
November 14, 1893 ...	p	a	p	p	p	a
December 15, 1893 ...	p	a	p	p	a	p
Total ...	12	6	10	11	6	7

Number of Meetings ... 13 | Not held for want of quorum ... 2

Special Committee to report upon the subject of the proposed improvement of Hulftsdorp street.

Appointed May 12, 1893.

1 Meeting.

Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne	... Attended 1 meeting.	Mr. Walter Pereira	... Attended 1 meeting.
Mr. Chas Perera	... „ 1 „	Mr. R. H. Morgan	... „ 1 „
Hon. P. Coomaraswamy	... „ 1 „		

No report.

Special Committee on Chairman's Administration Report, 1892.

Appointed May 12, 1893.

6 Meetings.

Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G.	... Attended 6 meetings.	Mr. Chas. Perera	... Attended 5 meetings.
Mr. R. K. MacBride, C.M.G.	... „ 1 „	Hon. P. Coomaraswamy	... „ 1 „
Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne	... „ 4 „	Mr. C. P. Dias ...	... „ 6 „

Special Committee on Draft Ordinance relating to Supervision of Dairies.

Appointed May 12, 1893.

4 Meetings.

Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G.	... Attended 4 meetings.	Mr. C. P. Dias ...	... Attended 4 meetings.
Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne	... „ 2 „	Mr. C. M. Fernando	... „ 2 „
Mr Chas. Perera	... „ 2 „		

Special Committee to report on the Secretary of State's Despatch relating to a Duplicate Pipe from Labugama.

Appointed August 11, 1893.

1 Meeting.

The Chairman, Mr. H. H. Cameron	Attended 1 meeting.	Hon. P. Coomaraswamy	... Attended 0 meeting.
Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G.	... " 0 "	Mr. C. P. Dias	" 0 "
Mr. M. Finlay ...	... " 1 "	Mr. R. H. Morgan	... " 0 "
Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne	... " 0 "	Mr. C. M. Fernando	... " 1 "
Mr. Chas. Perera	... " 1 "		

No report.

A Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate during the year 1893.

	Vagrants.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Carriers.		Police.		Tolls.		Carriages let to hire.		Opium.		Weights and Measures.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	No. 4 of 1841		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 14 of 1867.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 8 of 1876.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Pending on December 31, 1892 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	17	28
Instituted during the year ...	1,859	3,024	105	138	397	419	480	496	13	13	2,912	3,642	13	13	55	65	2	2	—	—	3,774	4,109	9,613	11,921
	1,859	3,024	105	138	397	419	486	510	13	13	2,922	3,652	13	13	55	65	2	2	—	—	3,778	4,113	9,630	11,949
Convicted	1,697	2,645	82	115	370	389	433	447	11	11	2,553	3,173	8	8	33	40	2	2	—	—	3,051	3,304	8,240	10,134
Acquitted and dismissed ...	142	347	17	17	26	29	42	52	2	2	334	440	5	5	22	25	—	—	—	—	727	809	1,317	1,726
Pending	20	32	6	6	1	1	11	11	—	—	35	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	89

* The cases appearing under this head are instituted under the by-laws of the Municipal Council. Ordinances Nos. 13 of 1864, 17 of 1865, and 13 of 1877.

Pending from 1892 ...	...	17
Instituted in 1893 ...	...	9,613
	Total ...	9,630
Disposed of ...	...	9,557
Pending on January 1, 1894	...	73

J. S. DRIEBERG,
Additional Municipal Magistrate.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE FOREGOING REPORT.

THE Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Chairman's Administration Report for the year 1893 have the honour to report as follows.

Water Supply.

1. The Committee desire to invite particular attention to the utter inadequacy of the water supply from the Labugama works; and they cannot but express their surprise and regret that on a matter of such vital importance to the citizens of Colombo the representations hitherto made to Government have not been accorded the treatment which the Council naturally expected. The Committee therefore feel it incumbent upon them to state that the Council should again make an earnest representation of the case.

2. By Ordinance No. 7 of 1886 (in the consideration of which the Council was not consulted) the duty was plainly laid on Government of laying down pipes and providing the works necessary for the supply of water for "the gratuitous use of the inhabitants for domestic purposes" (section 3).

It also provided for regulations being made by Government for establishing, maintaining, and regulating public bathing-places (section 34, sub-section *c*) and for the construction from time to time by Government of filtering tanks, aqueducts, or other works necessary for the supply of wholesome water to the Municipality of Colombo (section 8).

The same Ordinance enacted that the Government should "provide for the cost of the construction, maintenance, repairs, extensions, improvement, and other incidental expenses of the Waterworks," &c., and that the Council should pay to the Government an annuity of Rs. 130,000 (section 10) for thirty-five years, this sum being paid out of the Municipal Fund (*vide* Ordinances No. 7 of 1886, section 11, and No. 7 of 1887, section 78 and section 46, sub-section *b*).

To make provision for such payment the Government authorized the Municipal Council to levy a water-rate of 2½ per cent., or a consolidated rate of 11 per cent., "on property other than that of the Crown" (Ordinance No. 7 of 1886, section 12), and also to recover all moneys payable for the supply of water "for other than domestic purposes" (Ordinance No. 7 of 1886, section 17).

3. The Committee observe with much regret that on every one of these heads, although the Municipal Council have faithfully discharged the duty imposed upon them, the Government has failed to fulfil the obligations it undertook. To this day not a single public bathing-place has been established by Government, although the Council have done their best, with their limited means, in erecting some bathing-places and in supplying fountains and cattle-troughs at a cost of Rs. 7,054·91.

Neither have filtering tanks been constructed as contemplated by the Ordinance (section 8 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1886), although, on the recommendation of a Special Committee, the Council on the 6th March, 1888, pressed upon Government the necessity for the construction of such tanks; but nothing has been done, and finally the Government (on the 29th January, 1889) refused altogether to undertake the work.

4. Since 1887 the Council has paid to Government the sum of Rs. 214,364·92 over and above the amount recovered by the water-rate and by the sale of water (under section 17 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1886) for other than domestic purposes, which recoveries form part of the Municipal Fund under section 79 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887. (See appendix A.)

5. That the proceeds of the sale of water should form part of the Municipal Fund was the obvious intention of the Ordinance, and the correspondence with Government bears out this view.

6. The duty was imposed on Government under section 13 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1886 to make the general facilities afforded by the water supply fully available to every division of the Municipality or any part thereof, by extending (section 10) the same; yet, since the year 1890, Government has declined to do so, thereby the Council has been compelled to spend up to the close of 1893 no less a sum than Rs 6,753·92 for extensions, and may still have to spend large sums of money annually in order to prevent the natural and well-grounded complaints of the inhabitants entitled to claim exemption from the water rate (section 13) in such divisions in which "the general facilities afforded by the water supply are not fully available." This sum of Rs. 6,753·92 includes the cost of laying on water to the Havelock racecourse, in which locality it was not at the time required for what is generally understood by the term "domestic purposes."

Had the Municipality extended its limits, there might have been some show of reason for Government not paying for such extension; but the Municipal limits have remained the same.

The Government, while it has refused to extend the supply to streets within the Municipality in which there were no pipes laid, has, for its own exclusive use, extended the supply beyond the limits, *e. g.*, to the Welikada Jail, the Leper Asylum at Hendala, &c.

7. The Government has of late also refused to allow the extension of domestic service pipes, and has reduced the flow of water supplied by the public stand-pipes from three gallons to one gallon per minute (see paragraph 16 of Mr. Ewart's report for 1893); while, with curious inconsistency, it is wasting water by employing turncocks in flushing, the result being that trees and drains have a more liberal supply of water than the inhabitants for whose special benefit the Waterworks were constructed.

This reduction of the public supply may not cause more than an occasional inconvenience in places like the Cinnamon gardens, where the houses are situated some distance from each other, or wherever the population may be scanty; but it is a source of great inconvenience in crowded localities like St. Sebastian, Maradána, Slave Island, &c., inhabited principally by the labouring classes, whose time is limited. People of this class generally go out to their work immediately after daybreak. If their dwellings are near to their working places they return for their midday meal at about 11 A.M., hasten back to their work, and return home towards sunset. It is notorious that during the short intervals of leisure (when they might make use of the street standpipes) the rush to the standpipes is so great that not infrequently the women and children and the weak and sickly have either to go without an adequate supply or to forego part of their day's work. The flow is so slow that they must either wait till their stronger neighbours have first supplied their needs, or return to their work after an unavailing effort to obtain water from the street standpipes.

Sir John Fowler, in his letter to the Government of the 29th January, 1872, says: "It is always desirable to minimize waste as far as possible, but I consider that no less than twenty gallons per head should be supplied daily (even after waste has been diminished to the greatest possible extent) to a town of the character of Colombo."

Flushing may be necessary to purify the water supply generally. Mr. Burnett says in his letter No. 116 of the 31st May, 1887, that the deterioration takes place, first, "in pipes in which there is the least circulation"; and again, "the difficulty of maintaining the circulation arises from the long lengths of piping and the few points at which it is drawn for use. In an ordinary European town of the same population as Colombo there would be probably about 20,000 different service connections; in Colombo there are at present under 900,* and it now therefore appears that the further cause of circulation must be supplied by additional flushing."

Attention was called to this subject by the Committee which sat last year. In their report (paragraph 11) they suggested that the purpose that flushing subserves may be attained "by allowing a greater number of service pipes and a more abundant supply of water to the people, and that thus a serious cause of dissatisfaction to the taxpayers might be removed."

8. In Mr. Burnett's report (Sessional Paper XXXV. of 1890) he states that when the scheme for supplying water to the town was in contemplation in 1867, papers connected with the subject were referred to Mr. Councillor (now Sir John) Grinlinton, and in his report of 1871 he recommended three million gallons of water per day as the minimum for all purposes, and as probably sufficient for the next ten years, being equal to a supply of thirty gallons per head of the existing population, and had it not been for the existence of a few good wells in different districts he would have suggested forty gallons per head. In June, 1873, the question was referred by His Excellency Sir William Gregory to the late Mr. Bateman, and in July, 1874, Mr. Bateman reported on the whole question of a water supply to Colombo. He recommended a quantity of thirty gallons per head, or three million gallons per day taken on the Census of 1871, thus agreeing with the quantity recommended by Mr. Grinlinton in 1867. (See paragraphs 16, 26, 28, and 29 of Sessional Paper XXXV. of 1890.)

It is noted by Mr. Burnett that Mr. Grinlinton based his recommendation on the Census taken in 1871, which gave 100,248 as the population, exclusive of a floating population of 10,000 persons. But times have changed since 1871—the population of Colombo has greatly increased. Many of the wells, the supply from which was taken into consideration in estimating the quantity of water required in 1871, have since been abandoned and rendered practically unfit for use. Accordingly, under existing circumstances, a greater supply is necessary than that estimated twenty-three years ago, while as a matter of fact the supply has been reduced to half the quantity estimated in 1871, as will appear from the following remarks.

The average daily consumption of water on the completion of the Water Supply (according to Mr. Burnett's report) was 2,500,000 gallons, which gave an average of 19 gallons per head. (See Sessional Paper XXXV. of 1890, paragraph 58.) In 1891 Mr. MacBride reported that in the year 1890 the average daily consumption was 2,660,000 gallons, or, taking the entire population at 128,000, the consumption in round numbers was 21 gallons per head per day; or, if the population be taken at 130,000, which figure Mr. Burnett adopted (see Sessional Paper XXXV. of 1890, paragraph 55), the consumption would be 20 gallons. Since then, however, a serious diminution has taken place, as appears from Mr. Ewart's report for 1893, wherein he quotes the consumption as 1,970,000 gallons, being equal only to an average consumption of 15 gallons per head. These figures include water supplied to the shipping and for trade purposes, to gardens, as also supplies to Government buildings, the Railway, Municipal buildings, cattle-troughs, fountains, and to a floating population which sleep outside Municipal limits, in addition to the water expended in flushing. If it were possible to ascertain exactly what the consumption under these latter heads amounted to, and were it deducted from the quantity estimated per head, it would be found that the water consumed by the inhabitants has been reduced to possibly one-half, say to 7½ gallons per head of the population.

9. Another source of dissatisfaction is, that although it has been pressed upon Government by competent advisers that the gradual incrustation of the inner surface of the existing main pipe necessarily diminishes its delivery, and that therefore the duplication of the pipe should be no longer delayed, yet the Government declines to make this necessary provision.

That the importance of duplication was repeatedly pressed upon Government is clear from the following references. Mr. Burnett in his report (see Sessional Paper XXV. of 1890, paragraph 64) says: "The town is therefore (looking at the existing consumption in dry hot periods) not better off with the existing main pipe than it should be, even to meet its present requirements in the fullest and best manner; and it will be only with great care, and probably with occasional restrictions, should the population and consumption of water continue to increase, that the demands of the next five to seven years can be met. The duplication of the main pipe between the Labugama and Maligakanda reservoirs will then be necessary if a free and full supply is to be maintained."

Mr. MacBride, the Director of Public Works, in his report for 1890, says: "Thus little or no *margin* is left for increase in population, as the total quantity consumed is equal to, and during dry weather, when the consumption is greatest throughout the day, exceeds the delivery from the main pipe from Labugama reservoir."

Mr. Ewart, Chief Engineer of the Colombo Waterworks, in his report for 1892, paragraphs 85 and 86, says: "Although the average daily consumption has been reduced.....the diminished delivery of the main pipe.....will shortly create an absolute necessity for still further restrictions, unless a second pipe be laid from Labugama. Even if preparations for laying a second pipe be begun at once, it is doubtful whether the supply can be increased before considerable inconvenience has been caused by the growing deficiency."

Sir John Fowler, to whom the Government referred the several reports on this question for his "opinion with regard to the necessity for laying down a second main supply pipe," concludes his report of the 22nd January, 1892, with the following words: "For the reasons previously given, I am of opinion that a duplicate main of 20 inches diameter should be laid from Labugama to Maligkanda service reservoirs without delay." And, writing on the subject of the Colombo

* In 1893 the number rose to 2,244 (*vide* Mr. Ewart's report for the year).

Waterworks on 5th April, 1893, he says: "In my report dated January 22, 1892, I went very fully into the question of duplicating the 20-inch main pipe, concluding with the advice, that for the reasons previously given, I am of opinion that a duplicate main of 20 inches diameter should be laid without delay."

The Lieutenant-Governor also, in his despatch No. 199 of 19th May, 1893, says: "The Government has been warned by its inquiries that the construction of a second pipe must be undertaken at once, or at any rate at no very distant date."

The Colonial Secretary, writing on the 6th June, 1893, to the Chairman of the Municipal Council, says: "In order to maintain a proper supply of water for the city of Colombo it appears to be agreed on all sides that it will be necessary before long to duplicate the main pipe from the Labugama reservoir to the Maligakanda reservoir."

In support of the statement made herein as to the insufficient supply of water and the serious consequences which may follow in the matter of the health of the inhabitants of the principal city in this Island, the Committee venture to quote a paragraph, which bears distinctly on this subject, from the report of the Colonial Surgeon (Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten), which forms part of the Administration Report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer for 1893, page A 5, namely :—

Typhoid fever, which had almost disappeared for several years since the introduction of the pure water supply from Labugama, was observed to prevail in Colombo during the last ten months, several cases being admitted into the General Hospital from the native quarters. The Sanitary Officer was kept informed of it, but he could not account for its re-appearance after such a long interval. There is no doubt that the Labugama water supply is insufficient, and as there is delay in obtaining water freely from the standpipes, it is possible that the old unused wells may have been resorted to. About this time the Municipal Inspectors had been making inquiries into the number of wells in the native quarters, and there may have been a suspicion in the minds of people that the Labugama supply would fail, and that the wells had better be utilized. The sanitary condition of the city was good, and there was no other way of accounting for the typhoid fever re-appearing.

Now the Municipal Council, though not legally bound to render any assistance in regard to the duplication, yet, seeing the urgency of the situation, offered to consider the question of making a contribution towards the cost of laying a second pipe if the Government would decide to continue the revenue the Council derives from the tolls from the bridge-of-boats, &c. (See resolution No. 4 of Minutes of Council of 14th July, 1893.) The proposal appears to the Committee to have been a liberal one, and they view with great regret the reluctance evinced by Government to accede to it.

10. Nor can this attitude of the Government be justified on the principle that the Government should not appropriate to local or municipal purposes contributions made from the General Revenue. The general taxpayer derives great benefit from the Waterworks, a very large quantity of the water being taken for railway purposes, for the use of the military, for use in Government buildings, and for use in Government works generally. It is also used largely by numbers of people who pass and repass the city, but who live in other parts of the Island, and by many who visit the Colony: also by thousands who resort to the city for their work during the day. None of these latter pay any tax (assessment or otherwise) to the Municipal Council.

While the revenue of the Municipality is admittedly insufficient, Colombo, as the capital of the Island, has a strong claim on the General Revenue, and the Government has in the city vast interests and extensive property (now unassessed) which has risen immensely in value of late years; for example, the railway, the reclaimed land along the foreshore of the harbour, also portions of the Cinnamon gardens (which, even when leased out, the Government contend are not liable to assessment). Thus the Government have special obligations cast on them. In connection with the foregoing the Committee desire to state that so strongly was it felt that the Municipal Council required assistance in the matter of its funds, that in a despatch No. 931 of December 31, 1878, by the then Secretary of State (Sir M. Hicks-Beach) to the Governor of Ceylon, the following paragraph occurs, viz.: "It is better to recognize at once the insufficiency of the Municipal resources and the consequent necessity of supplementing the deficit by direct contribution from the General Revenues of the Colony."

Finally, the Waterworks belong to the Government, and are under their control; and after the Municipal Council shall have paid the annuity for thirty-five years the Government will have an exclusive and absolute interest in the works and in the revenue to be derived from the same. The question of making the water supply fully available to the citizens of Colombo is not one, as the Government apparently aver, of the appropriation of General Revenue, It is a matter of contract. The obligation which the Municipal Council call upon the Government to fulfil is one clearly and directly arising out of a solemn engagement into which the Government entered with the Council. The contract was in short this: the Municipal Council undertook to pay the Government a certain sum of money for thirty-five years, in consideration of which the Government were to supply every part of the Municipality, continuously and at all times, with drinking water fit for human consumption for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants for domestic purposes. The Municipal Council have up to date performed their part of the agreement, but the Government has failed to carry out what it undertook to perform.

11. The Committee suggest that until provision is made by Government for a sufficient supply of water to the town, as was contemplated originally, service pipes be laid to private dwellings without needless restrictions, and that the flow of water from standpipes erected in thoroughfares where there is a large population should be regulated so as to discharge at least three gallons per minute.

That for such parts of the city as are within easy distance of the sea or lake, water be taken from there for flushing drains, watering streets, and such-like purposes; and for such parts of the town as may not be within convenient reach of the sea or lake, that wells be rented or constructed and the water used for purposes other than for human consumption. Water required for railway purposes at Maradána might easily be taken from the lake and from wells, as was formerly done. By such means good water from the Labugama Waterworks can be economized for the personal use of the inhabitants until the expected duplication of the main shall have been accomplished.

In these suggestions the Committee are supported by the Waterworks Engineer (Mr. Ewart) in his report for 1891, page 33, wherein he says: "I would again suggest as a question for

consideration that water might be obtained for the above purposes, viz., watering roads, flushing drains, &c., from some other source than Labugama."

Gas.

12. The Committee desire to bring to the notice of the Council the fact that the income derived from the gas rate is not at present expended exclusively on the improvement and extension of light in the city. It is desirable, in their opinion, that the gas lamps should continue lighted up to 3 or 4 A.M. It is highly expedient also that gas should be extended to portions of the city which at present are without this accommodation, and where the inhabitants, though unprovided with street lamps, have been paying the gas rate for the last twenty-two years. That there has been a large balance of funds available for this purpose will be seen on reference to the return in the appendix.

In this connection special attention is invited to the reports of the Committee on the Chairman's Administration Report for 1888, paragraphs D and M, and for 1890, paragraph 29.

Incineration.

13. The Committee would recommend the construction of an incinerator with a high chimney in the vicinity of the present night soil depôt near Kollonnawa. The use of incinerators would greatly assist in the sanitation of the town, while the manure thus produced with the addition of blood and offal from the slaughter-houses would probably furnish a profitable source of revenue. The street and other collections of filth and rubbish now allowed to be placed in vegetable gardens and grass fields (more especially in the Cinnamon gardens) are a nuisance, and also dangerous to the public health.

Licensed Brokers.

14. The Committee concur with the Chairman in regretting that in the case referred to in his report the accused received too lenient a sentence, viz., a fine of one rupee. In their view the offence is one calculated to work serious mischief, and when clearly proved should receive a deterrent punishment.

Colombo Lake.

15. It is needless to emphasize the usefulness of the lake. Not only does this expanse of water tend to purify and cool the air, but many of the poorer classes avail themselves of it for bathing purposes. In every way the due conservancy of the lake is essential to the sanitation of the town. The Committee therefore think that some steps should be taken to prevent foul water and matter being carried into the lake through the drains in its vicinity. No drains except those carrying rain or surface water should in future be allowed to run into the lake, and every precaution should be taken to prevent foul matter entering the existing drains. That the Committee have not over-estimated the value of this suggestion is attested by the Committee of Council specially appointed in 1866 to consider the subject of a water supply.

The Committee consisted of Messrs. T. Berwick, F. W. Willisford, M.D., C. A. Lorensz, C. L. Ferdinands, and J. W. Venn. They reported as follows :—

> The Committee have already stated that the Colombo lake is of the greatest value in a sanitary point of view, and no one can doubt than when the lake is relieved from those contaminations which are now systematically poured into it, its condition as influencing the health of the town will be vastly improved, that it will become the great lung of Colombo, subserving to the ventilation of the town and materially affecting the purity of its atmosphere" (paragraph 48).
>
> The Committee finally recommend to the Council the preservation of the lake at its normal depth and purity, and they would add area as an object of exceeding importance as beneficially affecting the ventilation, climate, and health of the town" (paragraph 28).

15 *a*. What the Committee wish to suggest is the prevention of foul matter from entering the lake. The Committee think that this suggestion could be carried out without much expense. There is no great danger to be apprehended from allowing storm and rain water to enter the lake; but what is necessary is to prevent the contamination of the lake from sewage proper and house refuse flowing into it. The Committee suggest that steps should be taken to prevent these foul substances being carried into the lake by means of the drains now flowing into it.

Recreation Grounds.

16. There are lands scattered over the town which might be made available as recreation grounds. The Committee refer more especially to such places as the disused burial ground attached to the Maradana mosque premises, the land attached to the mosque in Peer Saibo's lane, &c. These would seem to be in the hands of irresponsible trustees, who divert them from the purposes for which they were originally designed and erect buildings on them, which are unsightly and unhealthy. It would be advisable to devise some means of preventing the erection of such buildings, and also of preserving these tracts as open spaces available as recreation grounds. Thus a great boon would be conferred on the inhabitants of the crowded localities where these lands are situated, and the general health of the town would be advanced.

Police.

17. The Committee would repeat the suggestions made by the Council on more than one occasion, viz., "that the Council should acquire greater control over the police within the Municipality." Were the Chairman of the Council to have control over the Police within the limits of the Municipality (similar to the powers vested in the Government Agents of Provinces) many useful purposes would be subserved. The fire engines, for example, might be given in their charge, and much more might be done, than is now possible, in preventing the illicit sale of arrack, the sale of liquor during prohibited hours, gaming, and kindred offences, which are now cognizable by the Municipal Magistrate; and also in the conservancy of the city, which is of vital importance to the health of the inhabitants.

Legislation required.

18. The Committee would now advert to a few subjects in which there appears to be some need for legislation.

The large number of eating-houses that have arisen in the town require more control than in the present state of the law can be exercised. They should be compelled to take out annual licenses (though no payment need be levied therefor), in order that they may be placed more directly under the supervision of the Council, whose Sanitary Officer should be required to report frequently and minutely upon the quality of the food sold in them, and also to see to the sanitary state of the premises and to their character and management generally.

The Committee would also draw the attention of the Council to the existence of a class of boutiques of a very objectionable nature. The occupiers of these boutiques are generally men of very doubtful character, having, to all appearances, no regular means of livelihood; while those who frequent the houses are, in most instances, servants employed in the neighbourhood. Into such boutiques these servants carry small second-hand articles, often stolen from their employers, and there the articles are readily disposed of for trifling sums of money.

Then there are other houses, such as the "thieves' market" in the Pettah; also certain shops kept by Coast Moormen in Main street, Bankshall, &c., where stolen articles of jewellery are readily melted down. Thus temptations are placed in the way of many persons, and the means of detection are successfully eluded.

Similar to these, and affording equal facilities for evil, are small unlicensed houses where billiard and bagatelle tables are kept for public use, and thus gaming, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct are encouraged.

Section 18 of the Gaming Ordinance (No. 17 of 1889) specially exempts from its operation the games of billiard and bagatelle. Owing to this exemption a large number of disreputable houses have sprung up where billiard and bagatelle tables are kept, and where gaming is carried on to an alarming extent. These places are resorted to by idle and disorderly characters, and the Committee think that this section of the Gaming Ordinance should be revised, whereby it should be made compulsory that places where billiard and bagatelle tables are kept (on premises not already licensed as hotels and such-like public places) should be licensed.

Audit.

19. The Committee note that a sum of Rs. 1,800 is laid out annually for distribution amongst the members of the Department of the Hon. the Auditor-General for services rendered by them in auditing Municipal accounts. In consideration of these payments the Committee would suggest to the Council the desirability of requesting the Auditor-General to send a competent officer of his Department to inspect and report periodically on the Council's book, and also to verify stores.

Amendment of Municipal Ordinance

20. The Committee are glad to observe that His Excellency the Governor, at a sitting of the Legislative Council on December 6, 1893, intimated that during the present Session, or at any rate during the next Session, another Bill for the amendment of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887," would be introduced. The present Ordinance is in need of amendment in many important respects, and the Committee trust that the proposed Draft Ordinance may be referred to the Municipal Council at an early date, and before being published in the *Gazette*.

Conclusion.

21. The Committee cannot conclude this report without referring with feelings of satisfaction to the cordial relations which exist between the Council and its Chairman. They desire to acknowledge that to the thorough investigation which every question receives at his hands, to the readiness with which he has sought, and the frankness with which he has discussed, the views of individual members, as also to his deliberation and energy in the despatch of business, is due the much-improved administration of the Municipality of Colombo.

J. J. GRINLINTON.
W. R. KYNSEY.
CHAS. PERERA.
CHAS. P. DIAS.
CHAS. M. FERNANDO.
ARTHUR ALVIS.

ANNEXURE.

GAS RATE ACCOUNT.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from 1887 to 1893.

RECEIPTS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
(4/¼11 *of Total Amount in Annual Statement.*)	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1 Consolidated rate ...	15,092 30	88,906 22	92,148 99	84,335 39	83,346 70	84,007 6	94,794 77
2 Costs on taxes recovered by distraint ...	1,789 66	2,851 0	2,609 22	3,424 23	3,705 38	3,934 63	4,662 93
3 Miscellaneous ...	0 74	1 6	6 8	1 14	0 57	2 96	4 66
4 Interest	—	—	—	—	—	536 88	390 7
5 Proceeds sale of property under section 158 of Ordinance 7 of 1887 ...	—	—	—	—	17 38	7 14	154 54
6 Gas rate ...	63,103 35	16,413 65	370 4	17 1	—	—	—
7 Military contribution for lighting the Fort ...	1,701 92	1,701 91	1,701 82	1,701 86	1,701 84	1,701 84	1,701 84
Total ...	81,687 97	109,873 84	96,836 15	89,479 63	88,771 87	90,190 51	101,708 81
EXPENDITURE.							
(4¼/11 *of Total Amount in Annual Statement.*)							
1 Commission to Collectors and cost of collection ...	5,494 16	4,589 38	2,601 68	4,565 20	3,539 14	4,289 84	*3,090 67
2 Refund of consolidated rate	—	—	—	—	36 98	500 96	36 90
3 Costs in assessment cases ...	1,014 15	—	—	—	—	—	237 71
4 Remuneration to assessors	463 63	—	—	—	—	—	579 54
5 Remuneration to officers for reporting on objections to assessment ...	257 70	—	—	—	—	—	—
5½ Gas Inspector's salary and allowances ...	3,645 0	3,645 0	3,645 0	3,645 0	3,895 0	3,895 0	3,895 0
6 Other salaries ...	2,142 13	2,143 32	2,181 99	2,181 69	2,202 96	4,500 15	5,765 87
7 Stationery ...	58 16	61 52	146 50	152 13	146 2	152 86	148 83
8 Printing and advertisements	28 5	72 87	52 51	—	280 85	199 78	176 14
9 Furniture... ...	6 95	2 70	7 34	6 32	1 5	18 88	4 73
10 House numbers and street boards	—	30 28	16 88	—	51 58	0 80	203 67
11 Miscellaneous ...	168 8	116 48	31 72	28 78	28 61	77 19	84 25
12 Half cost of alteration to Municipal Offices ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	755 5
13 Lighting streets, including interest on cost of lamps...	67,138 65	52,184 60	54,960 16	59,980 78	63,708 11	67,859 94	68,999 88
14 Extension of gas ...	—	—	—	—	7,768 89	4,958 8	5,461 60
15 Gas fittings to market and latrine	70 0	—	—	—	205 75	—	—
16 Lighting latrines ...	1,029 67	—	—	—	2 25	228 56	197 36
17 Pressure gauge ...	—	—	—	358 0	—	—	—
18 Tintometer ...	—	—	—	—	105 17	—	—
19 Experimental meter ...	—	690 0	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	81,516 33	63,536 15	63,643 78	70,917 90	81,972 36	86,682 4	89,628 20

* Salary of clerks employed in collecting rates included under "Other Salaries" (No. 6) from 1893.

The Municipal Office,
September 12, 1894.

WATER-RATE ACCOUNT.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 1887 to 1893.

RECEIPTS.	1887.	1888	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
(2½/11 *of Total Amount in Annual Statement.*)	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1 Consolidated rate ...	8,878 5	52,297 77	54,205 28	49,609 5	49,027 47	49,415 92	55,761 63
2 Costs on taxes recovered by distraint ...	8 3	1,414 69	1,534 84	2,014 25	2,221 59	2,441 18	2,960 55
3 Miscellaneous ...	—	0 62	3 57	0 67	0 33	1 74	2 74
4 Interest	—	—	—	—	—	315 81	229 45
5 Proceeds sale of property under section 158 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 ...	—	—	—	—	10 22	4 20	90 90
6 Sale of water ...	15,852 6	25,482 31	46,862 56	46,621 17	51,678 86	56,597 49	70,338 40
Total ...	24,738 14	79,195 39	102,606 25	98,245 14	102,938 47	108,776 34	129,383 67
EXPENDITURE.							
(2½/11 *of Total Amount in Annual Statement.*)							
1 Commission to Collectors and cost of collection ...	—	2,699 63	1,530 40	2,685 41	2,081 84	2,523 44	*1,818 4
2 Refund of consolidated rate	—	—	—	—	21 75	294 68	21 71
3 Costs in assessment cases ...	596 56	—	—	—	—	—	139 83
4 Remuneration to assessors	272 72	—	—	—	—	—	340 90
5 Remuneration to officers for reporting on objections to assessment ...	151 59	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Salaries	1,260 8	1,260 77	1,283 52	1,283 35	1,295 86	2,647 15	3,391 69
7 Stationery ...	34 21	36 19	86 18	89 49	85 89	89 92	87 55
8 Printing and advertisements	16 50	42 86	30 88	—	165 20	117 51	103 62
9 Furniture... ...	4 9	1 59	4 31	3 72	0 61	11 10	2 78
10 House numbers and street boards	—	17 81	9 93	—	30 34	0 47	119 80
11 Miscellaneous ...	98 87	68 51	18 66	16 93	16 83	45 40	49 56
12 Half cost of alterations to Municipal Offices ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	444 14
13 Annuity to Government ...	55,000 0	110,000 0	110,000 0	125,000 0	162,500 0	130,000 0	130,000 0
14 Extension of water supply	—	—	—	—	3,251 17	—	†3,502 75
15 Flushing tanks and bathing-places	—	—	—	—	1,197 43	143 25	—
16 Refund of water rate ...	—	—	—			9 90	49 45
17 Analysis of water ...	42 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	57,476 62	114,127 36	112,963 88	129,078 90	170,646 92	135,882 82	140,071 82

* Salary of clerks employed in collecting rates included under "Salaries" (No. 6) from 1893.

† Rs. 2,437·75 incurred since receipt of Colonial Secretary's letter No 108 of 3rd August, 1893, conveying Secretary of State's despatch refusing to allow cost of a duplicate main being defrayed from General Revenue.

Estimate No. 111.—Miscellaneous: Cattle Troughs.

	Rs. c.
1889	439 69
1890	87 8
Total ...	526 77

Jubilee Fountain.

	Rs. c.
1887	3,858 0
1888	598 92
1889	729 56
Total ...	5,186 48

MUNICIPALITY OF KANDY.

CHAPTER 1.

DURING the year no change was made in either the limits of the Municipality or the boundaries of the several wards or divisions, which remain as described in the report for 1888.

2. The population within the Municipality, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, was as follows :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females	Total.
3,606	3,637	11,622	8,753	20,375
Military	—	163	20	183
Total		11,785	8,773	20,558

3. The Members constituting the Municipal Council were as follows at the commencement of the year :—The Hon. P. A. Templer, Chairman ; R. D. Ormsby, Esq., Dr. F. Keyt, J. N. d'Esterre, Esq., nominated by His Excellency the Governor under section 10 ; J. B. Siebel, Esq., elected Member for District No. 3 ; J. H. Sproule, Esq., nominated by His Excellency the Governor under section 24 for District No. 5 ; E. Beven, Esq., elected Member for District No. 1 ; F. van Langenberg, Esq., elected Member for District No. 2 ; B. de Alwis, Esq., elected Member for District No. 4.

Mr. F. van Langenberg died in Colombo on 10th November. As the triennial election was close at hand no steps were taken for the election of a Member in his place. Mr. van Langenberg served as a Councillor from 1878, having been elected in December, 1877, to represent District No. 1.

In November, 1887, he resigned his seat, together with other Members, in consequence of His Excellency the then Governor having appointed the full number of nominated Members under section 10 of the new Ordinance. In 1890 His Excellency the Governor (Sir A. Havelock), on the representation of the Chairman, was pleased to revert to the former constitution, and fixed three as the number of nominated Members. Mr. van Langenberg offered himself for re-election at the meeting held in December of that year, and was elected to represent District No. 2.

While a Member of the Council he was a regular attendant at the meetings, always evinced an interest in Municipal concerns, and gave much time to Committee work.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Municipal Council at their meeting on 25th November :—

The Council desire to place on record their deep regret at the loss which they have sustained in the death of their colleague, the late Mr. Frederick van Langenberg, who had served the Municipality of Kandy well and faithfully for many years.

4. New lists of persons qualified to be elected as Councillors and of those qualified to vote were made up, with the following results :—

	Qualified as Councillors	Qualified to Vote
No. 1 District	25	38
No. 2 do.	19	54
No. 3 do.	17	32
No. 4 do.	29	119
No. 5 do.	28	38

The elections were held in December, and the following were elected :—

District No. 1	E. Beven, Esq.
Do. 2	No candidate proposed.
Do. 3	J. B. Siebel, Esq.
Do. 4	B. de Alwis, Esq.
Do 5	J. H Sproule, Esq

5. Eleven General Meetings were held during the year. The Minutes of Proceedings of these meetings, together with the statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund, progress report of work done, also the Health Officer's reports, were regularly published in the *Government Gazette*, as required by section 90 of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance.

Meetings were summoned in January and February; but owing to the unavoidable absence of several Members a quorum could not be obtained.

6. At the General Meeting held on 9th March the following Councillors were appointed to form, together with the Chairman, a Standing Committee for the year, as provided for under section 88 of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance :—Messrs. R. D. Ormsby, J. B. Siebel, J. H. Sproule, and E. Beven. During the year seven meetings of the Committee were held.

7. Surgeon Captain A. Perry of the Army Medical Staff was appointed Health Officer from 15th January, and continued during the year to discharge the duties of that office.

Mr. H. Freeman, Police Magistrate, performed the duties of Municipal Magistrate during the year.

Major H. Byrde, the Secretary, who had left the Island at the end of 1892, returned in January and resumed his duties on the 16th of that month. Mr. W. H. M. Perera, Shroff, resigned his office in April, and in accordance with the recommendation of a Special Committee the vacancy was not filled up, but the duties hitherto carried on by him were distributed as follows:—The receipts in the office of small sums of money, writing of receipts, the issue and registering of notices on inspectors' reports, to be carried out by Mr. Mutukistna; the issue of receipts and warrants in respect of market stall rents, dog tax, animals and vehicles tax, by Mr. Gooneratne. Each of these officers were granted an increase of their salaries in consequence of extra work.

8. A continuous audit of the Municipal Council's accounts was carried out during the year by Mr. J. Guthrie, the auditor appointed by Government. The following is a copy of his annual report:—

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. Colombo, March 31, 1894.

SIR,—I HAVE to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that I have audited the accounts of the Municipality of Kandy for the year 1893, and have the pleasure of saying that I have found them correct and in order.

I have, &c.,
JOHN GUTHRIE.

9. The number of letters, petitions, &c., received and despatched during the year was as follows:—

		Received.	Despatched.
Letters and petitions, General	...	1,041	1,054
Do. Colonial Secretary	...	43	71
Do. Government Agent	...	65	82
Complaints	...	5	5

10. The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund during 1893:—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance from 1892	—	12,934 91
Revenue for 1893:—		
Assessment tax	18,660 5	
Other taxes	9,431 89	
Water-rate	20,450 15	
Other sources	53,036 44	
Overplus by sale of properties	3 20	
		101,581 73
		114,516 64
Expenditure		97,198 60
Balance to 1894		17,318 4

For purposes of comparison the following is a corresponding statement for the previous year:—

	Rs. c.
Balance from 1891	11,097 28
Revenue for 1892:—	
Assessment tax	18,642 91
Other taxes	9,284 31
Water rate	19,773 92
Other sources	46,425 17
Overplus by sale of properties	4 65
	105,228 24
Expenditure	92,293 33
Balance to 1893	12,934 91

It is satisfactory to note that for several years there has each year been an increase in the receipts, and proportionately in the expenditure.

11. The 46th section of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance fixes the purposes for which Municipal Councils are authorized to expend funds.

The following remarks are submitted on items of expenditure during the year under different heads.

(*a*) *Lighting.*—There is no special rate within the Kandy Municipality for this purpose, and the funds available are therefore limited, as only sums remaining, after providing for the maintenance of police out of the police assessment tax, have been used for this purpose. Under a Supplementary Budget towards the end of the year a sum of Rs. 1,500 was voted for the purchase of some new lamp posts, and also of new burners for all the lamps. The posts ordered were, one for five lights to be placed in a central position in the town, and seven others. These will be set up in the course of 1894.

(*b*) *Dangerous and Offensive Trades.*—The licenses issued in respect of these were as follows:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tanneries	3	3	3
Brick kilns	13	7	9
Lime kilns	4	5	2
Taxidermists	1	2	2
Petroleum oil stores	4	2	2

The several places licensed were from time to time visited by the several Inspectors, with a view to seeing that the regulations were complied with in each case.

(c) *Public Market.*—There was a good and sufficient supply of meat, vegetables, and other articles of food during the year. Towards the end of the year there was an improvement in the quality of the beef, regarding which, at times, complaints had been made.

The market was visited twice daily by one of the Inspectors, who carry out the work in turn. Their duties are to inspect all articles of food exposed for sale, and to seize all such as may be considered unfit for human consumption, and, after obtaining the Health Officer's opinion, to deal with the offender; to see that none but authorized persons occupy any of the stalls or spaces in the market, and that the market and grounds are kept in a sanitary state.

There have been no complaints during the year of meat being brought surreptitiously into the market from beyond the Municipal limits. During the year the new Butchers' Ordinance, No. 9 of 1893, was passed, and came into operation on the 15th January, 1894.

As this provides for the better supervision of butchers carrying on business beyond the towns and police jurisdiction, it is probable that many of the irregularities which were complained of (especially the slaughter of animals rejected within Municipalities and towns by butchers trading beyond their limits, and the meat being brought in clandestinely for sale) will be put a stop to.

In addition to the sale of meat in the market a shop at Getambe was licensed for the purpose to meet the convenience of persons residing in the locality.

The privilege to sell vegetables in the northern portion of the town (in Trincomalee street) was as usual put up to public competition in June, and realized for the following twelve months the sum of Rs. 310.

(d) *Slaughter-houses.*—The two slaughter-houses, one for cattle and the other for sheep and goats, were daily visited by one of the Inspectors, and occasionally by the Health Officer. All animals are carefully inspected before permission is granted for their slaughter, a record being kept of each animal; any suspected of being diseased or unfit for food are rejected.

The privilege of collecting fees for twelve months on sheep and goats slaughtered at the Council's slaughter-house was put up for public competition and realized Rs. 37 per month.

(e) *Cattle Exposing Shed.*—Cattle which have passed the inspection are detained here for twenty-four hours as required by law previous to being slaughtered, to allow of identification of stolen animals. The place is regularly inspected daily and kept in a sanitary condition.

(f) *Public Latrines.*—A new latrine (Horbury's patent) was purchased towards the end of the year, and will be fixed in course of 1894 on a selected site. This makes the fifth building of the kind which has been provided to meet public necessities.

(g) *Private Latrines.*—These have been periodically inspected by the Inspectors of the several districts, and in several cases, where considered necessary by the Health Officer. On reports of the Inspectors, notices were issued for the emptying, disinfection, or repair of these buildings, and owners or occupiers neglecting to attend to such notices were prosecuted. The use of cess-pits, so much to be condemned, still continues throughout the town. Private individuals are not of themselves likely to introduce any new system. The only one applicable to the town, at a reasonable cost, is the dry-earth system, but to carry out this efficiently it must be taken in hand by the Municipal Council and systematically worked, the cost being defrayed by a special rate levied for the purpose. At present there are several persons employed in the town as nightmen, either to empty cesspits or remove the contents of dry-earth closets; but from time to time there are complaints of the refuse being thrown into the nearest barrel drain or the stream from the lake, causing a nuisance, and it is difficult to detect offenders, as the work is done at night and at irregular times. Offenders have been several times detected and prosecuted.

The imposition of a special rate and the demand for quarterly or other periodical payments would no doubt be resented by the general public, though it is probable that during the year the aggregate would be less than the cost at present incurred. It was the case with the water. It was ascertained that the cost of water to the residents in the town was greater, and that for a limited supply before the construction of the Waterworks than the present water-rate; but as formerly water was paid for *daily*, it was not felt to be so much a burden as the quarterly payment of the present rate.

(h) *Drainage.*—Towards the improvement of the drainage the construction of paved drains along Pérádeniya road was carried on and completed on the northern side as far as the ambalam near the junction of the Halloluwa road. The total length completed during the year was 455 lineal feet, at a cost of Rs. 770·02. The reconstruction of the drain passing through the Land Registrar's Office and St. Paul's Church was commenced, and 172 lineal feet constructed at a cost of Rs. 547·52. The completion of the drain will be carried out in the course of 1894.

The drainage of the town was evidently some years back carefully and systematically planned, but improvements, and in some case alterations, are now necessary. Nearly all the drains were originally constructed with bricks, in some cases with flat inverts of rubble masonry pointed with lime mortar. In course of years the pointing has come away in places, and the bricks have also suffered erosion from the action of the water. Repairs have from year to year been carried out as found urgently necessary, but a regular system of renovation is necessary. Estimates on a small scale for this special work were submitted several years ago, but for want of funds no vote was taken. In 1894, however, provision has been made for commencing the work.

There is no necessity for reconstructing such of the drains as have at present a good fall, but it is proposed to render the inverts in cement plaster. A portion of the drain at the eastern end of Colombo street on the southern side must however be reconstructed. Originally built circular, it is now of an elliptical shape, very much flattened.

One of the drains on the southern side of the western end of Colombo street needs also to be reconstructed, there not being a free flow of water in the lower portion. The corresponding drain on the other side of the street, which was in a worse condition, was reconstructed some time back for the same reason. It appears that the contractor (as far as can be ascertained the work was carried out by contract) commencing at the higher level brought the drain at a good fall to the lower end of the street, but without previously observing the level of the point of junction with the main sewer. Though this was found to be at a higher level than the lowest point of the

newly-constructed drain, the levels were not altered, but the junction was made with a rising gradient, thereby converting a portion of the drain into a cesspit.

During the year a correspondence was carried on with Government on the subject of the barrel drains in Trincomalee street, which is in charge of the Public Works, as one of the main thoroughfares; and in the Government Budget for 1894 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was provided for improving these drains, and the work, it is hoped, will be carried out in the course of the year. There is little rise or fall throughout the length of Trincomalee street, and hence the drains were originally constructed in several places with an insufficient gradient, and are therefore not self-cleansing. Large accumulations of silt have consequently to be periodically cleared out at some expense.

The subject of drainage has had the frequent attention of the Council, having been brought to their notice by their officers and the Health Officer, and all funds available will be devoted to their improvement. Owing to increase in revenue the Council will, it is hoped, be enabled to devote large sums in the future to this very important work.

(*j*) *Water Supply.*—During the year the supply was good and uninterrupted. From 23rd January the level of water in the reservoir commenced falling below spill level, and continued doing so more or less during the dry season, and on 13th June stood at 37·10 or 7 ft. 2 in. below spill level; on 14th June the water began to rise and continued doing so, but the spill level was not reached until the 10th December.

It is satisfactory to state that the Council was enabled to meet a long-felt want, viz., the extension of the supply of water to the premises on the south side of the lake. This was not contemplated in the original scheme, but by the Ordinance of 1884 the premises were brought within the water-rate limits, and the owners since then paid the rate regularly.

The general depreciation in the value of property, which took place between 1880 and 1883, seriously affected the water-rate collections, and the aggregate fell below the estimated amount on which the Council in 1878 based its calculations when the works were first constructed. The Government, it will be remembered, on representation made, relieved the Council in 1884 by reducing the rate of the annual contributions towards payment of interest and reduction of the loan from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent., but yet the water-rate was not more than sufficient to meet this amount of contribution and the cost of maintenance, which was annually cut down below the actual sum required, and the Council were not in a position to extend the supply.

By the Ordinance No. 9 of 1892 the imposing of a duty on arrack tavern licenses was authorized, and in respect of licenses issued in 1893 the Council recovered Rs. 3,500 from this source.

It was decided, on the suggestion of the Chairman, that the sum derived from this source should be applied towards the extension of water supply to different parts of the Municipality, where it was much needed, commencing with the premises to the south of the lake. This sum was supplemented by a vote of Rs. 1,500 from the general revenue.

The Council invited tenders, but only received one amounting to Rs. 6,650.

As the estimates furnished by the Secretary contemplated the work being carried out at a less cost, it was decided at the Council's Meeting on 14th October that the necessary mains should be procured from England, and the work carried out by the Council's staff. The work was completed by 8th February, or twelve weeks earlier than stipulated for by the person who sent in the tender, and at a cost of Rs. 4,549·75. The total length of pipes laid was 1,532 yards.

In the course of 1894 it is contemplated to extend the supply along the Pérádeniya road up to the water-rate limits, and if possible along the Halloluwa road and to Deyennewela.

As pointed out in last year's report, when these extensions have been carried out it will be necessary to seriously consider the question of augmenting the supply of water coming into the reservoir, by diverting water from the Hal-oya stream as originally contemplated. To carry this out, the construction of a masonry or cement concrete channel of a total length of 105 chains will be necessary, as well as the construction of headworks in the stream for the purpose of diverting the water, with a regulating sluice. The Council will probably not be in a position to carry out the whole work in one year, but could do so by spreading the cost over two or three years.

During the year two cast iron water troughs for use of animals were obtained from England and located in the town, one in Trincomalee street and one in Ward street. The public well at Getambe, which had not been used for many years in consequence of a man having fallen into it and been drowned, was cleared out, repaired, and a new cover put over it, and a pulley and rope provided. The water appears to be of good quality, far preferable to that in the stream passing under the railway and the road, or even from the river, on which the residents have for some years been dependent.

(*k*) The two fountains (Prince of Wales's near the Police Court and the one within the market grounds) were kept in good order, and were painted during the year.

(*l*) *Victoria Esplanade and Recreation Ground.*—These were periodically weeded and the grass mown or cut. The western end of the esplanade was levelled to a small extent. Nothing was done during the year to carry on the lining with rubble masonry of the main channel along the recreation ground, the work not being of a pressing nature, and funds being required for more important works.

The A B C D Club was permitted to construct a pavilion at the northern end of the recreation ground, paying an annual sum for the use of the ground.

(*m*) *The Watering of Streets.*—This work was carried out during the prevalence of very dry weather. The expenditure having been restricted to Rs. 100, it could only be carried out to a limited extent.

(*n*) *Flushing of Drains.*—The open side drains along a portion of the Pérádeniya road, Colombo road, Kirk street, Castle Hill street, and Katugastota road were flushed three times each week during the year.

(*o*) *Scavenging.*—The work of scavenging the town was carried out uninterruptedly during the year, the streets in the centre of the town being swept twice daily; a portion of Pérádeniya road and Malabar street once; and Victoria Drive, Lewella, Halloluwa, Katugastota, and Gregory roads three times in each week.

The sweepings and house rubbish were regularly removed and disposed of, the bulk being conveyed to the rubbish depôt at Katugastota, on the road to Nittewela, where a great portion is converted into ash for use at the public latrines.

(*p*) ***Excessive Vegetation*** **along the sides of roads and paths in charge of the Municipal Council was removed periodically, and as regards private lands notices were sent to owners on reports of the Inspectors.**

(*q*) *Streets and Roads.*—The several streets and roads in charge of the Municipal Council were carefully maintained and kept in order during the year, the drains and sides of the roads being cleared of all vegetation.

Portions of streets were newly metalled, while others were repaired.

The total length of roads metalled and repaired was 7,913 yards, gravelled 4,374 yards, and repaired 46 squares.

The total length of roads in charge of the Municipal Council is as follows :—

	Miles.	Yards.
Metalled	10	212
Gravelled	7	38
Natural	13	250
Total ...	30	500
The main thoroughfares which were taken over by the Public Works Department in 1881 amount to	10	959
Total within Municipality ...	40	1,459

(*r*) *Pavements.*—Pavements were gravelled where necessary ; 1,512 lineal feet of brick curbing was renewed, chiefly along Cross street.

(*s*) *Municipal Buildings.*—The several buildings belonging to the Council or in their charge, comprising the Town Hall and Municipal Office, stores, ambalams, toll-houses, slaughter-houses, were kept in good order, all necessary repairs being carried out under the special vote.

(*t*) *Ornamental Trees and Plants.*—These were periodically attended to, weeds cleared away, young plants manured, and tree guards repaired or renewed where necessary. The several hedges along portions of roads and market premises were trimmed and repaired. In spite of tree guards many young plants were destroyed, some wantonly removed and damaged. During the year 903 plants of various descriptions were put in.

(*u*) *Street Names and House Numbers.*—New sets of house numbers were ordered towards the end of the year to supply those that have been removed or damaged, and will be fixed in the course of 1894, together with the names of several streets which hitherto have had no distinctive title.

(*v*) *Inspection of Premises.*—The premises within the several districts were periodically visited by the several Inspectors, who reported on any work necessary to be done, for sanitary purposes, such as whitewashing, disinfecting, repairs of walls or roofs or drains, emptying or disinfection of privies. On receipt of these reports notices were issued to either the owner or occupier, as the case might be, who was responsible for the work, and those neglecting to attend to such notices were prosecuted. Special cases were referred to the Health Officer.

(*w*) *The General Health of Residents within the Municipality.*—The Health Officer submitted monthly his report on the sanitary condition of the town, and these were duly considered and acted upon where practicable. His annual report is appended (appendix B).

(*x*) *General Cemetery at Mahaiyawa.*—The supervision of this cemetery was carried on by the Council, Government hitherto paying the cost of the staff and receiving the fees collected.

The question of the taking over of the cemetery by the Municipal Council formed the subject of correspondence with Government at different times. The Government considered it a purely Municipal duty, and the following Ordinances were passed during the session of the Legislative Council :—No. 1 of 1894, "An Ordinance to vest the control of General Cemeteries situated within Municipal Limits in the Municipal Councils"; No. 2 of 1894, "An Ordinance to ensure the supervision of Burial and Cremation Grounds situated within Municipal Towns." These Ordinances came into operation on 1st July, 1894.

LAKE SILT.

For the removal of silt which had accumulated at the head of the lake or in the silt traps three sums were voted under different estimates : (1) for working the dredger and barge provided by Government ; (2) for clearing out the two large traps ; (3) for clearing out the minor silt traps situated at the head of the culverts under Victoria drive.

The regular working of the dredger was commenced and carried on steadily. The silt removed was deposited on a site selected for the formation of an islet. When completed the islet will be planted and be an ornament to the lake. The island will be 250 ft in length and 130 ft. in width. There will be a clear waterway round it, for passage of boats, of not less than 40 ft. in width and about 5 ft. in depth. The formation of the islet is the most expeditious method of disposing of the silt, but will not probably absorb the whole of the accumulations at the head of the lake. It was some time back suggested by the Secretary that the silt should be deposited at the western end of the lake, where the depth of water in places is as much as 48 ft., and the bottom is *uneven*, the hollows to be ascertained by soundings and, being marked with buoys, filled up by degrees. The deposits of many years would probably not make a difference of one foot in the depth of water. This end of the lake has probably not silted up at all, and were the depth of water reduced to 20 ft. even, it would be of no disadvantage in any way. It was decided, however, to first form the islet, and this had the approval of Government. When completed the suggestion referred to will be carefully considered.

Silt was removed from the large silt traps and deposited on adjoining lands. The minor silt traps were periodically cleared out, especially immediately after heavy rains, and silt disposed of.

DAIRIES.

The necessity for having some control over dairies, and the supply of milk to the residents within the Municipality, was brought forward in 1889 by Dr. Keith, when he was Health Officer ; and subsequently in a more prominent manner by Surgeon Captain A. Perry, the present Health Officer, who submitted several valuable regulations and suggestions.

The Council framed certain by-laws, which, together with the regulations suggested, were forwarded to Government. The Council signified its readiness, within reasonable limits, to bear the cost of supervision and control. Copy of the "New South Wales' Dairies Supervision Act" was forwarded to the Council by Government, and the draft of an Ordinance (Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance), embodying regulations to authorize the supervision and regulation of dairies, was published in November, but subsequently it was unfortunately withdrawn. It is hoped that the matter will be brought forward again during the next Session of the Legislative Council.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1. The sources of Municipal revenue may be classed as follows :—

Assessment Tax.—For maintenance of police supplied for Municipal purposes, cost of collection, and lighting, as far as it can be carried out.

Commutation Rate.—In lieu of six days' labour to which every male inhabitant within the Municipality is liable between the ages of 18 and 55.

Fines.—Levied by the Police Magistrate for certain offences within the Municipality and by the Municipal Magistrate for offences against the provisions of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance and the by-laws.

License Fees.—For licenses issued in respect of firewood depôts, lime and brick kilns, tanneries, sale of opium, depôts for sale of kerosine oil, and taxidermists.

Rents.—From public market, private market, recreation ground, and lands in charge of the Municipal Council.

Slaughter-house Fees.—For cattle, sheep, and goats slaughtered at the Municipal Council's slaughter-houses.

Stamp Duties and Licenses.—To butchers, carriages plying for hire, and carriers, certificates of advocates, proctors, and notaries, licenses to possess guns, and licenses for arrack taverns, and for the sale of intoxicating liquor and poisons.

Taxes.—On vehicles and animals "kept or used" within the Municipality, carriers, bullocks, and dogs.

Toll Rents.—Bridges and ferries.

Water-rate.—Within certain limits, to meet the cost of the maintenance of the Waterworks and to pay interest on the loan from the Government for their construction, and contribution towards sinking fund.

Miscellaneous.—Sundry small items.

2. The assessment tax and water-rate accounts are kept distinct and separate from the general revenue.

3. The following is a general abstract of receipts during the year :—

General Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for 1893.

	Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	Estimated.			Actual.	Estimated.			Actual.
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
General Revenue :—								
Original	51,392 0				50,016 31			
Supplementary No. 1 ...	1,500 0				7,146 31			
			52,892 0	57,740 7			57,162 62	55,767 84
Assessment Tax :—								
Original	—		19,415 70	18,988 84	18,006 0			
Supplementary No. 1 ...	—		—	—	1,500 0			
Deposit	—		—	3 20	—			
							19,506 0	19,381 82
Water-rate :—								
Original	—		23,967 57	24,849 62	—		19,369 0	22,048 94
			96,257 27	101,581 73			96,037 62	97,198 60
Cash Balance from 1892 :—								
General Revenue ...	—		5,048 68	5,048 68	—		—	7,020 91
Assessment Tax ...	—		7,540 68	7,540 68	—		—	7,150 90
Water rate	—		345 55	345 55	—		—	3,146 23
Total ...	—		109,210 18	114,516 64	—		96,037 62	114,516 64

4. The following is a corresponding statement in respect of 1892 :—

1892.	Receipts. Rs. c.	Disbursements. Rs. c.
General Revenue	53,992 40	... 51,773 88
Assessment Tax	19,002 4	... 18,188 16
Deposit	4 65	... —
Water-rate	24,560 57	... 25,759 99
Cash Balances :—		
General Revenue for 1891 ...	2,830 16	... 5,048 68
Police Assessment	6,722 15	... 7,540 68
Water-rate	1,544 97	... 345 55
Total ...	108,656 94	108,656 94

5. The following statement gives details of receipts and expenditure under different heads on the general revenue account :—

REVENUE.	Estimated. Rs. c.	Actual Receipts. Rs. c.
Balance from 1892	— ...	5,048 68
Arrears	— ...	502 2
Commutation rate	7,750 0 ...	8,014 0
Judicial account—fines	1,700 0 ...	1,973 92
Interest	150 0 ...	26, 28
Licenses	1,530 0 ...	1,789 75
Miscellaneous receipts	155 0 ...	292 10
Public market—rents	8,500 0 ...	9,823 29
Public Works—Government contribution ...	850 0 ...	850 0
Do. Recreation ground rents ...	150 0 ...	192 50
Rents	500 0 ...	551 75
Scavenging	240 0 ...	240 0
Slaughter-house fees	4,044 0 ...	4,555 75
Stamp duties	8,214 0 ...	8,918 50
Taxes	1,350 0 ...	1,151 87
Tolls	17,509 0 ...	17,509 0
Town Hall—rents	250 0 ...	550 0
Bandstand, Rs. 6; sundry debtors' account, Rs. 363·38	— ...	369 38
Suspense, Rs. 16.87 ; manure, Rs. 165·49 ...	— ...	182 36
Broken metal	— ...	6 60
Total ...	52,892 0	62,788 75

EXPENDITURE.	Voted. Rs. c.	Disbursements. Rs. c.
Arrears	— ...	224 50
Commutation rate—commission and charges ...	1,105 0 ...	1,020 28
Judicial account—salaries and printing ...	1,300 0 ...	1,299 75
Licenses—printing	26 0 ...	25 25
Miscellaneous charges	280 0 ...	269 63
Office charges—salaries and sundries ...	5,206 0 ...	4,922 40
Public market—wages, lighting, &c. ...	2,280 0 ...	2,274 34
Public works	24,655 51 ...	22,704 95
Rents	42 25 ...	42 25
Scavenging	8,925 0 ...	8,841 97
Sanitation—salaries, disinfectants, &c. ...	3,615 0 ...	3,608 30
Side drains of Public Works Department roads ...	550 0 ...	548 90
Slaughter-houses—wages, feeding cattle, &c. ...	1,355 45 ...	1,321 47
Stamp duties—commission, &c.	479 20 ...	471 12
Taxes	201 0 ...	193 62
Time charges—wages, powder, &c. ...	460 0 ...	455 6
Tolls—wages	60 0 ...	60 0
Town Hall—lighting, &c.	236 0 ...	235 63
Volunteer and Public Band	1,000 0 ...	1,000 0
Suspense, Rs. 94·15 ; manure, Rs. 41·60 ...	— ...	135 75
Sundry debtors' account, Rs. 201·02 ; stores, Rs. 400·94	— ...	601 96
	51,776 91	50,382 13
Transferred to No. 3 account	5,385 71 ...	5,385 71
	57,162 52	55,767 84
Balance* ..	— ...	7,020 91
Total ...	— ...	62,788 75

6. For purposes of comparison the following statement is given of the actual receipts in 1892 :—

REVENUE.	Receipts. Rs. c.
Balance	2,830 16
Arrears	836 7
Commutation rate	7,660 0
Interest	158 52
Judicial fines	1,990 28
Licenses	1,825 25
Miscellaneous receipts ...	126 63
Public market -rents... ...	8,930 56
Public Works—Government contribution	850 0
Rents	523 75
Scavenging	295 0
Slaughter-houses	4,242 75
Stamp duties	5,171 75
Taxes	1,206 14
Tolls	15,820 0
Town Hall—rents	405 0
Recreation ground—rents ...	159 50
Suspense	141 52
Sundry debtors	120 27
Manure	105 0
Carried over...	

EXPENDITURE.	Disbursements. Rs. c.
Arrears	256 50
Commutation rate—commission and charges	1,068 0
Judicial account—salaries and printing	1,279 50
Lake silt, removal of	1,492 7
Licenses—printing	21 50
Miscellaneous charges ...	310 47
Office charges—salaries and sundries ...	5,115 20
Public market—wages, lighting, &c. ...	2,080 54
Public Works	16,601 71
Rents	34 75
Sanitation—salaries disinfectants, &c...	3,388 80
Scavenging	8,592 12
Side drains of Public Works Department roads	581 97
Slaughter-houses, wages, feeding cattle	1,287 23
Stamp duties	298 7
Taxes	187 83
Time charges wages, powder, &c. ...	441 6
Tolls	71 0
Carried over...	

* This balance has been appropriated during 1894 under Supplementary Budgets.

REVENUE.	Receipts. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	
Sale of iron, &c.	137 50
Total ...	53,535 65

EXPENDITURE.	Disbursements. Rs. c.
Brought forward ..	
Town Hall—lighting, &c. ...	240 40
Volunteer and Public Band ...	720 0
Recreation ground	1,655 42
Stores	278 67
Bandstand	1,452 88
Sundry debtors	326 79
Suspense	94 87
Green Gallop case	414 62
Manure	194 70
Land adjoining Lady Gordon's road ...	—
	48,486 97
Balance ...	5,048 68
Total ...	53,535 65

7. Explanatory notes on items of receipts and expenditure, 1893 :—

Arrears.—The receipts were as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Recreation ground rent	10 0
Public market	226 0
Commutation rate	127 50
Tax on vehicles and animals	138 52
Total ...	502 2

The expenditure of Rs. 224·50 is for wages and commission.

Commutation Rates.

		1893		1892.		1891
The number of persons liable was ...		5,159	...	5,017	...	4,749
The number of persons paid and worked ...		3,945	...	3,792	...	3,549
Leaving to be dealt with ...		1,214		1,225		1,200
Of whom were fined ...	15		8		36	
Imprisoned	27		8		24	
Acquitted, died, &c. ...	305		351		236	
		347		367		296
		867		858		904

The disbursements under this head are commissions to collectors on amounts collected, wages of collectors' peons, printing receipts, cost of advertisements and notices, &c. Warrants were issued for the arrest of those who had failed to discharge their liabilities. Payment of the commuted amount in lieu of six days' labour was received up to February 28. Those liable were called out to perform six days' labour commencing on March 20. Those who had not paid the commutation rate or performed six days' labour were called out to perform double labour commencing on April 24.

Fourth Quarter, 1893.—Quarterly Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

		Current Year.		Same Quarter of preceding Year
1	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Municipality by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ...	4,050	...	4,050
2	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	5,241	...	5,036
3	Percentage of 2 to 1	129·38	...	124·34
4	Number of persons exempted from labour during the year	82	...	19
5	Percentage of 4 to 2	1·564	...	·3772
6	Number of persons borne, &c., less exemptions (2 less 4)	5,159	...	5,017
7	Percentage of 6 to 1	127·38	...	123·88
8	*a* Paid commutation	3,895	...	3,738
	b Performed labour	50	...	54
	c Fined	15	...	8
	d Imprisoned	27	...	8
	e Total of *a* to *d*, being number of persons who discharged their liability ...	3,987	...	3,808
9	Percentage of 8 *e* to 6	77·28	...	75·9
10	Percentage of 8 *e* to 1	98·44	...	94·02
11	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ...	305	...	351
12	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ...	867	...	858

Judicial.—The fines recovered were :—

	1893. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.
In the Police Court	1,468 72	1,294 93
Municipal Magistrate's Court	505 20	695 35
Total ...	1,973 92	1,990 28

The disbursements under this head are on account of the allowance to the Municipal Magistrate, salary of clerk, and wages of peon, cost of printing books, forms, &c.

The following is a classified statement of charges instituted and disposed of in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate during 1893 :—

	Total.		Convicted.		Acquitted and dismissed, including "Work done," &c.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.
Nuisances (No. 5 of 1862) ...	85	222	63	195	22	27
Carriers (No. 14 of 1865) ...	3	3	3	3	—	—
Police (No. 16 of 1865) ...	11	11	10	10	1	1
Carriages to hire (No. 17 of 1873)	22	22	17	17	5	5
Municipal Councils (No. 7 of 1887)	259	264	145	148	114	116
Miscellaneous	128	143	82	93	46	50
Total ...	508	665	320	466	188	199
During 1892 ...	676	871	524	701	152	170

Licenses.—The amounts recovered were on account of the following licenses :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Fruits and vegetables, for sale of, outside the market .	1	1	1	1
Firewood depôts ...	61	56	50	58
Opium, sale of ...	7	6	6	6
Brick kilns	13	7	9	9
Lime kilns	4	5	2	4
Tanneries	3	3	3	3
Pottery	—	—	—	—
Straw depôts	6	4	7	4
Kerosine oil	106 + 1 stores	113 + 2 stores	139 + 2 stores	144
Auctioneers	3	3	3	2
Taxidermists	1	2	2	2
Recreation ground permits ...	14	21	12	6
Total ...	289	223	234	239

The disbursements under the head of "Licenses" were cost of printing forms, notices, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head are included receipts and disbursements in connection with the seizing of cattle found trespassing on the roads or public places, badges for horsekeepers, hospital and dispensary charges, and medicines for Municipal Council's coolies.

Public Market.—The receipts were amounts recovered in respect of the following stalls and spaces. The statement refers to stalls occupied in December. There are constant changes during the year in the persons using the market. During this year there was a better demand for stalls than in 1892, and there was consequently a corresponding increase in the receipts : –

Stalls Nos.	Occupied. 1893	1892.	1891.
1 to 12 ...	10	9	12
13 to 16 ...	—	—	—
17 to 21 ...	2	3	5
22 to 26 ...	—	—	—
27 ...	—	—	1
28 ...		—	—
29 to 31 ...	2	2	1
32 to 39 ...	2	1	1
40 to 46 ...	3	2	3
47 to 51 ...	5	4	5
52 ...	—	—	—
53 to 57 ...	3	2	4
58 ...	—	—	—
59 to 68 ...	9	9	8
69 to 78 ...	8	8	8
79 ...	1	—	1
Space 1 ...	1	1	1
80 to 81 ...	2	2	2
82 to 90 ...	4	4	5
91 ...	1	—	1
Total ...	53	47	58

Description of Article.	Vacant. 1893	1892.	1891.
Beef ...	2	3	—
Fresh fish ...	4	4	3
Bread and fruit ...	3	2	1
Miscellaneous ...	5	5	5
Dry fish ...	1	1	—
Do. ...	1	1	1
Do. ...	1	1	2
Dry fish and vegetables	6	7	7
Vegetables ...	4	5	4
Beef ...	—	1	—
(Market-keeper's room)	—	—	—
Beef ...	2	3	1
(Electric engine) ...	—	—	—
Fresh fish ...	1	1	2
Mutton ...	2	2	2
Vegetables ...	—	1	—
Fruit and vegetables ...	—	—	—
Do. ...	—	—	—
Vegetables ...	5	5	4
Fowls ...	—	1	—
	37	43	32

The amounts realized were as follows :—

	1893. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	1890. Rs. c.
For stalls ...	7,116 0	6,701 40	8,016 88	7,838 96
For spaces ...	2,706 79	2,229 16	2,375 69	2,282 96
Total ...	9,822 79	8,930 56	10,392 57	10,121 92

The stalls are let on monthly payments, and spaces on daily, in accordance with a fixed scale of prices.

The disbursements are on account of wages of market-keeper and his assistant, coolies, cost of lighting, disinfecting, whitewashing walls, painting, sundry repairs, cost of books, forms, receipts, &c.

Public Works.—Particulars of expenditure are given in appendix A. The total expenditure was Rs. 27,883·46. The item on the "Receipts" side is the moiety paid by Government towards the cost of upkeep of Lady Horton's walk and all connected roads and paths situated at Udawattakele.

Rents.—The amounts received are for privilege of selling vegetables and fruits in the northern end of Trincomalee street, Rs. 310; rents for several lands in charge of the Council, Rs. 241·75. The debit is rent of land leased for cooly lines and of a piece of land near the cattle exposing shed.

Sanitation.—This amount includes allowance to the Health Officer, the salaries of three Inspectors, and cost of disinfectants and the application of same.

The notices issued during the year on the reports of Inspectors were as follows :—

	Number of Notices issued.	Number attended to.	Number for Prosecution.
Limewashing and disinfecting ...	354	316	38
Emptying privies	117	95	22
Constructing and repairing privies ...	100	66	34
To affix and repair troughs and pipes	394	334	60
To construct and repair drains ...	71	41	30
To repair carriages, &c. ...	79	71	8
To remove rubbish and clean premises	18	18	—
To remove obstructions ...	21	7	14
Miscellaneous notices ...	45	36	9
To repair walls, roofs, and premises...	97	63	34
To remove or repair sunshades ...	16	15	1
To remove encroachments ...	9	6	3
Total ...	1,321	1,068	253
Total for 1892 ...	1,101	954	147

Scavenging.—The staff employed for the sweeping of streets and the removal and disposal of street sweepings and house rubbish was the same approximately as in previous years. In consequence of the increase in the number of public latrines another keeper was required.

The amount recovered under this head was from private individuals for removal of night soil.

Side Drains of Main Thoroughfares.—The cost under this head was incurred for removal of silt from the side drains of roads in charge of the Public Works Department, who for their purposes consider a cleaning out of the drains twice a year sufficient.

Slaughter Houses.—Fees are collected daily on all cattle brought for slaughter according to a scale fixed by the by-laws, as well as to meet cost of feeding the animals. The privilege of collecting fees on sheep slaughtered, it not being required that they should be kept for any time before being slaughtered, is annually put up to public competition. The amount received was at the rate of Rs. 37 monthly.

The disbursements are on account of wages of the slaughter-house keepers and coolies; cost of disinfectants, and application of same; the supply of grass for cattle; cost of printing receipts, permits, books, &c.

The number of animals slaughtered is as follows :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Cattle	5,276	4,875	4,882	4,533
Sheep	4,500	4,382	4,518	4,377

Stamp Duties.—The amounts recovered during the year were as follows under the different heads :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
From Proctors, Supreme Court ...	8	7	7	6
Do. District Court ...	11	10	10	11
Notaries	11	11	10	11
Articled clerks	—	—	—	1
Butchers	30	30	40	34
Carriers	160	155	126	138
Carriages and jinrickshas ...	88	82	73	63
Hotels	5	7	4	3
Liquor	12	12	9	3
Guns	38	23	20	15
Poisons	2	2	2	2
Coach license	1	1	—	—
Proprietory club license ...	1	1	—	—

The disbursements are chiefly commission to stamp vendors and cost of tin plates.

Taxes.—The receipts are from vehicles and animals "kept or used."

Tax on Vehicles and Animals.

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Number of owners liable (exclusive of owners of dogs) ...	156	182	156	178
Carriages	69	80	76	81
Horses	91	110	86	88
Ponies	16	18	18	28
Bullocks	103	145	139	165
Asses		1	2	3
Carts	37	31	33	52
Hackeries	57	67	64	82
Bullocks employed by carriers ...	283	268	217	226
Jinrickshas	9	7	6	5
Dogs	374	24	56	51

The disbursements are for seizing and feeding dogs, commission to collectors, &c.

As a result of corespondence with Government, the by-laws relating to dogs, submitted by the Council, were, with a few modifications, sanctioned by the Governor in Executive Council on 16th May. The Council was informed that the Municipal Council was not authorized under the Municipal Ordinance to seize dogs. The by-laws require owners to give notice to the Council of the possession of dogs and to furnish returns. The seizure of stray dogs, however, by "the *local* authority" is authorized by Ordinance No. 7 of 1893, passed in the Legislative Council on 6th December.

The total number of dogs seized during the year was 107, of which were destroyed 81, redeemed 26; total 107.

Toll Rents.—The toll rents were as usual submitted by the Government Agent, on behalf of the Municipal Council, to public competition, and realized the following amounts:—

	1893. Rs.	1892. Rs.	1891. Rs.	1890. Rs.
Bogambra (commuted amount) ...	40	40	40	40
Gonawatta and Talatu-oya ...	4,588	4,420	4,750	4,400
Halloluwa	310	250	380	200
Katugastota	7,115	6,250	6,250	4,950
Lewella	3,006	2,860	2,900	2,650
Pérádeniya	2,450	2,000	1,550	1,700
Total ...	17,509	15,820	15,870	13,940

Town Hall.—The amount is made up of sums realized by the renting of the room for dances and public entertainments.

Recreation Ground.—The receipts are rents paid by the cricket clubs, and for use of the rifle range.

Assessment Tax.—A new assessment of properties within the Municipality liable to the rate was made towards the latter end of 1892 and adopted by the Municipal Council, and notices were issued in accordance therewith. Sundry objections were made and submitted to the Standing Committee, by whom they were dealt with.

The rate for the year was fixed at 5 per cent. as in past years, and had the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council. The mode of collection was the same as has been in force since the establishment of the Municipal Council.

The total value of properties liable to the assessment amounts to Rs. 385,033.

The number of properties liable to assessment during 1893 was as follows:—

		Rs.	c.
Private buildings	2,691	250,315	0
Private lands	449	18,178	0
Government buildings	69	113,760	0
Government lands	23	1,680	0
Railway buildings	26	840	0
Municipal buildings	24	240	0
Municipal lands	6	20	0
Military	21	—	
Total ...		385,033	0

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements:—

Police Assessment (No. 2 Account).

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance from 1892	7,540	68
Assessment tax arrears—tax and costs ...	3,298	60
Assessment tax for 1893... ...	15,379	97
Interest	85	62
Balance of a sum agreed upon from a defaulting collector Rs. 162·15, and S. Caldera Rs. 7·50	169	65
Overplus by sales	3	20
Costs on account of 1893 ...	55	0
Total ...	26,532	72

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Assessment tax arrears—costs and charges	33	43
Assessment tax charges for 1893—salaries and sundries	3,315	93
Police maintenance, 2nd half of 1892 ...	6,339	44
Police maintenance, 1st half of 1893 ...	6,428	35
Street lighting	1,609	42
New lamp posts, oil tanks, &c. ...	1,500	0
Sundry debtors Rs. 5·25, assessors' fees Rs. 150	155	25
	19,381	82
Balance*	7,150	90
Total ...	26,532	72

* From this has to be paid the Police bill for the 2nd half of the year, amounting to Rs. 6,478·67.

The following is the corresponding statement in respect of 1892 :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance from 1891	6,722	15	Assessment tax charges—arrears ...	73	85
Assessment tax—arrears and costs ...	4,070	49	Assessment tax 1892—salaries and sundries	3,433	9
Assessment tax for 1892... ...	14,599	25	Assessment tax—costs	98	72
Assessment tax—costs	54	92	Police maintenance, 2nd half of 1891 ...	6,560	92
Interest ... *	62	13	Police maintenance, 1st half of 1892 ...	6,485	65
Sundry debtors	215	25	Street lighting	991	10
Amount in deposit on account overplus by sales	4	65	Street names	36	30
			Overplus by sales	58	53
			Assessors' fees	450	0
			Balance	7,540	68
Total ...	25,728	84	Total ...	25,728	84

The following are the two half-yearly bills for maintenance of police supplied for Municipal purposes :—

For Police supplied during the Half-year ended June 30, 1893.

	Rs.	c.
Half salary of Chief Inspector from January 1 to June 30, 1893, at Rs. 2,000 per annum	500	0
Half salary of Registrar of Servants at Rs. 300 per annum ...	75	0
Half salary of one clerk at Rs. 700 per annum	175	0
Half salary of one Inspector at Rs. 1,025·26 per annum ...	256	32
Pay of two 1st class sergeants at Rs. 480 per annum each ...	480	0
Pay of two 2nd class sergeants at Rs. 320 per annum each ...	320	0
Pay of thirty-five constables at Rs. 210 per annum each ...	3,675	0
	5,481	32
Two per cent. on the above total for pension	109	62
At Rs. 15 per man per annum for uniform	292	50
Horse allowance to one Inspector	210	0
Oil for lanterns, station houses, &c.	211	95
Provisions for prisoners detained for offences committed within the Municipality	109	62
Petty expenses	13	34
Total ...	6,428	35

For Police supplied during the Half-year ended December 31, 1893.

	Rs.	c.
Half salary of Chief Inspector from July 1 to December 31, 1893, at Rs. 2,000 per annum...	500	0
Half salary of Registrar of Servants at Rs. 300 per annum ...	75	0
Half salary of one clerk at Rs 700 per annum	175	0
Half salary of one Inspector at Rs. 1,025·26 per annum ...	256	32
Pay of two 1st class sergeants at Rs 480 per annum each ...	480	0
Pay of two 2nd class sergeants at Rs. 320 per annum each ...	320	0
Pay of thirty-five constables at Rs 210 per annum each ...	3,675	0
	5,481	32
Two per cent. on the above total for pension	109	62
Uniform at Rs. 15 per man per annum	292	50
Horse allowance to one Inspector	210	0
Oil for lanterns, station houses, &c	173	34
Provisions for prisoners detained for offences committed within the Municipality	187	67
Petty expenses	24	22
Total ...	6,478	67

The following statement shows the percentage of recoveries of assessment tax during 1893, as compared with the amount due for the year :—

		Rs.	c.
1.	Total of one year's tax	19,186	5
2.	Arrears on December 31, 1892	3,346	85
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	17	46
4.	Arrears collected in 1893	3,280	8
5.	Amount collected on account of 1893	15,379	97
6.	Total collected	18,660	5
7.	Arrears at end of 1893	3,787	26
8	Percentage of 7 to 1	19	71

Water Rate.—The limits within which the rate is fixed remain the same, having been defined by Ordinance No. 29 of 1884.

The rate fixed for the year was, as in previous years, at 6 per cent. on the annual value of buildings liable.

Towards the latter end of the year the Council were enabled to vote a sum of Rs. 5,385·71 towards the extension of the water supply to premises situated to the south of the lake. The necessary mains were at once ordered from England, and the work was carried out during November and December, 1893, and January, 1894, thus providing a long-felt want.

* Which includes the assessment tax due on Government buildings for the latter half of the year (Rs. 2,853).

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during the year :—

Water Rate (No. 3 Account).

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance from 1892	345	55
Water-rate—arrears and costs	456	23
Do. for 1893	20,014	54
Do. costs for 1893	70	76
Interest	58	8
Sale of grass	701	55
Balance of amount agreed upon from a defaulting collector Rs. 212·85, and S. Caldera Rs. 7·50	220	35
House service—for materials sold and work done	2,541	11
Sale of bricks	787	0
	25,195	17
Transferred from No. 1 on account of Waterworks extension ...	5,385	71
Total ...	30,580	88

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	c.
Water-rate arrears—costs and charges	31	21
Water-rate charges for 1893—salaries and sundries	3,226	52
Interest and sinking fund	12,500	0
Waterworks maintenance	3,918	40
Waterworks extension	5,385	71
House service materials	2,367	56
Sundry debtors' account	5	25
	27,434	65
Balance	3,146	23
Total ...	30,580	88

The following is the corresponding statement in respect of 1892 :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance from 1891	1,544	97	Water rate arrears—costs and charges ...	73	85
Water-rate—arrears and costs ...	1,189	34	Do. for 1892—salaries and sundries...	3,325	0
Do. for 1892	18,615	7	Do. cost of 1892	98	73
Do. costs for 1892 ...	61	9	Interest and sinking fund	12,500	0
Interest	75	52	Waterworks maintenance	4,152	0
Sale of grass	662	40	Cleaning reservoir, supplying water, repair of sluice rod	1,123	94
Sale of bricks	426	0	House service—labour and materials ...	1,973	62
Sale of water	44	33	Waterworks plant	2,512	75
Sundry debtors	299	75	Balance	345	55
House service, for work done ...	3,187	7			
Total ...	26,105	54	Total ...	26,105	54

The following statement shows the percentage of recoveries of water-rate during 1893, as compared with the amount due for the year :—

		Rs.	c.
1	Total of one year's tax	20,927	8
2.	Arrears on December 31, 1892	509	84
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	2·436	
4.	Arrears collected in 1893	435	61
5.	Amount collected on account, 1893	20,014	54
6.	Total collected in 1893	20,450	15
7.	Arrears at end of 1893 (Rs. 67·63 and Rs 866·63)	775	93
8	Percentage of 7 to 1	3·708	

The sum of Rs. 12,500 was paid to Government in two half-yearly instalments, to meet in the first instance the interest due on the balance of the loan of Rs. 250,000 obtained in 1884 for construction of the works, the remainder being applied in reduction of the loan

The loan account on 31st December, 1893, stood thus :—

	Rs	c.
Balance on January 1, 1893	224,167	78
Paid during the year in reduction	3,569	66
Leaving due on December 31	220,598	12

The number of buildings liable to water-rate is as follows :—

		Rs	c.
Private buildings	2,007 ...	14,130	84
Government buildings	54 ...	5,102	0
Railway buildings	25 ...	1,194	24
Total	2,086	20,427	8
Paid by military for use of water		500	0

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Chairman.

Kandy, July 20, 1894.

APPENDIX A.

1. *Public Works.*—The amount voted and included in the Budget for 1893 under this head was :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
For maintenance of streets, roads, pavements, buildings, &c. (estimates 1 to 17)	—	15,400 0
Additional works (estimates 18 to 29)	7,419 91	
Extra work under Supplemental Budget (estimates 25 and 30 to 32)	1,760 60	
		9,180 51
Making a total of ...	—	25,580 51

The total expenditure during the year was :—

For maintenance of works	14,396 97	
Additional works	8,393 82	
		22,790 79
Leaving unexpended ...	—	1,789 72

2. In addition to these works the following were also carried out, the votes and expenditure appearing under the respective heads in the General Account :—

	Voted. Rs. c.	Expended. Rs. c.
Side drains and roads in charge of Public Works Department	550 0 ...	549 92
Water supply extension to premises on south of lake, under Supplemental Budget ...	5,385 71 ...	4,549 75
Total ...	5,935 71	5,099 67

To summarize the whole :—

		Rs. c.
Total voted as per paragraph 1		24,580 51
Do. do. 2		5,935 71
Grand total ...		30,516 22
	Rs. c.	
Total expenditure as per paragraph 1	22,790 79	
Do do. 2	5,099 67	
		27,890 46
Leaving unexpended ...		2,615 76

The following is an abstract of expenditure under different heads showing the average expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1891, and the amounts estimated, voted, and expended during the years 1892 and 1893 :—

Public Works under different Estimates for the year 1893.

	Estimates of Expenditure.	Average for three years to Dec. 31, 1891.	Amount of Estimates, 1892. Original.	Amount of Estimates, 1892. Voted.	Estimated for 1893.	Voted.	Expended.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1	Pavements and drains... ...	1,061 4	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,000 0	977 54
2	Town streets	4,048 64	4,682 75	4,500 0	4,749 55	4,500 0	4,421 40
3	Alutgantota and Lady Anderson's roads	424 81	516 68	450 0	791 24	750 0	678 0
4	Udawattakele roads	1,690 81	1,709 9	1,700 0	1,709 9	1,700 0	1,526 92
5	Halloluwa, Slaughter-house, Diyonnewela, and Bahirowakanda roads ...	897 8	1,138 0	1,000 0	1,138 0	1,000 0	842 90
6	Municipal buildings	1,296 95	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,461 56
7	Watering streets	297 51	300 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	94 1
8	Main sewers	178 94	600 0	600 0	600 0	600 0	472 54
9	Market buildings and roads ..	1,060 45	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,198 75
10	Miscellaneous	291 57	300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	297 64
11	Care of and planting ornamental plants	499 41	500 0	500 0	500 0	500 0	453 65
12	Tools	283 50	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 78
13	Ferry approaches	78 70	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	93 41
14	Upkeep and improvement of bathing tank	228 31	250 0	250 0	250 0	250 0	243 17
15	Lady Gordon's road, Lady Longden's drive, and Lady MacCarthy's road ...	909 71	996 96	1,000 0	996 96	950 0	824 77
16	Ferry boats	357 89	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	293 36
17	Upkeep of fountains	—	150 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	116 57
18	Clearing lake silt	—	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,467 79
19	Lake, working dredger and barges .	—	—	—	—	1,500 0	1,364 50
20	Clearing out silt traps round Victoria drive	—	276 48	277 0	276 48	275 0	253 11
21	Recreation ground and Victoria esplanade	—	1,457 0	1,000 0	1,982 0	1,000 0	976 5
22	Public latrines	—	518 0	518 0	518 0	520 0	520 0
23	Péradeniya side drains... ...	978 0	2,890 31	1,000 0	1,890 31	1,000 0	899 81
24	Repairing Gonawatta ferry boat ...	—	770 0	400 0	522 65	522 65	454 88
25	Drain through St. Paul's Church premises	—	1,442 0	843 0	1,522 25	*850 0	822 2
26	Repairs to dam of silt traps (re-vote) ...	—	166 0	166 0	—	166 0	84 44
27	Approach to Alutgantota road ...	—	—	—	86 26	86 26	80 32
28	Water troughs	—	—	—	423 0	300 0	384 53
29	Gonawatta ferry approach (re-vote) ...	—	300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	—
30	Retaining wall, Gregory road ...	—	—	—	—	466 0	438 39
31	Gregory road bridge	—	—	—	—	588 60	555 65
32	Getambe well	—	—	—	—	106 0	92 33
	Total ...	14,983 32	25,263 27	21,554 0	25,305 79	24,580 51	22,790 79

* Rs. 600 on Supplemental Budget.

The following remarks under different heads are submitted :—

Bathing and Dhobies' Tanks (Estimate 14).—A sum of Rs. 243·17 was expended during the year in repairing and paving the bed of the channel, clearing out silt from the bathing tank, and clearing away vegetation from the banks, and other incidental changes. The tanks were well supplied with water from the lake during the year, and were in constant use.

Buildings (Estimates 6 and 22).—The buildings repaired and maintained are as follows :—

The Town Hall, Municipal office, stores, and outhouses, slaughter-house, cattle exposing shed, and Inspectors' room ; 2 toll-houses, 4 amblams, 4 public latrines, overseer's office and store, house in Trincomalee street.

	Rs. c.
(1) For maintenance and repairs of existing buildings	1,461 56
(2) New public latrines	520 0
Total ...	1,981 56

The details of expenditure under No. 1 are as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Colour and whitewashing walls and pillars	161 5
Cleaning and varnishing doors and windows, painting, and tarring ...	66 25
Shifting tiles	405 83
Repairs, sundry	112 77
Fitting new spouting at the Town Hall	202 38
Repairs of tools, proportion of cost of store, and of latrine cooly ...	76 66
Superintendence	52 50
Sundries...	96 91
Repairs to pump, completing bandstand, providing two *gaja-singhas*—extra for *kota*, or finial	111 85
Building retaining wall at the cattle exposing shed, ...	124 58
Filling in round slaughter-house	26 21
Repairs to gate, &c.	24 57
Total ...	1,461 56

Drains and Pavements (Estimates 1, 8, 23, and 25).—The total expenditure under this head during the year was :—

	Rs.	c.
(1) For maintenance and repairs of existing drains and pavements ...	1,450	8
(2) For new drains	1,721	83
	3,171	91
(3) Cost of clearing out silt and rubbish from side drains of streets and roads under special vote	548	90
Total ...	*3,720	81

Maintenance of existing drains :—

	Rs.	c.
42·90 lines of barrel drains cleared of silt	121	45
85 manhole covers renewed and repaired	143	28
1,512 lineal feet of pavement curbing renewed	364	64
21 lineal feet of barrel drains repaired	50	59
5 lines of pavements gravelled and repaired	18	23
Gratings cleared of silt	84	16
Fixing eighty gratings along streets	58	72
Proportion of cost of repairs of tools	41	49
Superintendence and proportion of cost of store and latrine cooly ...	94	98
	977	54
Repairs to main sewer (Estimate 8)	472	54
Total ...	1,450	8

New Works (Estimate 23).—Side drains along the Pérádeniya road —

	Rs	c.
53 cubes of excavation	54	64
455 lineal feet of side drains	592	14
18 new approaches to houses over drain	93	54
Superintendence	30	0
Purchase of 6,000 bricks for work	129	49
Total ...	899	81

Public Drains through St. Paul's Church Premises (Estimate 25) —

	Rs.	c.
168 cubes of excavation and filling	165	66
172 lineal feet of barrel drains constructed, invert in cement concrete ...	514	48
Manhole covers	13	1
Superintendence	20	0
Rebuilding latrine and a temporary shed	108	84
Total ...	822	2

For sanitary purposes two carts are employed daily in removing road detritus from the side drains of streets and roads, including those in charge of the Public Works Department.

Ferry Boats and Ferry Approaches (Estimates 13, 16, 24, and 29).—The total expenditure was Rs. 841·65, made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c
Repairs to the Lewella boat—caulking, pitching, and tarring ...	293	36
Repairs to Gonawatta boat No. 2—renewing woodwork, repairs of iron work, caulking, pitching, and tarring	454	88
Weeding, metalling, and clearing side drains of Gonawatta ferry approach	93	41

Fountains (Estimate 17).—Twice cleaning ironwork and painting the Prince of Wales's fountain and the one in the market grounds, at a cost during the year of Rs. 116·57.

Lake, Conservancy of (Estimates 18, 19, 20, and 26).—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,169·84 during the year, incurred chiefly in removal of silt from the lake and the clearing out of silt traps.

The dredger and barge provided by Government were completed in August, and they were brought regularly into use in September.

The silt deposited at the head of the lake was used in the formation of an islet. That near the surface, to a depth of about two feet, being removed by hand labour, while that at a greater depth was removed by the dredger, which was first employed in clearing out a channel for the approach of barges to the site of the islet. The dredger worked satisfactorily, but being worked by hand labour is necessarily slow in its operation.

A portion of the silt removed from the large trap on the south side of the lake was deposited on the banks where they had been damaged and worn, and they were brought up to one even slope. The remainder of the silt not required for this purpose was deposited on lands adjoining the silt trap.

The expenditure was made up as follows :—

Clearing Silt from the Trap No. 1.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	
912 cubes of silt removed	1,115	24		
Removing rubbish from the lake	35	40		
Repairs to barges, &c.	73	55		
Repairs and sodding banks	59	75		
Superintendence and watcher	183	85		
			1,467	79

Working Dredger and Barges and forming Islet.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Labour employed—removing silt	519 88	
Labour employed—working dredger and barges. ...	529 37	
Repairs to barges, supplying new deck. &c.... ...	127 58	
Repairs to dredger Rs. 6·95, roof for ditto Rs. 61·47, 2 lifting jacks Rs. 12·10	80 52	
Purchase of a canoe Rs. 16·74, several repairs Rs. 12·64 ...	29 38	
Repairs to tools	47 77	
Superintendence	30 0	
		1,364 50
Clearing out 105 cubes of silt from minor traps ...	164 2	
Altering one trap and extending barrel drain ...	40 34	
Superintendence	48 75	
		253 11
Repairs to dam of silt trap and sluice door ...	—	84 44
		3,169 84

Market (Estimate 9).—The total expenditure during the year for maintenance of the market was Rs. 1,178·75, made up as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Cleaning portion of ironwork and painting	336 62
White and colourwashing walls and pillars	114 50
Repairs to woodwork of stalls, tats, and painting	178 52
Repairs to road and drain	69 59
Care of ornamental trees and plants, trimming hedges	200 0
Repairs to butchers' and fish sellers' blocks	66 68
Gravelling verandah and compound	92 22
Superintendence, proportion of cost of store and latrine cooly, repairs to tools	140 62

Contingencies (Estimate 10).—A sum is voted annually for purposes of meeting cost of sundry small works not provided for under any special estimate. The total expenditure was Rs. 297·64, made up as follows :—

	Rs c.
Repairs to wire fences and wooden railings	48 77
Clearing land at head of lake	45 11
Repairs to road to Aradanamaluwe	19 15
Posts and wire for fences at head of lake and Malabar street ...	143 55
Sundries (repairs to leak in bund of lake Rs. 9·06, repairs to seats Rs. 6·24, drain near military hospital Rs. 5·76)	21 6
Superintendence	20 0

Recreation Grounds (Estimate 21).—The expenditure under this head was the maintenance of the Victoria esplanade and the ground at Bogambra. The total amounted to Rs. 976·05, and is made up as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Cutting grass, mowing and rolling ground	570 25
Weeding	310 82
Repairs to rifle range	14 75
Cutting out ant-hills	30 42
Sundries (opening boundary Rs. 2·96, clearing out drains Rs. 4·21) ...	7 17
Superintendence and watcher	42 64

Streets and Roads (Estimates 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 27, 30, and 31).—The total expenditure under this head during the year for maintaining the several streets, roads, and paths (which are of a total length of 30 miles 500 yards), clearing sides of weeds, clearing out drains, cutting back vegetation, removing landslips, was Rs. 8,293·99 ; for new works Rs. 1,066·36.

The following is a statement of the lengths of the different groups of streets and roads :—

	Metalled.		Gravelled.		Natural.		Total.	
	Miles.	Yards.	Miles.	Yards.	Miles.	Yards	Miles.	Yards
Town streets, Victoria drive, and Gregory road and connecting paths	5	1,554	1	1,532	0	1,350	8	916
Alutgantota road, Lady Anderson's road	0	50	0	214	5	533	5	797
Udawattakele roads, including Lady Horton's road ...	0	492	2	1,125	5	1,419	8	1,276
Halloluwa road, Slaughter-house road, Diyennewela, Bahirowakanda road	2	1,278	0	484	0	1,744	3	1,746
Lady Longden's drive, Lady Gordon's road, Lady MacCarthy's road	0	1,662	2	19	0	484	3	405
Market roads	0	456	0	184	—		0	640
Total ...	10	212	7	38	13	250	30	500

The total cost of maintenance, &c., is made up of different items of expenditure as follows :—

	Rs. c.
5,413·56 lines of sides of roads and drains cleared of weeds and silt ..	2,636 55
158·50 cubes of landslips removed	165 47
375·25 cubes of metal purchased and transported	1,270 44
576 50 cubes of gravel transported	790 92
237·39 lines of streets and roads repaired	566 28
46 squares of natural roads repaired	17 3
131·24 lines of roads gravelled	139 57
64·50 lines of pathway renewed	110 19
30 lines of filling in along sides of roads	86 97
181·56 lines of drains deepened	137 70

		Rs. c.
Extending culverts and building retaining wall, Gregory road ...		229 27
Sundries—cutting out ant-hills, repairing hand carts, transport of stones, repairing manhole covers, and repairs to a ladder		31 49
Rolling road and sweeping		37 30
Wages to watcher to protect Udawattakele jungle		128 52
Care of ornamental plants and trees		300 0
Repairs to a bridge on road to Smallpox Hospital		176 3
Repairs to a culvert		34 7
Proportion of cost of repairs of tools		215 7
Do lines		211 36
Do. store and latrine cooly		237 72
Opening old path to Alutgantota old ferry, earthwork and clearing jungles	Rs c. 370 1	
Culvert	53 76	
		423 77
Cutting trees and clearing jungles	53 35	
Turnstiles and posts	14 93	
		68 27
Superintendence	—	280 0
	Total ...	8,293 99

New Works :—

	Rs. c.
Building an approach over side drains at junction of the Alutgantota road	80 32
Building a retaining wall at Gregory road at junction of 3 roads, 35 cubes of masonry	438 39
Building a new bridge over the stream from Rosenoath, as waterway was insufficient—abutments of dry rubble masonry, and platform of iron rails and buckled plates	547 65
Total ...	1,066 36

Tools, purchase of (Estimate 12).—A sum of Rs. 400·78 was expended for the necessary tools required.

Trees and Plants (Estimate 11).—A sum of Rs. 453·60 was expended during the year under this head in and about the town.

The work consisted in weeding round young plants, manuring, filling up vacancies, planting out in new places, repairs of tree guards, trimming hedges, and providing bamboo pots for seedlings.

The number of plants put out during the year was :—

Victoria drive ...	...	80	Market grounds	...	10
Torrington road	...	22	Waterworks ...	...	65
Colombo road ...	...	16	Land at Mahaiyawa	...	350
Lady Horton's road	...	10	Cemetery ...	...	100
Castle Hill street	...	16	Malabar street	...	50
Kirk street ...	...	8			
Ward street ...	...	5			
Pérádeniya road	...	161	Total ...		903
Katugastota road	...	10			

I have still to complain of the frequent wanton destruction of young plants, and of their entire removal in some cases.

Watering Streets (Estimate 7).—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 94·01, which was incurred chiefly during February.

The length of streets watered usually is 4 miles and 847 yards.

Water, supply of.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,242·12, made up as follows :—

		Rs. c.
(1) Upkeep in town of mains, standposts, meters, house service pipes, painting ironwork, purchase of new taps, and gravelling round standposts		2,428 44
(2) Superintendence and watchers		462 90
(3) Repairs of approach roads, repair of buildings and drains, painting ironworks, and clearing out paths		283 84
(4) Removing *débris*, leaves, &c., from reservoir, weeding round reservoir, clearing out vegetation, care of trees and plants, trimming hedges, manuring		591 23
(5) Clearing out silt from the storm channel and catch water drain, and widening outlet of storm channel		383 53
(6) Weeding grass lands and manuring, supply of grass to cattle exposing shed		488 78
	Rs. c.	4,638 72
Less recovered for house service work	722 6	
By value of grass supplied to cattle exposing shed ...	701 55	
		1,423 61
Net expenditure ...		3,215 11
In addition to the above, for clearing out and repairing a public well at Getambe		92 73
For extending the supply to premises on south side of lake ...		4,549 75
Supply of two water troughs for use of animals		384 53

Kandy, June 20, 1894.

H. BYRDE,
Secretary and Superintendent of Works.

APPENDIX B.

Health Officer's Annual Report for 1893.

In submitting my annual report on the sanitary condition of the town of Kandy for the year ending 1893, I have to congratulate the Municipal Council on the absence of any serious epidemic and on the health of the town generally; at the same time I would point out the sanitary defects which exist and the means to combat them.

Much has already been done in the way of sanitary improvements, but much remains to be accomplished. All sanitary changes for the better mean much expenditure, and in the case of Kandy the want of money hampers sanitary progress. From a Health Officer's point of view I would urge the spending of all available funds on sanitary improvements absolutely, and the withholding of all expenditure on such objects as the beautifying of the town until it becomes what it ought to be, namely, a model sanitary one.

One of the great advantages, I suppose, that has of late years benefited Kandy is the supplying of the town with good water by pipes. It is of the utmost importance that the storage of the water be jealously guarded from any possible contamination. In August, 1893, I recommended that the reservoir should be less of a public place than it is; instead of being a feature of the town for visitors to see, nobody should be allowed to go near it—not so long ago two men were found about to bathe in the reservoir, and argued with the keeper as to what right he had to prevent them! It should not be possible for any stranger to commit such an offence, and I would again urge, as I did in August last, that either the reservoir be closed to the public, or that a good fence of old railway sleepers be built all the way round it. This proposition has been met with the remark that you cannot guard in the same way the streams that feed the reservoir; true, but if the watchers of the streams are alert very little chance of contamination is likely to come to them; passengers and others do not go to see the streams but the reservoir, and it is there that the greatest danger exists of possible pollution of the water supply.

The next important thing to the water-supply of a town is its drainage. In this respect Kandy is deplorably behind-hand; it has a network of badly built, badly laid brick drains, which hardly answer the purpose for which they were built; some of them are choked with silt, and one or two, instead of having a proper fall, run up-hill. Brick drains of this description belong to the remote ages. A new system constructed with glazed pipes should be substituted. From its natural position, Kandy would be an easy town to drain properly; to do this all at once would mean an enormous expenditure of money, but a commencement might be made, and every year new sections carried out with the money that is now used for tinkering up the old brick drains, which money for all practical purposes might as well be thrown into the lake.

There is a grossly unsanitary condition in the thickly populated parts of the town—I mean the cesspits. Such a condition should not be tolerated in the present light of sanitary science. They are deep holes dug in the ground covered over with boards in which are openings for the deposit of excrement. These cesspits are seldom, if ever, emptied, and the soil all round is polluted by the filth of ages. When they are emptied the smell is sufficient to produce a pestilence among the inhabitants. No new cesspit should be allowed to be dug, and all existing ones should be filled in. Proper earth closets should be substituted by the owners; the Municipality to collect the soil regularly (say twice a week) from each street. A very small monthly payment from each householder would pay the cost of removal, and the soil might be sold at a profit for manure.

The registration of the cause of deaths and the registration of births are not carried out so completely as they should be. I believe that many burials take place without any sort of medical certificate having been given. To gauge the proper health condition of a town it is imperative that correct death and birth returns be kept.

I regret that the by-laws in respect to the supervision of dairies, storage of milk, and the stabling of cattle are not yet put into force. Instead of waiting for the other Municipalities to lead the way in this matter I would suggest that the Council ask for powers to remedy the existing state of things without delay. I have already given some details as to the headings that these by laws should embrace

In conclusion, I would ask the Council to seriously consider the above recommendations. To carry them all out would mean the creation of a healthy and contented population, and would gain for the town the reputation of being in every way satisfactory.

ALLAN PERRY, D.P.H. (Eng.), Surgeon-Captain,
Health Officer.

Kandy, May, 1894.

Register of Vaccination in the District of Kandy town for the year 1893.

Months.	Number Vaccinated.	Of these			Re-vaccination.			
		Successful.	Failed.	Absent.	Number.	Successful.	Failed.	Absent
January	183	146	1	36	11	—	—	11
February	192	167	1	24	8	4	—	4
March	207	163	—	44	11	1	—	10
April	151	117	—	34	29	4	—	25
May	176	151	1	24	8	3	—	5
June	198	156	2	40	3	—	—	3
July	206	188	3	15	11	—	—	11
August	178	140	2	36	12	—	—	12
September	193	139	—	54	—	—	—	-
October	191	158	—	33	8	—	—	8
November	185	160	2	23	14	—	—	14
December	179	139	1	39	5	2	—	3
Total ...	2,239	1,824	13	402	120	14	—	106

APPENDIX C.

Mahaiyawa General Cemetery.

Burials in portions set apart for different Denominations, from April 1, 1875, to December 31, 1893.

Denominations.	Total to Dec. 31, 1892.	Average for 18 years.	1893.
Episcopalians	463 ...	25·72 ...	29
Presbyterians	68 ...	3·77 ...	2
Wesleyans	158 ...	8·77 ...	10
Baptists	54 ...	3 00 ...	2
Tamil Cooly Mission* and Dutch Presbyterians	67 ...	3·72 ...	1
Roman Catholics	1,278 ...	71·00 ...	53
Buddhists	3,070 ...	170·67 ...	288
Hindus	6,743 ...	374·61 ...	312
Mohammedans	1,557 ...	86·50 ...	84
Total ...	13,458	747·06	721

* Members of the Tamil Cooly Mission are now buried in the portion set apart for Episcopalians.

From the latter part of 1877 to end of 1879 there was a large death-rate among Hindus, owing to the large influx of Tamil coolies into the town in a state of starvation, and this raised the average very considerably.

MUNICIPALITY OF GALLE.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

AT the commencement of the year the members of the Council were :—E. Elliott, Esq., Chairman, Dr. W. Dias, H. J. Deslandes, Esq., and T. S. Clark, Esq., nominated by His Excellency the Governor under section 10 ; W. E. de Vos, Esq., elected for Ward No. 1 ; W. Abeyesundere, Esq., elected for Ward No. 2 ; N. Dias Abeyesinha, Esq., nominated by the Governor for Ward No. 4 under section 24 ; E. R. Anthonisz, Esq., elected for Ward No. 5.

The Chairman, E. Elliott, Esq., having been appointed to act as Auditor-General, his place was supplied by R. W. Ievers, Esq., Acting Government Agent of the Southern Province.

Mr. Clark left the Island in May. His place in the Council was not filled up.

Mr. E. R. Anthonisz died in April. A meeting of the electors of the ward was called for the 17th May, 1893, to fill up the vacancy thus caused, but neither candidates for the seat nor electors were present, and the vacancy remained unfilled.

The Council at the end of the year consisted of only six members, inclusive of the Chairman.

The Standing Committee elected in January consisted of the Chairman, Dr. Dias, Mr. Deslandes, Mr. Clark, Mr. de Vos, and Mr. Anthonisz. At a General Meeting held in August the following were elected members to fill up the vacancies :—Mr. Abeyesundere and Mr. N. Dias Abeyesinha.

In April, 1892, Dr. Huybertsz retired as Sanitary Officer, the Government having made a rule that Government officers could not hold any appointments under Municipalities or Local Boards. The post remained vacant for some months, no candidate coming forward possessed of the necessary qualification for the post. In October, 1892, Dr. Charles de Silva, a graduate of the University of Durham, was appointed, and he has since discharged his duties with efficiency and zeal.

During the year eight General Meetings of the Council and one Special Meeting were held. On more than one occasion meetings, due notice of which had been given, were not held for want of a quorum of members as required by section 95 of the Ordinance.

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following comparative statements give a general abstract of the receipts and disbursements during the year :—

Revenue of 1892 *and* 1893.

	1892 Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.	Increase Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Taxes ...	13,363 43	14,132 39	768 96	—
Tolls ...	18,507 50	17,705 88	—	801 62
Stamp Duties and Fees ...	5,172 22	16,331 17	11,158 95	—
Market Licenses ...	5,236 32	4,900 64	—	335 68
Miscellaneous Licenses ...	321 50	443 0	121 50	--
Slaughter-house Licenses...	1,116 59	1,090 9	—	26 50
Judicial Fines ...	1,220 51	1,439 77	219 26	--
Rents ...	2,374 32	2,872 68	498 36	—
Miscellaneous ...	796 59	752 27	—	44 32
Total ...	48,108 98	59,667 89	12,767 3	1,208 12
			1,208 12	
		Net Increase ...	11,558 91	

Expenditure of 1892 *and* 1893.

	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.	Increase Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c
Salaries ...	9,417 22	9,637 22	220 0	---
Office Expenses ...	820 88	849 34	28 46	—
Revenue Services ...	1,255 22	1,412 35	157 13	—
Lighting ...	3,106 61	2,874 12	—	232 49
Sanitary Charges ...	5,272 10	5,798 85	526 75	—
Market Charges ...	638 0	660 50	22 50	—
Slaughter-house Charges...	497 98	490 55	—	7 43
Miscellaneous ...	8,227 21	12,750 4	1,522 83	—
Public Works ...	17,622 48	19,958 10	2,335 62	—
Total ...	46,857 70	54,431 7	7,813 29	239 92
			239 92	
		Net Increase ...	7,573 37	

Notes on Revenue.

The balance to the credit of the general account at the end of 1892 was Rs. 6,515·46, and the revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 59,667·89, showing an increase of Rs. 11,568·91 over the previous year. As will be seen from the statement Appendix C, the collections of the year exceeded those of any of the previous nine years.

The statement Appendix A shows the particulars of the revenue of the year. It will be seen that with few exceptions there has been a steady increase in every item of revenue, notably in road tax, lighting rate, carriers' licenses, boat licenses, opium licenses, judicial fines, and rent of shed for auction sale of fish, while a new source of revenue was added to the Municipal funds by Ordinance No. 9 of 1892, which imposed a tax on taverns within the Municipality. The financial results of the year cannot but be regarded as eminently satisfactory, indicating the advancement and prosperity of the industrious classes of the community.

Road Tax.—This tax is collected in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 31 of 1884. Though the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 gives the Municipal Council the power to frame by-laws for the collection of this tax, the Council preferred to work on the lines laid down in the Thoroughfares Ordinance, as by this course uniformity of action is produced between the Municipality and the districts lying outside. The collections for this year amounted to Rs. 9,351, the largest amount ever collected. The net number of men liable was 7,898. Of these, 1,542 persons remained unaccounted for at the end of the year, a result arising from the circumstance that a large number of the residents within the Municipality go elsewhere, especially to the Western and Central Provinces, in search of employment. The statement given below gives particulars for 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.	1893.
Number liable as appearing on lists	7,997	7,982
Do. exempted	68	84
Do. accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, left Galle, &c.	570	426
Do. actually liable	7,359	7,472
Do. who paid	5,681	5,852
Do. performed labour	1	30
Do. imprisoned	2	—
Do. fined	60	48
Do. who discharged their liability	5,744	5,930
Do. unaccounted for	1,615	1,542
Percentage of those who discharged their liability ...	78	79

Vehicle and Animal Tax.—There is a considerable increase under this head, caused both by the large number of vehicles, especially bullock hackeries, plying for hire, and by greater vigilance on the part of the police in detecting vehicles plying without a license.

Carriers' Licenses.—The large increase here is mainly caused by a refund being made by Government, not only for licenses of carts kept within the Municipality, but for those regularly used within its limits. In previous years, to the loss of the Municipal funds, only the former class of vehicles were credited to the Municipality, on an evident misapprehension on the part of the Government Agent's Department of the import of the provisions of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance. This has now been removed, and all carts "kept or used" within the Municipality are, in terms of section 132 of the Ordinance, charged Rs. 4, and the amount credited to the Municipal funds.

Opium Licenses.—The application made by Council in 1892 to extend to the Galle Municipality the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1889 was favourably entertained by Government. The Ordinance No. 2 of 1893 was accordingly enacted, giving the Council the power to sell by public auction the licenses for the retail sale of opium, such licenses not to exceed five in number. The Council limited the number of licenses to four, and sold them by public auction on the 6th December last, realizing thereby a sum of Rs. 5,445 (including the fee of Rs. 250 for a wholesale license), being Rs. 4,245 in excess of the revenue derived from this source in previous years, when so many as eight retail licenses were issued.

To these licenses were attached the following stringent regulations :—

(1) That the place licensed shall not be open to the public before 6 A.M. or after 9 P.M.

(2) That the place licensed shall be subject to inspection, and that no disorderly conduct be permitted therein.

(3) That the place licensed be always kept clean.

(4) That the place licensed has no internal communication with other rooms or passages, and that the interior thereof be open to public view.

(5) That no opium be sold to any woman, or any child under the age of 15, or to any intoxicated person.

(6) That no opium be consumed on the premises, whether by swallowing, chewing, smoking, or in any other manner whatsoever.

(7) That the licensee shall affix in some conspicuous part of his shop a board with his name, the number of the shop, and the words "Licensed to sell opium by retail" painted on it.

(8) That no person other than the licensee shall sell or expose for sale any opium or bhang under his license, either as agent or servant of the licensee, unless the name of such agent or servant be first registered in the Municipal Office.

Tavern Licenses.—Another additional source of revenue was that derived from a duty on tavern licenses within Municipalities, imposed by Ordinance No. 9 of 1892. This duty for the Galle Municipality was fixed at Rs. 250. I observe that this duty for Colombo and Kandy is Rs. 500, and I see no reason why Galle should not be placed on the same footing in regard to this duty as the two other Municipalities. These licenses yielded Rs. 4,037·50 during the year.

Notes on Expenditure.

Appendix B gives the items of expenditure in detail.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 54,431·07, being an increase over the previous year of Rs. 7,573·37.

The two items which show the largest increase are "Interest on Waterworks Loan" and "New Roads." The former the Council had to pay out of the general revenue, the water-rate not having been levied, as the quality of the water in the reservoir was pronounced to be such as to be unfit for human consumption. The large expenditure on "new roads" was caused by the acquisition of land along the eastern side of the Kepu-ela for the formation of a road along its banks and for providing building lots to be sold to the public The greatest portion of these lots has been sold, and the purchasers under the conditions of sale are erecting two-storied buildings, which, when completed, will be an ornament to this part of the town.

The total cost of acquiring the land and constructing the road amounted to Rs. 12,949·48. Of this Rs. 9,523·93 was reimbursed by the sale of sites for building, and there is yet a balance of Rs. 3,425·55 still due to the Municipal fund, which, it is expected, will be obtained by the sale of the remaining twenty-four lots left unsold.

Arresting Commutation Defaulters.—The increase of Rs. 100 was caused by greater stringency being used in arresting defaulters. For this purpose a larger number of Sub-Inspectors was employed.

Working Latrines.—An increase in the number of public latrines led to the increase of Rs. 119·12 in working them.

Disinfectants.—The increase of Rs. 257·45 was caused by the purchase of a barrel each of Jayes' disinfectant and carbolic acid.

Refund.—A sum of Rs. 640 being placed in deposit as security for the Morawak kóralé road toll was refunded on the completion of the security bond. This accounts for the excess of expenditure under this head in 1893.

Improving Markets.—No improvement to the markets were effected in 1892. In 1893 certain changes were made in the Fort market.

Improving Sea-bathing Place.—The amount (Rs. 423·60) spent in 1893 was for the improvement of the sea-bathing place near the windmill.

ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT.

The assessment tax being collected for the special purpose of the maintenance of a town police, the account is kept separate and distinct from the general revenue account. The collection in 1893 amounted to Rs. 10,753·14, being Rs. 54·55 less than that of the previous year.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,146·86, of which the police bill for twelve months amounted to Rs. 9,835 67.

Four rural constables were appointed by the Council on a salary of Rs. 20 each per mensem. They are located without the police limits in the divisions Dadalla, Kumbalwela, Hirimbure, and Galupiyadda, which cover the entire space between the Police and Municipal limits. They act as officers of police and exercise the usual powers. They are principally employed in maintaining order in these divisions, in arresting offenders in cognizable cases, in executing and serving processes, and in ordinary police duties.

Comparative Statement of Revenue for 1892 and 1893.

	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Assessment tax ...	11,294 69	10,753 14	—	541 55

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1892 and 1893.

	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Police bill ...	9,620 49	9,835 67	215 18	—
Rural constables	—	954 66	954 66	—
Commission to collectors	673 85	623 56	—	50 29
Stationery and printing	73 27	138 24	64 97	—
Assessment clerk	360 0	360 0	—	—
Assessment peon	—	—	—	—
House numbers	2 96	34 73	31 77	—
Remuneration to assessors	—	200 0	200 0	—
Contingencies	—	—	—	—
Total ...	10,730 57	12,146 86	1,466 58	50 29
			50 29	
		Net Increase ...	1,416 29	

SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Water Supply.—As stated in the last report, the water of the reservoir was analyzed by Dr. Fernando in February, 1893, and was pronounced to be unfit for drinking purposes, on account of the large quantity of organic matter of vegetable origin contained in it. The fixed or albuminoid ammonia was stated to be four parts per million, being three times the amount considered generally safe in potable water. In consequence of this, the Council applied to Government for the services of Mr. H. Ewart, Chief Engineer of the Colombo Waterworks, to be placed at the disposal of the Council to inspect and report what steps should be taken to improve the water, and guard against any future collection being impregnated with an excess of albuminoid ammonia. Mr. Ewart accordingly visited Galle in March, 1893, and after a careful inspection of the reservoir and drainage area sent in a report (which is given in the appendix), which contained valuable advice as to the steps to be taken to improve the quality of the water. He was of opinion that the quantity of albuminoid ammonia was not sufficient in itself to condemn the water as unfit for human consumption, as the very small quantities of free ammonia, nitrites, and chlorides show that the organic matter in solution was of vegetable and not animal origin. The measures recommended by him to improve the water were that (1) the catchment channel should be paved; (2) new strainers should be provided of greater area and finer mesh; (3) that means should be taken to cause

grass to grow wherever jungle had been cleared; (4) that the Fort piping should be kept clear by frequent flushing of the pipes. These recommendations were adopted by the Council, and steps taken to put them into effect. In addition, the Council ordered the reservoir, which was filled on July 8, 1893, to be emptied and the bottom and sides cleared of all mud, roots, stumps of trees, and matter of every kind which may possibly contaminate the water. A wall was also ordered to be built between the reservoir land on the south and the adjacent temple land, to prevent the possibility of any washings from the temple premises finding their way into the reservoir. A belt or margin round the reservoir, 60 ft. in width, was cleared of all jungle to prevent dead leaves and sticks from falling into the water.

In June, 1893, a further analysis of the water was made by Mr. W. R. Burnett, analyst to the city of Colombo, who was of opinion that the water was "just within the limit of possible purity, but should be regarded with suspicion," and he added that "if the water be an upland surface water and the source chiefly vegetable, this will account for the large amount of ammonia and oxidisable organic matter in it. If the presence of the above can be thus accounted for, I consider the water fit for drinking purposes." In view of this last statement of the analyst, I felt justified in giving effect to the resolution of Council passed on the 12th June, 1893, and notifying issue of water and liability to payment of water-rate from 1st July. Accordingly public notice was given that this would be done. Petitions and protests on this action of the Council crowded in, and residents of the Fort appealed to His Excellency the Governor. The matter was again referred to Mr. Ewart, and in the meanwhile the recovery of the water-rate was suspended. In December the Council resolved to empty the reservoir and to carry out all the measures recommended for its improvement. These are nearly now completed, and it is hoped that when the south-west monsoon rains fill the reservoir, water perfectly pure and fit for all domestic purposes will be available to the Fort residents.

As stated above, the recovery of the water-rate, which the Council resolved should take effect from July, 1893, was suspended. The Council was thus placed in the difficult position of want of means to pay the interest on the loan, which the Government insisted on. Application was made to add the interest to the capital sum of the loan. This was refused. A final appeal was made to allow, as was intimated in the Colonial Secretary's letter No. 7 of 4th March, 1892, the interest to run from 1st January, 1892, or to grant the Council time up to 31st December, 1893. In reply the Council was informed that the Governor regrets he is unable to meet the wishes of the Council. Owing to this refusal the Council was forced to make retrenchments wherever it was possible to do so to meet the Government demand. A sum of Rs. 3,976·33 was accordingly paid, being interest up to 31st December, 1892. The Council had previously paid from the general revenue Rs. 3,384·24.

Provision has been made in the estimate for 1894 for payment of interest up to 30th June, 1894.

Cemetery.—In the Administration Report of 1892 the history of the effort made by the Council to secure for Galle a general cemetery was briefly given, and satisfaction was expressed that the Government had at last consented to acquire or to give a suitable site for a cemetery and to enclose it, provided that the Municipal Council in its turn undertook to manage and control it, and to provide any further cemeteries that might be needed in the future for the use of the town of Galle. But in August, 1893, the draft of a proposed Ordinance was forwarded for the information of the Council, in which it was laid down that it "shall be the duty of the Municipal Council of any town to provide land for the purpose of the establishment of a general cemetery." The Council thereupon passed the following resolution and forwarded it to Government:—

Resolved,—That the Government be reminded, in reference to clause 2 of the Ordinance, that the Government has already promised to provide land for a general cemetery and to enclose it with a wall. Since then the Government Agent has been instructed to acquire the necessary land, and provision has been made by Government for a payment of Rs. 11,000.

The sanitary condition of the town has engaged my attention, and the efforts made for improvement have, it is hoped, not been wholly fruitless, although the levels of land and sea make drainage a serious difficulty.

Public Latrines.—A new latrine (Horbury's galvanized iron) was erected during the year at Cotton Garden. There are now in all eleven public latrines erected in various parts of the town for the convenience of the public. It is obvious that more are needed; they must be supplied gradually as funds are available. Every latrine erected adds to the permanent expenditure of maintenance, so that, considering the demands on the resources of the Municipality, there must be a limit to the increase of these structures to meet the defects of house conveniences of this kind, which in Galle are of a most deplorable nature.

Private latrines have been regularly visited by the Inspectors, and wherever they were found to be of defective construction, or to be kept in an insanitary state, notices were issued to the owners to execute the needed repairs or to empty the pits. Great danger to health arises from the use of cesspits, especially in the Fort. The substitution of dry-earth closets for these could not be carried out except by a special law enforcing the use of such. The efforts hitherto made by the Council to induce the public to use the dry-earth system have been without result. Ignorance of the laws of health and objections as to cost which the adoption of this system will entail (which to the poorer classes is one of great force) have prevented this sanitary improvement being carried out, and until it becomes possible to enforce a dry-earth system combined with incineration of refuse, diseases arising from polluted soil and water must be expected.

Drainage.—Very little was done during the year for the improvement of drainage. A sufficient sum was voted in the Budget for this year for this purpose, but it, as well as other sums voted for improvements, had to be used in the payment of interest on the Waterworks loan.

Scavenging.—The streets within the police limits are regularly swept. Those within the Fort and suburbs are swept daily. The sweepings and house rubbish are removed and utilized in making a road on the banks of the Parana-ela. The scavenging of the Fort is under the direction of an Inspector assisted by a staff of eight coolies and two carts drawn by a pair of bullocks each. The scavenging of the suburbs, which include the Bazaar, Kaluwella, China Garden, Minuangoda, and Magalla, are supervised by the Inspector of Ward No. 2, who has a staff consisting of an overseer and nine coolies. Each of the Inspectors of the other wards has two coolies allowed him for sweeping the streets in his ward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Revision of the By-laws.—Referring to the remarks made in the Administration Report of 1891 I regret to state that no progress has been made in respect of the revision of the by-laws; and the suggestion of the Solicitor-General, that the three Municipal Councils should be asked to prepare their proposed new by-laws to be passed as one general Ordinance applicable to the three Councils, with schedules applying to any Council as regarded any matter special to that Council, remains without any practical effect being given to it. At the instance of the Kandy Council a conference of the representatives of the three Councils was agreed to. The revised by-laws of this Municipality, framed after considerable labour by a Special Committee of the Council, were in November, 1892, on the application of the Municipal Council of Colombo, forwarded to that body for the information of the Special Committee of that Council appointed to amend the by-laws, with power to confer with the Kandy and Galle Councils. It is to be presumed that the revised by-laws are still under consideration of this Special Committee, for no further communication from that body has reached me, no conference has been held, and the by-laws which the Council was anxious to see sanctioned remain in a state of incubation.

Pensions.—The question of the grant of pensions to Municipal officers came up before the Council in 1887, when it was proposed to abolish the office of judicial clerk and to grant him a pension in consideration of his long services. After some correspondence with Government the Council was informed that it appeared to the Governor that the Council had a difficulty in finding money to build a much-desired market and to meet other pressing wants in the way of drainage, reclamation, and water supply, and that therefore His Excellency did not feel justified in giving his sanction to an increase of the monetary claims on the Council by way of pensions and compensation to its salaried officers. This unfavourable reply was received in the face of a clear statement by the Council that the scheme proposed by them involved no increased monetary claims on the Council's funds, for it was resolved that when any member of the Establishment retired on pension the salary of his successor and the pension to the retiring officer should not together exceed the salary the latter drew before retirement. The question was revived in 1893, and application made to Government to have the rules relating to pensions to officers of the Colombo Municipality applied to the Galle Municipality, and the Council was pleased to find that the Governor in Executive Council approved of these rules being applied to the Municipality of Galle. It is a source of satisfaction that at last provision has been made for the Council's employés when age and declining health overtake them, and that they will not be left, after the service of perhaps a lifetime, to penury and want.

Extension of Municipal Limits.—In May, 1893, the Council applied to Government to add to the Municipality the hamlets on the eastern side and within the gravets, viz., Ettiligoda, Haliwella, Batadua, Walehandua, and Katugoda. The application was made on the ground that the hamlets named immediately adjoin the present eastern limit, and that there is a considerable population just outside the boundary contributing nothing towards the upkeep of the Municipality, though it received considerable advantage from its propinquity to the market and trade of the town, while a large proportion of the inhabitants visit the town and transact business therein. It was also found that persons of bad character kept outside the eastern limit, frequenting the town to thieve, &c., and it was believed that by including these villages within the Municipality this class of delinquents could be kept more under surveillance by means of the rural police. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council sanctioned the addition only of the hamlets of Ettiligoda and so much of Katugoda as was not then included within the Municipality. A Proclamation dated the 20th September, 1893, was accordingly published redefining the limits and divisions of the entire Municipality in accordance with section 5 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, and the result has proved to be satisfactory.

Elections.—In terms of section 40 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, new lists of persons qualified to act as councillors and of those qualified to vote at elections were published in the *Government Gazette* of the 15th September, 1893, and the elections were held on the 9th December. The following were elected :—

Ward No. 1.—Mr. R. L. Symes	Ward No. 4.—Hon. P. D. Anthonisz
Do. 2.—Mr. W. Abeyesundera	Do. 5.—Mr. D. G. Goonewardena
Do. 3.—Mr C. P. Hayley	

His Excellency the Governor, under section 10 of the Ordinance, nominated the following :—

Dr. W. Dias	Mr. N. Dias Abeyasinha
Mr. A. Murray	Mr. C. L. M. Abdul Carim

These gentlemen will hold office for three years commencing from 1st January, 1894.

Mr. W. E. de Vos, who had served as Councillor for the Fort Ward for a series of years, having expressed his intention of not offering himself for re-election, the Council passed the following resolution :—" Resolved, that as Mr. de Vos, Councillor for the Fort Ward, does not seek re-election owing to pressure of business, this Council desires to place on record its sense of his valuable services to the public, and hopes he may hereafter be able to re-enter the Council and continue his interest in the Municipality of Galle."

The following extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council held on the 15th April, 1893, refer to the lamented death of the Member for Ward No. 5 :—

Before proceeding with the business of the day Mr. Deslandes moved, "That this Council much regret the loss by death of Mr. E. R. Anthonisz, and respectfully tender their sympathy, through their Secretary, to the family of the late Member, and that the same be entered in the Minutes of Proceedings of the Galle Municipal Council." Seconded by the Chairman.—Carried.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are the principal works executed during the year under review :—

Permanent Repair of Roads.—This work is carried on as in past years by contract, the contractor being paid for the length of road repaired as ascertained by measurement. The total length of road fully metalled or gravelled was 17,110 yards. The side drains of the portion repaired were cleared at the same time. The cost was Rs. 7,900·16.

General Upkeep of Roads.—This includes the filling up of ruts, clearing side drains and vegetation on the sides of the roads, and cutting branches of overhanging trees. The work is under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of Works, who is allowed a staff of coolies and an overseer for the purpose. There were 1,639 squares of road repaired and 541 lines of side drain deepened.. The cost was Rs. 3,014·89.

Repair of Bridges.—The bridges were kept in pretty fair order during the year, the work consisting mainly of the replacing of planks that became damaged. The bridges on the Municipal roads, with the exception of the Bope iron bridge, are structures of a primitive style, being merely beams running from one bank to the other with planks nailed across. They are in need of constant repair. Thus the Milidua bridge was repaired eleven times in the year, the Att-oya four times, the Ettiligoda four times, and the Kandewatta five times. It will be a vast improvement if masonry arched bridges be substituted for these as soon as the Municipal funds permit. Iron bridges, although conveniently procurable and of moderate cost, are unsuitable in Galle owing to their constant deterioration by the salt-impregnated atmosphere.

Repair of Municipal Buildings.—The several buildings, including the slaughter-house, betel sheds, Kaluwella latrine, the Pavilion, and the meat and fruit markets, were kept in order. The sea-bathing places near the windmill and the Victoria Park were improved at a cost of Rs. 423. The Fort market has been altered so as to prevent the stall-holders and their families from making their residence within it. The eastern wing has been converted into a cart shed and the central building enlarged and divided into stalls, and the sheds on the west and north sides were pulled down.

Reclaiming Swamps.—The road on the left bank of the Parana-ela, which was commenced last year, is still under construction. It will connect the Kandewatta and Wakwella roads and help in reclaiming the swamp on its side. The road is formed from the scavenging of the town, which forms its foundation, over which a thick layer of earth is deposited and hardened by a roller.

Improving Drainage.—Among the works under this head executed this year the following may be mentioned :—

(1) Building a section of a cemented drain at the head of the Pettigala-ela.
(2) Building a cemented side drain on the Hirimbure road at the turn from the bazaar.
(3) Repairing the open side drain and cross drain at Sea street bazaar.
(4) Renewing a cross drain at the Kumbalwella road.
(5) Repairing meat and fish market drains.
(6) Clearing and deepening the open drain between Kong Tree road and the Pettigala-ela.

Victoria Park.—A sum of Rs. 689·42 was spent in the improvement of the park. The Council is indebted to the Hon. Dr. Anthonisz for the interest he takes in this work, to whose advice and supervision is mainly due the improved condition in which the park is now found.

New Roads.—A portion of Lighthouse street was widened by land purchased from the Wesleyan Mission, and the new road at China Garden has been completed. As stated in last year's report the land acquired for the latter purpose included sufficient width to admit both the construction of a road 30 feet wide and provision for building lots. These latter were sold to the public on the condition that purchasers were to construct houses on a plan laid down by the Council. A handsome line of buildings is now being erected; some of them have been fully completed, which has completely changed the appearance of this part of the town, converting the disgusting and muddy land on the banks of the canal into a row of buildings which is an ornament to the town. The sanitary condition of the locality has also benefited by the work. The public is indebted to Mr. Elliott for this improvement.

The amount realized by the sale of building lots was Rs. 9,523·93. The amount paid as compensation for land and for the formation of the road came to Rs. 12,949·48, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,425·55 advanced out of Municipal funds. A sum of Rs. 3,833·30 remains to be paid by Mr. E. R. Gooneratna, who purchased thirteen lots on the condition of payment by instalments, and eleven lots valued at Rs. 2,750 still remain unsold. The retaining wall on the east bank of the canal has yet to be built, and is a most necessary work, as it is in full view of the Galle main station, and is at present rather an eyesore.

R. W. IEVERS,
Chairman.

Galle, June 1, 1894.

THE foregoing Report having been submitted by the Chairman at a Meeting of the Council held on the 2nd June, 1894, the following resolution was passed :—

"Resolved,—That the Report and Statement be submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council."

ANNEXURES.

Appendix A.—Comparative Statement of Revenue for 1892 and 1893.

General Account.

	1892	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Taxes.				
Commutation tax ...	8,986 50	9,351 0	364 50	—
Lighting rate ...	2,474 83	2,749 50	274 67	—
Vehicle and animal tax ...	1,890 50	2,007 25	116 75	—
Dog tax	11 60	24 64	13 4	—
Tolls.				
Gintota toll	7,367 50	7,950 0	582 50	—
Paraduwawatta toll ...	8,880 0	7,835 88	—	1,044 12
Morawak kóralé road toll ...	2,260 0	1,920 0	—	340 0
Stamp Duties and Fees.				
Wines and spirits ...	1,282 50	1,467 75	185 25	—
Carts for hire ...	311 60	1,934 20	1,622 60	—
Carriages for hire ...	408 50	465 50	57 0	—
Hackeries for hire ...	489 25	684 0	194 75	—
Butchers	47 50	57 0	9 50	—
Firearms	27 32	8 32	—	19 0
Boats	165 30	333 45	168 15	—
Proctors' and Notaries' certificates ...	650 75	693 50	42 75	—
Opium licenses ...	1,200 0	5,445 0	4,245 0	—
Petroleum	349 50	529 0	179 50	—
Auctioneers and brokers ...	240 0	200 0	—	40 0
Articles of apprenticeship ...	—	95 95	95 95	—
Warrants of admission of Proctors and Notaries ...	—	280 0	280 0	—
Taverns	—	4,037 50	4,037 50	—
Market Licenses.				
Fish market ...	860 0	806 25	—	53 75
Meat market ...	390 50	421 50	31 0	—
Refuse meat market ...	92 50	82 50	—	10 0
Green market ...	1,908 0	1,908 0	—	—
Fruit market ...	1,364 75	1,097 75	—	267 0
Fort market ...	306 50	288 50	—	18 0
Special license to sell vegetables ...	159 12	155 49	—	3 63
Betel shed fees ...	154 95	140 65	—	14 40
Slaughter-house Licenses.				
Slaughter-house ...	460 0	505 0	45 0	—
Pounding and feeding cattle	599 59	559 84	—	39 75
Special license to slaughter cattle	57 0	25 25	—	31 75
Miscellaneous Licenses.				
License to graze cattle and cut grass ...	132 0	213 0	81 0	—
Offensive and dangerous trades	189 50	230 0	40 50	—
Judicial Fines.				
Fines by Police and Municipal Magistrates ...	1,220 51	1,439 77	219 26	—
Rents.				
Bathing wells ...	133 32	141 68	8 36	—
Shed for auction sale of fish...	2,142 50	2,572 50	430 0	—
Breadfruit trees ...	—	—	—	—
Boutiques	63 0	63 0	—	—
Occupancy	35 50	95 50	60 0	—
Miscellaneous.				
Sale of disinfectants ...	7 79	2 45	—	5 34
Sale of carriage fare tables ...	1 50	3 50	2 0	—
Mulcts	83 50	40 5	—	43 45
Interest	165 87	155 50	—	10 37
Sundry receipts ...	90 24	169 38	79 14	—
Contribution from Government for District Court latrine	360 0	360 0	—	—
Sale of chimneys, wicks ...	18 19	21 39	3 20	—
Victoria Park ...	69 50	—	—	69 50
	48,108 98	59,667 89	13,568 97	2,010 6
		Deduct Decrease ...	2,010 6	
		Net Increase ...	11,558 91	

Appendix B.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1892 and 1893.

Establishment.	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Salaries	9,417 22	9,637 22	220 0	—
General Office Expenses.				
Stationery and cheque books	112 24	121 21	8 97	—
Printing and advertisements	527 21	562 13	34 92	—
Furniture	26 43	1 0	—	25 43
Audit of accounts ...	120 0	120 0	—	—
Petty expenses ...	35 0	45 0	10 0	—
Revenue Services.				
Commission to commutation Collectors ...	825 45	862 35	36 90	—
Commission to vehicle and animal tax collectors ...	74 62	70 10	—	4 52
Arresting commutation defaulters	253 50	353 50	100 0	—
Tom-tom beaters ...	33 50	40 34	6 84	—
Tin plates and marking carriages ...	68 15	86 6	17 91	—
Lighting				
Lighting contractor ...	2,720 89	2,516 11	—	204 78
Commission to collectors ...	145 83	159 24	13 41	—
Painting and repair of lamps	109 37	63 52	—	45 85
New lamps, burners, &c. ...	130 52	135 25	4 73	—
Sanitary Charges.				
Scavenging ...	1,117 50	3,735 42	84 36	—
Sweeping streets ...	2,533 56			
Working latrines and cost of buckets ...	1,370 70	1,489 83	119 13	—
Disinfectants ...	43 35	300 80	257 45	—
Watering streets ...	143 90	115 40	—	28 50
Contingencies ...	63 9	157 40	94 31	—
Market Charges.				
Salary of market master ...	240 0	240 0	—	—
Rent of Fort market ...	240 0	240 0	—	—
Whitewashing markets ...	158 0	158 0	—	—
Benches to fish market ...	—	22 50	22 50	—
Slaughter-house Charges.				
Salary of slaughter-house keeper	300 0	300 0	—	—
Grass for cattle in the pound	197 98	190 55	—	7 43
Miscellaneous Charges.				
Band	960 0	960 0	—	—
Inspectors' uniforms ...	60 0	60 0	—	—
Proctors' fees and stamps ...	402 0	281 50	—	120 50
Upkeep of clock tower ...	32 61	33 87	1 26	—
Destroying dogs ...	102 84	194 75	91 91	—
Horse allowance ...	1,340 0	1,340 0	—	—
Time gun	275 26	314 37	39 11	—
Assessment tax on Municipal buildings ...	192 50	192 50	—	—
Carts	461 12	601 0	139 88	—
Contingencies ...	96 39	124 30	27 91	—
Tools ...	194 99	81 37	—	113 62
Refund	9 50	640 0	630 50	—
Contribution to Waterworks	2,600 0	2,200 0	—	400 0
Interest on Waterworks loan	1,500 0	5,726 38	4,226 38	—
Public Works.				
Permanent repair of roads ...	7,934 46	7,900 16	—	34 30
General upkeep of roads and bridges	3,408 13	3,566 97	158 84	—
Repair of Municipal buildings	365 99	454 32	88 33	—
Additional latrines ...	122 0	140 75	18 75	—
Improving markets ...	—	442 75	442 75	—
Improving drainage, Fort ...	642 25	—	—	642 25
Do. suburbs	802 15	290 50	—	511 65
Clearing canals and reclaiming swamps ...	1,710 86	1,094 87	—	615 99
Minor works and improvements	530 3	710 85	180 82	—
New outlet to Pitigala-ela ...	120 0	—	—	120 0
New roads ...	148 0	3,934 75	3,786 75	—
Windmill ...	179 10	197 50	18 40	—
Fire engine ...	—	—	—	—
Victoria Park and planting trees	933 51	689 42	—	244 9
Pavilion	342 90	—	—	342 90
Improving sea-bathing places	—	423 60	423 60	—
Improvement of Municipal Office	293 10	55 0	—	238 10
Clearing rampart walls ...	90 0	56 66	—	33 34
	46,857 70	54,431 7	11,306 62	3,733 25
		Deduct Decrease ...	3,733 25	
		Net Increase ...	7,573 37	

Appendix C.—Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, 1884–93.

Year.	Revenue.						Expenditure		Balance to Credit at the end of the Year.	
	No. 1. General Account.	No. 2. Assessment Account.	Balance of previous Years.		Total including previous Year's Balance.		No. 1. General Account.	No. 2. Assessment Account.	No. 1. General Account.	No. 2. Assessment Account.
			No. 1 Account.	No. 2 Account.	No. 1 Account.	No. 2 Account.				
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1884 ...	39,913 32	12,665 90	9,205 5	1,609 72	49,118 37	14,275 62	42,540 37	6,339 51	6,578 0	7,936 11
1885 ...	41,387 6	13,231 37	4,363 99	5,252 62	45,751 5	18,483 99	42,346 77	16,829 35	3,404 28	1,654 64
1886 ...	37,526 31	11,204 2	4,701 34	1,990 7	42,227 65	13,194 9	40,467 65	11,357 93	1,760 0	1,836 16
1887 ...	38,461 42	10,987 17	3,057 6	2,171 58	41,518 48	13,158 75	38,619 76	11,650 22	2,898 72	1,508 53
1888 ...	40,365 2	10,008 95	3,872 0	1,834 0	44 237 2	12,109 82	37,689 89	10,724 18	6,549 13	1,118 77
1889 ...	44,998 32	10,601 90	6,549 13	1,118 77	51,547 45	11,720 67	44,881 49	10,695 30	6,665 96	1,025 37
1890 ...	46,348 28	10,667 37	6,665 96	1,025 37	53,014 24	11,692 74	46,734 82	10,765 15	6,279 42	927 59
1891 ...	45,608 53	11,785 62	6,311 14	927 59	51,919 67	12,713 21	46,655 49	10,936 96	5,264 18	1,777 25
1892 ...	48,108 98	11,294 69	5,264 18	1,777 25	53,373 16	13,071 94	46,857 70	10,730 57	6,515 46	2,341 37
1893 ...	59,667 89	10,753 14	6,515 46	2,341 14	66,183 35	13,094 51	54,431 7	12,146 86	11 752 28	947 65

Appendix D.—Rules relating to Pensions to Officers of the Galle Municipality.

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the rules stated below relating to the grant of Pensions to Officers of the Galle Municipality.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 15, 1893.

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Rules relating to Pensions to Officers of the Galle Municipality.

1. The Pension Minutes regarding the Civil Service of Ceylon shall be generally applicable to those officers of the Municipality of Galle who receive a salary of Rs. 250 a year and upwards.

2. No pension will be granted to any officer of the Municipal Council without the authority of the Governor, in order to obtain which certificates of service, age, good conduct, and of the ground of retirement must be submitted to the Colonial Secretary.

3. Subject to the provisions of rule 2, all officers of the Municipal Council of Galle on the Fixed Establishment drawing a salary of Rs. 250 per annum and upwards shall be entitled to pension as follows:—

Any officer who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, shall receive an annual allowance of fifteen-sixtieths of the annual salary of his office; eleven years and under twelve years, an annual allowance of sixteen-sixtieths of such salary; and in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of thirty five years, when the annual allowance of forty sixtieths may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty-five years.

4. No officer of the Municipal Council will be held to have an absolute right to compensation for past services or to any pension under these rules; and the Municipal Council will retain power and authority to dismiss any such officer without compensation.

5. No pension shall be granted to any officer of the Municipal Council who shall be under fifty-five years of age, unless upon certificate from the Chairman of the Municipal Council and from two medical practitioners that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation, nor unless he shall have discharged those duties with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Chairman.

6. It will be competent to the Municipal Council, with the authority of the Governor, in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit in respect of duties outside of those for which the officer has received a salary, to grant special and higher rates of pension than those laid down in these rules.

7. The above-mentioned rates are only to be granted in cases of decidedly faithful and meritorious service, but when the testimony as to fidelity, diligence, and merit is in any respect defective, a deduction will be made from the apportioned rates. Where there has been obvious negligence, irregularity, or misconduct, the grant of allowance will be altogether withheld.

8. The claim of an officer of the Municipal Council to pension will be considered to have commenced from the date of his first permanent appointment to the Fixed Establishment of the Municipal Council.

9. Every officer in the Provisional and Temporary Establishment will, in the event of transfer to the Fixed Establishment, be entitled to reckon his provisional and temporary service, when it has been continuous with his subsequent permanent service.

10. The services in respect of which superannuation allowances are granted ought in all cases to have been continuous, unless interrupted by reduction of office or other temporary suspension of employment not arising from misconduct or voluntary resignation of the party.

11. The pension shall be computed upon the salary of the permanent office held by an officer of the Municipal Council at the time of his retirement, provided he shall have held such appointment for at least three years, otherwise the pension shall be calculated upon the average of the salaries attached to the permanent offices held by such person during the three years next preceding the commencement of such pension.

12. In case of suspension or reduction or abolition of office, temporary allowances may be assigned, agreeably to the specified rates, on condition, however, that the parties receiving the same will be liable to be recalled into service, and with the understanding that they are to be re-employed, as opportunity may offer, in preference to new applicants for office.

13. In the case of officers to whom temporary allowance may be assigned in accordance with rule 12 on the abolition or re-organization of their offices, and who may be afterwards re-employed, one-half of the period which they have been in the receipt of such allowance will be allowed to count towards pension on their final retirement.

14. In case of abolition of office, to persons who shall have served twenty years and upwards, a period of ten years shall be added to their actual service in computing their retiring allowance.

To persons who shall have served under twenty years and not less than fifteen years, a period of seven years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served under fifteen years and not less than ten years, a period of five years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served under ten years and not less than five years, a gratuity shall be granted calculated at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service, with an additional allowance of three months' pay.

To persons who shall have served less than five years, a gratuity shall be awarded calculated at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service, with one month's pay added.

The number of years to be added to actual service on abolition of office should not be more than that which, if added to the age of the retiring officer, would make that age up to sixty, except that one year would be added in the case of an officer of sixty or more, unless the officer was quite disqualified for further service.

15. In the case of persons who, if they serve the time granted by rule 14 for compensation, would be over fifty-five years, and who may retire through abolition of office, the provisions in rule 14 will not be binding on the Municipal Council, but each particular case will be decided according to the view that may be taken after a full consideration of all the circumstances attending it.

16. The period of service upon which the superannuation allowance of all officers of the Municipal Council taking leave of absence in the regular manner with abatement of salary will be calculated, will be at the rate of one month for every two months of such leave. Absences in excess of the period for which half salary may be allowed will not count as service.

17. Should the term of service not warrant the assignment of an annual allowance, a gratuity may be granted after the rate of one month's salary for each year of service. For a fractional part of a year's service *exceeding six months* half a month's salary will be added to the gratuity.

18. If any person, being in the receipt of any pension or superannuation allowance from the Municipal Council, shall be convicted of any offence in any court of justice in this Island, for which he shall be sentenced to death or to any term of imprisonment with hard labour exceeding twelve months, such pension or superannuation allowance shall forthwith determine and cease to be payable, unless such person shall, within three months after his conviction, receive a free pardon, or unless the Municipal Council shall otherwise order.

19. Every person hereafter appointed to any office under the Municipal Council in which a pension is granted on retirement may be required to retire from the service of the Municipal Council on or after attaining the age of fifty-five, upon the receipt of twelve months' notice to that effect; and all present office-holders 60 years of age or over may similarly be required to retire from the service of the Municipal Council upon the receipt of twelve months' notice to that effect.

Appendix E.—Sanitary Officer's Reports.

Quarter ended March 31, 1893.

The General Health during the quarter was bad. Measels was reported in different wards during the first half of the quarter. Chickenpox was prevailing in the different wards throughout the quarter. An epidemic of smallpox broke out in Ward No. 2. It was traced to a Moorman who kept himself in concealment, and on detection stated that the disease developed on board on his way from the Coast, and the Port Surgeon pronounced his case as chickenpox. The case was reported to the Government Medical Officer, who kept the patient under observation till the real nature of the case was elicited by the appearance of two more cases of smallpox in the same house at Dangedara near the mosque. A few days after there were two more cases in a boutique opposite the infected house. Then the disease appeared in China Garden, where we had about six cases till the end of March. The epidemic was still raging, making its appearance in different other parts later on. It could have been arrested at once if active measures had been taken for the immediate removal of patients to hospital. There had been considerable delay on the part of the Government Medical Officer in ordering the removal of patients on several occasions, and to this may be attributed the spread of the epidemic.

The Wards.—In my last report I dwelt at length on the defects in drainage and sewage disposal, and made some suggestions to meet these defects. To avoid repetition I would invite the attention of the Council to my last report.

The China Garden drain discharging into the Pattiya-ela is invariably kept dirty, being used as a latrine by the neighbours. This discharging into the stagnant Pattiya-ela causes a nuisance, as the latter has no fall to carry away the filth-impregnated water. The drain itself is not built with a proper fall. Even after a heavy shower it does not look clean, and there is always some water left stagnating at the bottom. To prevent people from committing the nuisance there ought to be two public latrines on the dry-earth system—one opposite the drain and the other opposite the Pattiya-ela. In premises where there is room the owners ought to be served notice to have latrine accommodation.

Plumbago Sheds, &c.—In those places where a large number of women, &c., are employed from morning till evening there ought to be proper latrine accommodation. In most places I think there is an average of fifty or more employés, and there is no doubt they must be seriously polluting the soil and the wells in the neighbourhood.

Latrines are kept clean. Seashore, Talbot town, and Customs latrines require repairing.

Street Sweeping within the Fort was not satisfactorily done, as the coolies used to start work rather late instead of at 5 A.M.

Scavenging was satisfactory.

Slaughtering of Cattle.—The quality of the cattle was good.

CHARLES DE SILVA, M.B., M.R.C.S., &c.,
Sanitary Officer.

Quarter ended June 30, 1893.

General Health.—The epidemic of smallpox mentioned in the last report continued in different parts during April, amounting to about ten cases during the month. Chickenpox was prevailing in the different wards throughout the quarter. Influenza made its appearance early in April and continued its ravages in every ward, whole families being laid up at once, and resulting in many deaths from its commonest complication—pneumonia. There were three cases of fever of a typho-malarial type in one house in Pedlar street, and a few other cases in other parts of the Fort, due to emanations from foul cesspits and bad drainage. There were some cases of malarial and typhoid fever in Magalla, in the neighbourhood of the canals, which are a constant danger to the public health. There have been some cases of dysentery in the Fort, China Garden, Kaluwella, and Minuangoda, most of which were due to the ingestion of unripe fruits and other indigestible matter.

Ward No. 1.—I cannot too strongly urge the importance of improving the drainage of the Fort, which is at present in a very unsatisfactory state. The drains should be cemented ones of an oval shape, and with a proper fall (at least ¼ inch to a foot), communicating at each junction with the main drain, which should be a cemented one with a proper fall to ensure efficient flushing. Brick drains and those with an earthy bottom have the following defects :—

(1) A tendency to deposition of putrescible matter and liability to choking.
(2) A retarding of the current of water, hence the necessity of a greater fall, wastage of water, and insufficiency of drainage.
(3) Impregnation of the surrounding soil with water charged with putrescible animal and vegetable matter and germs of disease. This renders the ground foul and damp and pollutes the atmosphere. This is the cause of dampness and sickness in most houses.

The house drains carrying slop waters discharge into the side drains, and in some houses there is a drain from the privy communicating with the side drain to carry away the urine and slop waters. The condition of the side drains with earthy bottoms, which are saturated with putrescible organic matter, will be rendered intolerable with the constant flow of water from the standpipes..... The main sewers require regular flushing, and this is easily effected if they are cemented with a proper fall (about half an inch or more to a foot), having an oval shape and communicating at each street junction with the side drains. The line of junction should be that of a curve or an obtuse angle, as a perpendicular junction is apt to produce a deposit. Then the water used for flushing the side drains will suffice to keep the central drain also clean, and with each shower the sewers will be efficiently flushed.

This arrangement of sewers and drains will prevent (1) the impregnation of the surrounding soil, basements of houses, and neighbouring wells with animal and vegetable organic matter and germs of disease ; (2) the escape of noxious gases and germs of disease into bedrooms, &c., through communications established by rats, which always abound in these dirty sewers.

The dangers from foul cesspits are much greater than those from the present drainage system. The Fort soil is impregnated with human excreta, and if one considers the present condition of these cesspits (some of them being without cemented bottoms, and those cemented, too, having cracks, &c., through which there is a constant leakage, having received from time to time discharges from patients suffering from typhoid fever, dysentery, and other communicable diseases, without proper disinfection, and with no disinfection whatever in the majority of cases) he will be surprised that things are not much worse than they really are at present. These cesspits pollute not only the soil but the air and water also ; each of these is a sufficient source for the propagation of disease.

The sea-breeze with which the Fort is blessed dilutes and renders inert most of the impurities which pollute the atmosphere, but the dangers from the other two sources will be on the increase. In houses with back doors, where it is practicable, the dry-earth system should be enforced, and those abominable cesspits closed up. The more intelligent classes should be too glad to adopt this system when they understand the risks they put up with.

Where the dry-earth system cannot be adopted the periodical removal of cesspit contents should be enforced, and the Municipal Inspector should in each case satisfy himself that the cesspit is properly cemented and free from cracks. The periodical examination of cesspits, which is one of the most important duties of a Sanitary Inspector, I am sorry to remark, is very much neglected. I have seen several cases of typhoid and malarial fever due to emanations from these foul cesspits, which contain the germs of various communicable diseases. Where I was able to trace the infection to the cesspits I have invariably found the cesspits nearly full to the brim, the atmosphere within the closet almost irrespirable and most offensive, and the contents not removed for years..... In Parawa, Chando, Modera bay, and other small streets the drains are used as latrines by children and big folks as well under cover of night. This I suppose is owing to want of latrine accommodation. Such huts, which are generally examples of overcrowding, should be pulled down. The Inspector should in such cases keep watch and bring the offenders to justice. The market requires some repairs.

Ward No. 2.—There are some waste lands in Cotton Garden, Walawwegodalle, Talbot Town, China Garden, and below the Roman Catholic Church, which are overgrown with low jungle and noisome vegetation. These lands are used by the people as latrines, and they are in a condition very injurious to the public health. The jungle and vegetation should be cleared from these lands, and a constable should be kept to detect the offenders. There are some stagnant pools of foul water in Cotton Garden and Walawwegodella, which should be drained and filled up.

The latrine system in this as well as other wards is not at all satisfactory. I have invariably found the latrines emitting an intolerable smell, and I often wondered how people who use these latrines bear up the smell for a few minutes. Surely this cannot be an attraction or inducement for the people to use them, and I have no doubt that if these latrines can be kept in a better state the people will take to them very soon without committing a nuisance elsewhere.

The chief cause of the stench from these latrines is the want of a proper cemented drain round the latrine to receive and carry away the washings, which, highly impregnated with urine and fæcal matter, percolate into the surrounding soil and pollute the atmosphere.

The neighbourhood of these latrines is generally found covered with human excreta in different stages of decomposition and giving off foul smells. This is a proof of insufficiency of latrine accommodation, as otherwise people would not take the trouble to come so far.

The smell is, to a great extent, due to the carelessness or ignorance of those using them. Instead of using dry-earth to keep off the smell they wash into the tubs, and that, together with the careless habit of dirtying the floor and seats, creates an intolerable smell. The coolies, I believe, do not wash the seats and floor properly.

To prevent this nuisance from latrines and waste lands I have to suggest :—

(1) To put up notices in each of these waste lands warning the people who commit the nuisance.
(2) To employ a constable to detect the offenders.
(3) To clear the jungle which affords a shelter for the offenders to commit a nuisance.
(4) To have the stagnant pools in Cotton Garden, &c., filled up.
(5) To put up a notice at each latrine entrance warning those who wilfully dirty the seat, the floor, and the surroundings ; a few hints to observe cleanliness and the proper use of the latrine, and order the latrine cooly to watch any such transgression.
(6) To provide cemented drains for the latrines.
(7) To order the Overseer and Inspector to see that the latrines are washed properly every night so as to be free from smells.
(8) To construct another latrine on the dry-earth system in Cotton Garden near the cemetery, as I believe that insufficiency of latrine accommodation compels people to use the ground, and besides it is proper to have separate latrines for men and women. The latrine in Cotton Garden is used by women only.
(9) To order the Inspector to make a list of houses with and without room for latrine accommodation, and to serve notices on the owners to build latrines where there is room. When a list of houses without room for latrine accommodation is submitted it can be determined where a latrine for the common use of the inmates of a group of houses can be put up.

Most of the drains in China Garden are used as latrines, and the only remedy is to see that every house or group of houses has a latrine.

The drainage of this ward is not at all satisfactory, and most of the drains are built without a proper fall.

The China Garden large drain has no proper fall, and after a heavy shower the whole place gets inundated. This requires attention. China Garden road drain requires repairs in some places.

The Rope walk drains require repairs very badly. These drains should be cemented.

The Wakwella road drain from the police station to the cattle pound is very much neglected. A cemented drain here will greatly help the drainage of this part.

The new Ice-house road drains require repairs, and the one opposite the ice-house should be continued to the cemetery corner at least with cement, as it is the road that acts as a drain for this part.

The meat market deep drain between the Mátara and Seabeach roads is in a very bad state, and always stinks from the lodgment of putrescible matter. It should be well cemented.

The drain round the green market requires cementing in some places.

The New street (behind the green market) drains require repairs very badly. They should be cemented, as they cannot be kept clean otherwise.

The Kaluwella side drains require repairs. This should be done by the Public Works Department.

The drain from the Kaluwella Chettykittangi to the sea requires regular flushing, as it stinks badly at times.

Ward No. 3.—The greatest nuisance in this ward is the Pettigala-ela. It receives discharges from the large cemented drain running past the latrine and another large drain from Hirimbure road, which is not a cemented one. Both these drains are used as latrines, and are in a most objectionable state, which only those who happen to pass that road and peep into these drains can realize. It is more appropriate to call them open sewers. I have also seen human excreta being washed from the house drains into these, and the water-closets communicate with these drains. One can now easily imagine what will be the condition of these drains and the ela. This is the most insanitary part in the ward, and requires immediate attention. In cases of typhoid fever, dysentery, and other communicable diseases the discharges will, in the usual manner, be thrown into these drains, and what will be the consequences? The germs of various communicable diseases multiply with greater vigour than in any artificial preparation for the cultivation of these germs, and combined with the generation of noxious gases which saturate the atmosphere, places the lives of those unfortunate people who pass by in great jeopardy. The effects are not only local but remote too. This germ-impregnated water in its passage through the canal pollutes the atmosphere, the soil, and the wells in the neighbourhood, and propagate disease along its whole extent. To add to the mischief the water is invariably stagnant.

To mitigate this nuisance I shall suggest—

(1) To keep a constable on watch to detect the offenders who commit the nuisance.
(2) To shut up communication between the closets and the drains.
(3) To put up notices warning those who commit the nuisance.
(4) To cement the drain from Hirimbure road.
(5) To build another large cemented drain along the other side of Pettigala road (from Mátara road to ela). This will improve the drainage of this part, which at present is very unsatisfactory.
(6) And, finally, to improve the drainage of the ela so as to prevent stagnation of the germ-impregnated water.

The drain opposite the cattle shed at the junction of Mátara and Pettigala ela roads is in a very objectionable state on account of water stagnating and giving off an offensive smell. This part of the drain should be repaired by bringing the drain up to the proper level to prevent stagnation of the water and lodgment of putrescible matter. The cemented drain on this side of

the Mátara road built by the Public Works Department should be continued at least up to the second cattle shed, as I have invariably found the drain opposite this cattle shed in a very objectionable state on account of the water from the well within the cattle shed being constantly discharged into the drain. The side drains along Mátara road are kept very badly. Most of the lands in this ward are kept in a very bad state, the overgrowths of jungle and noisome vegetation not being removed, and the lands are used as latrines. There is plenty of room in all these places for latrine accommodation, and the owners should be served notice to build cesspit latrines with cemented bottoms. These owners are reluctant to clear the jungle, as it affords them shelter to commit the nuisance.

Ward No. 4.—The swamps in Minuangoda on either side of the road are in a very objectionable state. This road is much patronised by ladies and gentlemen for evening drives, &c., and the atmosphere in the neighbourhood must be charged with noxious gases emanating from the stagnant water in the swamps. Some delicate constitutions that are used to better surroundings may be easily affected by a few inhalations of these noxious gases. These swamps being in a condition injurious to the public health, notices should be served on the owners to have them filled up, but no sweepings or other rubbish should be used for the purpose.

The drains in this road are very much neglected. They ought to be cleaned regularly at fixed intervals. In most places the drains are overgrown with jungle, &c., which form an obstruction to proper drainage, with the consequences that roads and lands are inundated during rainy weather. Most of the lands in this ward are in an unhealthy state, being overgrown with jungle and noisome vegetation. House refuse is thrown about in most gardens instead of being burnt.

Ward No. 5.—In this ward also the drains require attention and regular cleansing. The lands are very much neglected; jungle and noisome vegetation and house refuse are left unremoved, and these lands are in a state injurious to public health. Most of the lands are used as latrines. Notices should be served on the owners to provide cesspit latrines with cemented bottoms.

Street Sweeping was on the whole satisfactory. Scavenging was satisfactory. In Ward No. 3 the scavenging cart, I was given to understand, goes as far as Kachiwatta bridge only. Between this and the junction of the Mátara with the Circular road the road side is thickly populated, and I think that the scavenging cart should go as far as the Circular road junction.

Slaughtering of Cattle.—The quality of the cattle in the pound was much better than during the last quarter. The custom of slaughtering pigs and selling pork without subjecting them to an examination is very objectionable. As a rule every Saturday pigs are slaughtered in different wards These animals are generally fed on human excreta and other unwholesome rubbish, and their flesh is in most instances diseased and unwholesome. They are more capable of communicating disease than cattle or goats. I received intimation by letter No. 133 dated 17th April, 1893, to exercise a general supervision on the slaughtering of pigs, but hitherto I did not get a single opportunity to examine the pigs or the pork. Those who slaughter pigs do not give information to the Inspector, I believe. On two or three occasions the Inspector of Ward No. 2 told me on a Friday that a pig would be slaughtered on Saturday morning; but on every occasion the Inspector told me that the pig was slaughtered early in the morning and the pork also sold before we could have gone at the arranged hour after passing cattle.

Those who slaughter pigs ought to take a license, and the Municipality should provide a separate pound and stalls. Otherwise as pigs are slaughtered on the same day in different parts they might show us a good pig and slaughter a bad one, as the Inspector cannot be present in several places at the same time. So our examination will do no good.

The Water Supply.—As desired by the Chairman I visited the Bikke reservoir and inspected the surroundings. I have to make the following remarks, and make some suggestions to meet the real and possible sources of pollution of the water.

The analyses of the water show a large quantity of organic matter in excess of what is generally considered safe. From the absence of nitrates and nitrites and the small quantity of chlorides it must be inferred that the organic matter is of vegetable origin, and not derived from sewage contamination.

Having a big forest all round one can easily imagine the quantity of dead leaves and other vegetable matter that may be washed down the sides of the hill and ultimately lodge in the reservoir undergoing decomposition. This will account for the large excess of organic matter of vegetable origin. Besides the vegetable matter there is dangerous pollution from animals too. A forest of this size generally affords shelter for animals of various descriptions, and birds. Their excreta which collects about the place will be washed down into the reservoir with the rain water. The carcases of animals that die in the forest, in various stages of putrefaction, will taint the water, and these animals might die of communicable disease, and the germs of such diseases might seriously pollute the water.

There has been a diversity of opinion as regards the quality of the water.

Dr. Fernando condemns the water on the ground that the amount of organic matter is over three times the amount generally considered safe in potable water.

Mr. Burnett says that the water is just within the limit of possible purity, but should be regarded with suspicion. If the water is an upland surface water and the source chiefly vegetable this will account for the large amount of ammonia and oxidisable organic matter. If the presence of the above can be thus accounted for, he considers the water fit for drinking purposes.

This water cannot be condemned solely on account of the excess of organic matter, which, however, is not due to sewage contamination, nor can it be passed as safe for drinking purposes on the assumption that the organic matter, although in excess, is of vegetable origin, and that the water is an upland surface water. Considering all these circumstances, as well as the sources of pollution, the water must be regarded with suspicion. Those who are used to drinking bad water may take this water without any ill-effects, but it might prove injurious to those who are used to good water and to those in a delicate state of health. There can be no question that impure water, like impure air, affects the health of individuals.

On account of the difference of opinion among the analysts the public mind is prejudiced against the water. The stench given off from the Fort drains when the water is turned on confirms their suspicions. The stench, as mentioned above, is not due to the water but to the stirring up of the earth at the bottom of the drain, which is impregnated with putrescible organic

matter. I have no doubt if the following suggestions are carried out the quality of the water will improve, and the Municipality will be able to supply water safe for drinking purposes next year.

The forest, which is the source of pollution of the water, as explained above, should be cut down and cleared. This must be a thorough clearing, and weeding should be kept up regularly for a few months, when nothing but grass should be allowed to grow. This grass will not be a source of pollution, but will, on the other hand, act as a filtering and purifying medium for the water that flows towards the reservoir. With the forest we remove the sources of animal contamination as well.

The next step would be to prevent access to the catchment area by putting up a fence, or preferably a wall.

Thus we practically remove all sources of pollution of the water.

Unfortunately, in the temple we have a possible source of pollution. At present there is a drain along the boundary to carry away the surface water from the temple premises, thus minimizing the dangers from that source. This drain should, however, be a cemented one, and it is necessary to have a wall along the drain to entirely shut off communication with the temple. Otherwise on festival days, when large numbers of people gather, a guard will be quite helpless in keeping off the trespassers who might commit a nuisance if they only get a chance. There ought to be a special guard to see that everything is right within the catchment area. The two cesspits in the temple should be properly cemented. There should be a special urinal on the opposite slope to be used on festival days.

The water in the reservoir should be let off to have the pipes well washed out. Before doing this the Fort drains should be cemented. With this water the drains and sewers can be flushed.

Any water below the sluice should be pumped out and the bottom of the reservoir well cleared of all mud, dead leaves, &c. In the course of this cleansing if it is a little deepened some natural springs may be exposed.

CHARLES DE SILVA, M.B., M.R.C.S., &c.,
Sanitary Officer.

Quarter ended September 30, 1893.

General Health.—The general health has been comparatively good. There was no smallpox during the quarter. Only two cases of chickenpox were reported in July. There were a few cases of measles too. Dysentery was prevailing in the different wards.

My remarks in the last report about the different wards still hold good, as the defects pointed out have not been remedied as yet, and the improvements suggested have not been carried out except in a few instances.

The drainage in the wards generally is most unsatisfactory, and very much neglected. In Hirimbure road the side drains are as a rule grievously neglected. In most places they are choked up by vegetation, and no longer serve as drains. After a heavy shower, on account of the incapacity of the drains to conduct the water, the roads get under water, and these neglected drains become the cause of a public nuisance. In Ward No. 2 the road opposite the cattle-pound gets under water after a heavy shower. There should be a built drain opposite the cemetery, and continued as far as the junction of Mátara road.

The Latrines are kept clean, but they are not free from smells, and will remain so until cemented drains are provided to carry away the washings, which otherwise impregnate the surrounding soil and give off offensive smells. Another cause of the stench is the insufficiency of dry earth. A third cause is that those using the latrines wash into the tubs and constantly dirty the seat and the floor.

Street Sweeping was on the whole satisfactory.

Scavenging.—The bulls for the carts used to be sent very late, and the Overseer and the Inspector of Ward No. 2 complained to me that there was unnecessary delay on this account.

Slaughtering of Cattle.—The quality of the cattle in the pound was good.

CHARLES DE SILVA, M.B., M.R.C.S, &c.,
Sanitary Officer.

Quarter ended December 31, 1893.

The General Health during the quarter, compared with last year, has been very good. We have been free from epidemics of smallpox, chickenpox, measles, &c., which were prevailing to some extent during the last quarter of 1892.

In November there were two deaths from tapioca poisoning in Ward No. 4.

At the beginning of December large quantities of fish called "lagas" were sold at the Municipal market at the very cheap rate of a cent per hundred, and poor people indulged freely in this fish, resulting in some cases of acute diarrhœa in the different wards.

It is hardly necessary for me to recapitulate the sanitary defects mentioned under each ward in the previous reports, as the same remarks still hold good. The side drains in the Fort (those

covered by stone slabs) are filled with sand, and require cleansing very badly. In Parawa, Chando, and other narrow streets the drains seem to be quite full of sand, and seriously interfere with drainage. And slop waters discharged into these drains will be absorbed by the earth, which, becoming saturated with decomposing animal and vegetable organic matter, constantly give off foul and noxious gases. This renders the houses damp and unhealthy. These narrow streets, which are about the most unhealthy parts of the Fort, require more attention.

The dangers from foul cesspits are on the increase. Until the dry-earth system is adopted in the Fort the dangers from this source will continue to be on the increase each year with the constant accumulation of filth in the soil.

The condition of the Pettigala-ela is as bad as ever. The water charged with human excrement stagnates throughout the year except after a heavy shower. During the period of stagnation the greater part of the water is lost by evaporation and percolation into the soil. Anybody going past the commencement of the ela where the drains meet will see the water saturated with human excreta reduced to a consistence, teeming with maggots and exhaling a very foul and oppressive odour. The sides of the drains will be seen strodded with faecal matter in different stages of decomposition, which ultimately dries up, and being wafted about in the air produces mischief at a distance even. A few months ago a drain, a few yards in length, was built at the commencement of the ela with the object of establishing a flow of the stagnant water. Unfortunately this drain, which is on a higher level than the junction of the feeding drains, has made matters worse. At this spot there is one Municipal latrine used by females, and it is evident that the males must be using the drain as a latrine.

To mitigate this nuisance I would suggest—

(1) To build a latrine for the use of males.
(2) To serve notices on the owners of houses along the drains to provide cemented cesspits.
(3) To employ a constable to detect and prosecute the offenders.
(4) To consult an able engineer and find out the best means of draining this ela.
(5) To build a cemented cesspool and pump the contents into the sea if there is no possibility of draining directly into the sea.

I earnestly hope, in the interest of the public health, that the Chairman and Councillors will seriously consider this matter and carry out the above suggestions to mitigate this most serious nuisance, the harmful effects of which are felt all along the canal, polluting the atmosphere, the soil, and the wells along its course, endangering the health of the inhabitants and passers by, and affording the best medium for the growth and development of the germs of communicable diseases. Should, for instance, cholera germs be introduced to this ela it would end in incalculable mischief.

Street Sweeping was satisfactory.

Scavenging.—The bulls for the carts used to be sent rather late.

Slaughtering of Cattle.—The quality of the cattle was good. No pigs were submitted to me for examination.

Latrine Accommodation is insufficient, and consequently people use the sea-beach, waste lands, &c., as latrines. There should be separate latrines for males and females at each spot.

CHARLES DE SILVA, M.B., M.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Officer.

Appendix F.—Report of Mr. H. EWART on the Galle Waterworks.

Colombo, March 18, 1893.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 13 of the 27th ultimo to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, I have the honour to inform you that I was authorized by a letter dated the 8th instant to visit and report on the Galle Waterworks as desired by you.

2. On the 11th instant I proceeded to Galle, and in company with yourself carefully inspected the reservoir works and the drainage area at Bikke.

3. I also inspected the standposts and hydrants in the Fort and examined and tasted samples of water drawn both from the reservoir and from the Fort piping.

4. With regard to the analysis, a copy of which was forwarded to me with your letter under reference, I am of opinion that the quantity of albumenoid ammonia is not sufficient in itself to condemn the water as unfit for human consumption.

5. The standards referred to by the Analyst are stated by the best authorities to be applicable only to cases in which there may be some suspicion that the organic matter in solution is of animal origin, and possibly due to sewage contamination.

6. The very small quantities of free or saline ammonia, nitrites, and chlorides found in the sample of water from the Bikke reservoir show that the organic matter in solution is of vegetable and not animal origin, and I am satisfied, after carefully examining the watershed, that there can be no sewage pollution.

7. It must be borne in mind that the reservoir is now in course of filling for the first time, and that the proportion of vegetable matter in solution must therefore be expected to be considerably greater than it will be hereafter.

8. I am of opinion that, provided the water be clear and palatable, this excess of vegetable matter is not a source of any danger.

9. At present the water in the reservoir is somewhat turbid, being charged with earthy matter in mechanical suspension.

10. The colour of the water is distinctly yellow, and it has an earthy taste.

11. I am of opinion that this state of things is largely, if not entirely, due to the fact that the catchment channels, which have been made in order to collect the rainfall of a somewhat greater area than the natural watershed of the reservoir, have not been lined or paved.

12. The water flowing in these channels during the late rains is reported to have been yellow and turbid, and the channels, when I inspected them, showed signs of having been scoured.

13. The water drawn from the Fort piping was also yellow in colour, though not to the same extent as the water in the reservoir, some of the earthy matter in suspension having probably been deposited on the strainers and on the inner surfaces of the pipes.

14. The water in the Fort had a strong taste of iron, but this will disappear when the pipes have been thoroughly flushed.

15. I am of opinion that the following measures should be taken to improve the quality of the water:—

(*a*) The catchment channels should be paved.
(*b*) The strainers should be made of greater area and finer mesh than the present ones.
(*c*) Means should be taken, as far as may be practicable, to cause grass to grow wherever trees and jungle have been cleared away leaving the surface of the soil bare.
(*d*) The water in the Fort piping should be kept clear by flushing the pipes whenever it may be found necessary.

Paving Catchment Channels.

16. I understand that gneiss slabs suitable for this work can be obtained for 10 cents a superficial foot delivered on the ground.

17. The area required to pave the channels to a sufficient depth to prevent the water from washing their sides after the heaviest rainfall is about six superficial feet to a lineal foot.

18. It will be necessary to continue and pave the channels as far as the level of the lower draw-off sluice.

19. The total length of the channels now cut, if thus produced, will be about 2,400 feet, giving a total area of paving of 14,400 superficial feet.

20. Taking the cost per superficial foot at 12 cents (including laying and jointing) the total cost of the paving required would be Rs. 1,728, or say Rs. 1,800.

Strainers.

21. The present strainers are small perforated cages resting on the top of the flanges of the draw-off pipes.

22. I am of opinion that their area is too small, and that the perforations are too large to ensure thorough straining of the water.

23. I recommend that new strainers be made of copper wire gauze of not less than 30 strands to an inch.

24. The gauze should be placed in a timber frame formed like an inverted rectangular box.

25. The lower edges of the frame should be about 6 inches below the flange of the draw-off pipe.

26. Each side of the box (except the lower one) should have two thicknesses of wire gauze with a small space (say one inch) between them.

27. When the strainer is in position the combined area of the part of the gauze remaining above the flange of the draw-off pipe should not be less than 10 superficial feet.

28. The vertical dimension should be as small as possible, in order that the strainer may be efficient when the water in the reservoir is nearly down to the level of the draw-off pipe.

29. If the frame be made of 2½ inch square timber, the outside dimensions might be as under:—

Horizontal dimensions	2 ft. by 2 ft.
Vertical dimensions	2 ft. 6 in.

which would give an effective straining area slightly in excess of what is actually required.

30. The dimensions must be modified if required (but without diminishing the effective area) so as to give a space of about one inch between each side of the strainer and the sides of the recess in which the draw-off pipe is placed.

31. It will be necessary to carefully wash the strainers about once a week (or as frequently as may be found to be necessary by experience in working).

32. When this is done the strainer which is removed should be instantly replaced by a spare one.

33. Four complete strainers should therefore be provided in order to allow of one being under repair without causing an interruption either to the straining of the water or to the washing of the strainers.

34. As the strainers will be rather too heavy for a man to lift easily, it will be necessary to place a small windlass or "winch" over each draw-off pipe.

35. Vertical guides should be fixed to the sides of the recesses to prevent the strainers from turning or oscillating while they are being raised or lowered into position.

36. It is difficult to frame a reliable estimate of the cost of the above work until all the details have been arranged, but the whole arrangement, including four strainers and lifting appliances, would probably not exceed Rs. 350.

Covering Soil when exposed.

37. It is probable that grass will spring up naturally in most of the places left bare by felling jungle. There may, however, be a few places, especially where the ground is steep, where the growth of grass will require assistance either by sodding or planting.

38. Such cases must be dealt with from time to time as may be found practicable.

Flushing in the Fort.

39. All terminal pipes or "dead ends" should be provided with ball hydrants or other outlets of nearly the full diameter of the pipe, and the water should be discharged through such outlets whenever it becomes discoloured or otherwise deteriorated by deficient circulation.

Method of dealing with the Water.

40. The catchment channels should at once be blocked, and the water flowing into them should be diverted away from the reservoir till the paving is complete.

41. It is desirable to keep the Fort piping full under pressure from the reservoir.

42. The water in the reservoir should not therefore be drawn below its present level.

43. I recommend, however, that it be not allowed to rise further till it is fairly clear.

44. Whenever rain falls and water flows into the reservoir the present level can be maintained by opening the scouring sluice and discharging some of the lower water.

45. In this way the water will be gradually changed, clear water taking the place of the turbid water now in the reservoir.

46. At the same time the water which is now near the surface will be gradually depositing the earthy matter contained in it.

47. I am of opinion that it is not desirable to allow the public use of the water in its present condition. At the same time it will be well (as stated in paragraph 41) to keep the Fort piping full under pressure.

48. Unfortunately the street standpipes have not been supplied with stop taps, by which they could have been severed from the main ones whenever required.

49. It will therefore be necessary to prevent the use of the standpipes for the present by removing the handles.

50. It will probably ultimately be found expedient to provide a stop tap at each standpost, as otherwise it will be necessary to close a considerable length of piping whenever a standpost is under repair.

I am, &c.,
H. EWART,
Chief Engineer, Colombo Waterworks.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council, Galle.

Waterworks Office,
Colombo, August 9, 1894.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 243 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to express my regret that the condition of the water from the Bikke reservoir is still unsatisfactory.

2. The discolouration of the water in the reservoir is probably due to the presence of earthy matter, although it may no longer be caused by the washing of the channels.

3. The drainage area should therefore be carefully examined, especially the portion lying nearest the reservoir, in order to ascertain, if possible, where the inflow of turbid water takes place.

4. Such examination is one of the principal duties of the reservoir keeper, and should be made immediately after any heavy rainfall, or, still better, while the rain is actually falling.

5. As pointed out in my report of the 18th March last, means should be taken to encourage the growth of grass and the formation of turf whenever the surface of the soil has been disturbed or laid bare.

6. If the water enters the reservoir by any natural channels which are liable to scour after heavy rain, this tendency should be counteracted by protecting the surface of the channels with stone or gravel.

7. The filling of the reservoir for the first time was only completed on the 8th ultimo, and it does not appear that any considerable proportion of the total capacity of 13,000,000 gallons has yet been discharged.

8. I shall be obliged if you can supply me with full detailed information as to the rainfall since the 1st March, 1892, the variations in the level of the water in the reservoir, the times of opening and closing each of the outlet valves and the scouring sluice, giving the distance of the centre of each valve below spill level, and the quantity of water discharged from the ball hydrants and clearing valves in the town, and on the line of the main pipe. I should also be glad to know the date on which the catchment channels were blocked.

9. The quality of the water in the town piping can be made equal to that of the water in the reservoir by regular and systematic flushing.

10. Your letter under reply states that water has been discharged from the hydrants for an hour or two every day without producing perceptible improvement.

11. The only remedy for this is to run each hydrant more frequently, and for a longer time, until the desired improvement takes place.

12. If it be ultimately found that the erosion of the surface soil of the drainage area cannot be prevented without great expense, it may be necessary to consider whether filter beds should be provided.

13. I am, however, of opinion that every effort should be made to secure a flow of clear water into the reservoir.

14. It is evident that the construction of the filter beds would not prevent the discolouration of the water in so far as it may be due to deficient circulation in the town piping.

I am, &c.,
H. EWART,
Chief Engineer, Colombo Waterworks.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council, Galle.

Colombo, December 1, 1893.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 402 of the 25th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I do not consider it advisable to clear the whole of the catchment area of the Bikke reservoir of either high trees or jungle. I am of opinion that any advantages that might attend such an operation would be more than counterbalanced by the washing of the soil.

At the same time it is very important that a belt or margin should be kept clear all round the reservoir of sufficient width to prevent dead leaves and sticks from falling into the water.

The actual width of this margin will depend on local circumstances and conditions, but from 50 to 60 feet would probably be ample.

The margin should be carefully watched, and any *débris* found on it should be at once removed.

The growth of weeds and jungle on the margin should be prevented by cutting them down as soon as they appear, but it is generally undesirable to root them up or to disturb the surface of the ground above top water level.

The roots of all trees below top water level should be taken out.

When the reservoir has been refilled, the sides below top water level, which will be exposed from time to time by the lowering of the water, should be kept free from weeds. This should be done with great care so as to avoid disturbing the soil.

Any sticks, leaves, or other *débris* that may find their way into the reservoir should be removed without delay. Otherwise they will become sodden and sink to the bottom, and they cannot then be removed without drawing down the water.

I am, &c.,

H. EWART,
Chief Engineer, Colombo Waterworks.

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1893.

CONTENTS.

PERSONAL :—New appointments—Retirements—Leave—Officers seconded—Deaths.

GENERAL :—Office work—Title plans—Lease plans—Work received—Field sheets—Preliminary plans—Ferro-Gallic printing—Lithography—Fees for acquisition surveys—Plans supplied to Government officials—Sales to the public—Miscellaneous—Improvements of headquarter office—Special office work—General survey of the Island—Registered and licensed surveyors—Factory apprentices.

FIELD WORK :— *Western Province.* — General — Topographical surveys — Railway fuel reserve — Forest surveys—Railway boundary surveys.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—General—Village surveys—Topographical surveys.

Central Province.—General—Special surveys—Province boundary—Initial levels.

Province of Uva.—Topographical surveys—Initial levels.

Southern Province.—Forest surveys — Application surveys — Triangulation — Irrigation surveys — Special questions.

North-Western Province. — General — Irrigation surveys — Topographical surveys — Surveys of claims — Application surveys—Triangulation—Main traverse.

Eastern Province.—Boundary survey—Irrigation surveys—Forest surveys—Application surveys.

North-Central Province.—Application surveys — Archæological surveys — Irrigation surveys — Road surveys —Chief Surveyor's quarters.

Northern Province.—Irrigation surveys—Topographical surveys—Application surveys.

RETURNS :—(A) Lands alienated from the Crown in 1893—(A 1) Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute—(B) Lands alienated to Europeans and Natives in 1893—(C) Preliminary plans forwarded to Government Agents—(D) Title plans forwarded to Government Agents—(E) Expenditure of the Department—(F) Crown lands alienated, revenue and expenditure, and title deed plans issued from 1833 to 1893—(G) Progress report of Field Surveyors during 1883.

DIAGRAMS :—(1) Amount realized by land sales from 1868 to 1893—(2) Acreage alienated from 1851 to 1893—(3) Title plans from 1849 to 1893—(4) Comparison of revenue and expenditure from 1851 to 1893—(5) Amounts realized by fees from 1873 to 1893.

PERSONAL.

New Appointments.—Field Staff: Messrs. N. A. Hampton, L. R. Wiresinghe, C. E. Wijetunge, R. Joseph, E. F. de Silva, J. Enright, N. Kalenberg, A. E. Byrde, B. Stork, A. J. Capper, and C. L. Weeraratne were appointed as Supernumerary Surveyors during the year, and were placed under experienced officers to work under supervision. In the office Messrs. C. Jansz and H. Dias, the senior passed volunteers, were appointed to fill vacancies, and Mr. E. Roosmalecocq, a Supernumerary Surveyor, but who was found to be physically unfit for field work, was transferred to the office and placed in the Re. 1·50 per diem class.

Retirements.—Field: The services of Mr. N. Robertson, Supernumerary Surveyor, were dispensed with from the 1st March, and Messrs. G. de Saram and R. C. S. Pole resigned their appointments. Mr. F. Meerwald, Assistant Surveyor, after 16½ years' service in the field, was condemned by a Medical Board as unfit for further service, and was granted a pension of Rs. 1,049 per annum. Mr. C. van Rooyen, Assistant Surveyor, after a period of 36 years' service applied to retire on pension in April, owing to failing health, and being unequal to undergo the hardships of a surveyor's life was granted a well-merited pension of Rs. 2,129·16 per annum, taking effect from the 3rd July. As a hardworking and trustworthy officer he was second to none amongst the native staff of field officers, and was always held in high estimation by those under whom he served. Mr. C. E. de Valliere, a clerk and draughtsman, owing to age, retired on a superannuation allowance from the 1st January.

Leave.—Colonel Clarke, Surveyor-General, left for England on privilege leave on the 29th June, and I was appointed to act for him. Mr. E. F. Vansittart, District Surveyor, left for England on the 13th July on sick leave, and was away throughout the year. Mr. A. E. Wackrill, Trigonometrical Assistant, also left for England on the 1st October, and was away throughout the year.

Officers Seconded.—Messrs. H. Erskine and R. S. Templeton, District Surveyors, and Messrs. J. R. Mortimer, J. W. Vandendriesen, and F. J. N. Murray, Assistant Surveyors, were employed during the year under Mr. Waring on the proposed Jaffna Railway surveys.

Deaths.—Colonel Clarke died at Brighton on the 27th August. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia accelerated by malarial fever contracted during a tour of inspection in the North-Western Province during the year. The Survey Department thereby lost one of its most able administrators, and the Colony at large one of its most useful public men. The news of his death was received with profound regret by the Department and the entire Colony. Mr. E. de Run, clerk and draughtsman in the office, died on the 27th November, after nearly 35 years' service, and on the eve of applying to retire on pension. He was in charge of the Title Plans Branch of the office, and was a hardworking, intelligent, and trustworthy officer.

GENERAL.

Office Work.—The office staff has remained at its normal strength during the year, viz., 66 clerks and draughtsmen, while about 20 volunteers were constantly employed, some being trained for draughtsmen's work and others with a view of taking up appointments in the field after being trained by an experienced Surveyor.

2. Apart from purely inter-departmental memoranda and the extensive correspondence constantly going on with the outside public, 6,418 letters were entered in the Head Clerk's registers during the year, while 3,181 vouchers and pay-sheets were dealt with by the Accountant.

3. Just before the close of the year a few copies of the Revised Departmental Manual were received from the Government Printer. The Manual was written by Mr. Warren, Office Assistant, and the printer's proofs revised entirely out of his office hours. The book is of great utility to the field officers of this Department, and Mr. Warren deserves great praise for his valuable voluntary labours for the benefit of his Department. The plates reflect great credit on the draughtsmen in the Lithographic Branch of the office.

4. *Title Plans.*—During the year 2,874 sets of title plans in triplicate were prepared for 18,834 acres 3 roods and 26·46 perches, and forwarded in duplicate to the Government Agents, the other copy being filed for reference in the office. (See Schedule D.)

5. *Lease Plans.*—Nineteen sets of lease plans were prepared in triplicate and dealt with in the same manner as the title plans. The erection of extra receptacles for the accommodation of title plans was sanctioned and completed. The title and lease plan records were rearranged, and we have now sufficient room in that branch of the Department to last for about another ten or fifteen years so far as these records are concerned.

6. *Work received.*—During the year 2,108 separate applications for surveys were received from the Colonial Secretary, Government Agents, and others for attention. All this work has gone through the general routine, that received from the field having been laid down on the office record maps and the extents computed. The work entailed in these last processes is very great on account of the scattered nature of a large proportion of the work. A few lots, or even one lot of an acre or two, may be entered on a sheet crowded with old work; this has to be searched for in every department through which it has to pass, and this alone necessarily occupies a great deal of time, and the result of this patchwork system is that our record maps present a very disjointed appearance, and, from being constantly taken out, to have little bits added to them, soon get into a bad state of repair and very difficult to work upon. We have comparatively very few 16-chain sheets that are thoroughly complete, and of course much fewer one-inch-to-a-mile sheets. The record maps in this office consist of 820 16-chain or 5-inches-to-the-mile sheets, and 70 sheets on the scale of one mile to an inch. A study of these sheets will show how lamentably far off we still are from a complete survey of the hydrography of the Island, while our delineation of the hill ranges and peaks is still more in its infancy. It must be many years before we can lay before the public a reliable map showing all these features, without which a general map of the Island will be incomplete.

7. *Field Sheets.*—To enable Surveyors to lay down their work in the field, 5,402 field sheets that had already been worked on were issued, whereas only 1,343 of these sheets were returned to the office with new work inserted on them. It is quite impossible, with the present system of application surveys, to obviate this large issue and reissue of old survey sheets. This perpetual issuing of sheets, the constant handling in taking them out of and replacing them in their positions in the shelves, packing them in tin cases, &c., is very destructive to the paper.

We have 22,088 field sheets in the Department, and the shelf accommodation we have in the office is quite inadequate. If too many sheets are packed into a shelf they suffer injury by being pulled out and pushed in as daily required. We should have four times the amount of shelf room for these records that we have at present.

8. *Preliminary Plans.*—The detailed account of the number of preliminary plans forwarded to the Colonial Secretary and Government Agents will be found in return C. Of these, 113 were for the acquisition of lands for Railway extension and other purposes of public utility. The available accommodation for the office copies of these records is already exhausted, and additional space for them is urgently required.

9. *Ferro-Gallic Printing.*—The number of prints, 663, obtained by this process was lower than in 1892, on account of some of the sensitized paper received from the Crown Agents being unsatisfactory. It is greatly to be regretted that we cannot be supplied with exactly what we ask for. I am certain that if the class of paper indented for from Mr. J. R. Gotz had been regularly supplied, our outturn for the year would have at least equalled that for 1892. Demands for maps printed by this process continue to increase, and maps on eight different scales were printed during the year at a cost of Re. 1·47½ per copy. I expect to show a very considerable reduction on this rate as soon as we get more extended accommodation. The Ferro-Gallic printer could easily work two or three printing frames instead of only one as at present, if he had more space for the developing trays and drying racks.

Owing to the preparation of tracings or negatives having been pushed on during 1892, after the vote for that year had been exhausted, a large number had to be brought to account in 1893. The number of tracings prepared during the year therefore only amounted to 95, but a total of 302 for the two years is a highly satisfactory return.

The following is a comparative statement of the work done :—

Province.	Tracings prepared in 1892.	Tracings prepared in 1893.
Western	27	14
Central	17	8
Northern	44	5
Southern	—	10
Eastern	44	2
North-Western	30	24
North-Central	6	10
Uva	23	1
Sabaragamuwa	16	7
Miscellaneous	—	14
Total ...	207	95

The following is a statement of issues :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Government Agents	85	222	109
Chief Surveyors	51	249	91
Other Officials	71	26	258
General Public	20	6	41
Total ...	217	503	499

10. *Lithography.*—The calls upon the Lithograph Department during the year have been far heavier than in any previous year, having a total of 82,055 prints, as per statement below, owing chiefly to the work required for the Chicago Exhibition Catalogue, a large portion of which was done in overtime and paid for by the Commissioner; for the illustrations of the Archæological Commissioner's reports; the Guide Map for the new edition of the Botanical Gardens at Pérádeniya; and maps for the Colombo Harbour.

Photographic transfers have been successfully effected with the aid of the photographic apparatus belonging to the Royal Engineers, having no camera or dark room accommodation to do the work ourselves.

If we had a good camera and proper accommodation much profitable use could be made of this method of transferring figures to the lithographic stones with the help of photography.

The large outturn during 1893 was only accomplished by employing the draughtsmen and coolies during overtime, the space and machinery available not permitting of our undertaking such a large amount of work during office hours.

The total cost of this branch to Government during 1893 was Rs. 5,356·67 for 45,755 prints, or less than 12 cents per print.

The following is a tabulated statement of the prints struck off by the Lithographic Department during the last five years :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Colonial Secretary	2,314	9,225	7,141	3,856	2,460
Archæological	—	2,950	9,513	14,625	21,350
Other works	5,666	1,600	1,925	5,076	6,100
Departmental	18,700	6,495	11,402	10,645	11,040
Spare copies of all kinds	1,239	960	1,450	1,500	2,500
Forest Department	490	54	—	—	—
Surveyor-General's Administration Reports	2,475	1,208	1,720	1,400	2,300
Chicago Catalogue	—	—	—	—	36,300
Total ...	30,884	22,492	33,151	37,102	82,055

11. *Fees for Acquisition Surveys.*—In August last the Colonial Secretary directed that the cost of surveys undertaken by this Department in connection with the acquisition of lands under Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 should be paid for, in each case, by the Department for which they are made. During 1893 Rs 23·41 were received under this head.

12. *Plans supplied to Government Officials.*—The cost price of plans supplied to Government officials free of charge amounted to Rs. 1,232·25, against Rs. 1,802·02 for 1892, as per statement below :—

	Hand Drawn. Rs. c.	Lithos. Rs. c.	Ferro-Gallic. Rs. c.	Total. Rs c.
Colonial Secretary	152 0	107 50	—	259 0
Government Agents	499 25	90 0	35 0	624 25
Conservator of Forests	10 0	—	—	10 0
Chief Resident Engineer	94 50	—	—	94 50
Miscellaneous	118 50	69 0	67 0	244 50
Total ...	874 25	266 50	102 0	1,232 25

13. *Sales to the Public.*—1,143 plans and tracings of all sorts were issued to the public, realizing Rs. 5,177·77.

14. *Miscellaneous.*—The general repairs to instruments were effected as usual. The duties of the storekeeper, which are now very heavy, have been punctually attended to, while the book-binding, map-mounting, and connected works have been carried out with regularity and despatch.

14. Condemned theodolites were sold by public auction, realizing a sum of Rs. 1,568·35, which was credited to Government.

15. *Improvements of Headquarter Office.*—Plans and designs for an enclosing wall and new wing to be built as an extension of the present office were prepared and approved of last year, but the item was excluded from the vote for new works for 1894, and the erection of this very necessary

extension has been postponed. I earnestly hope that the Government will be able to include this work in the votes for 1895.

In a Department such as the Survey, records must naturally increase in volume, and they cannot be destroyed to make room for new ones.

Extra space is absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the Ferro-Gallic and Lithographic Departments, and a great deal of room is required for the large tables for mounting maps and joining sheets.

The design of erecting a new wing at right angles to one end at the back of the present building is very good, and will satisfy all the requirements of the Department for a good many years to come, but at some future time it must be calculated that a corresponding wing will probably be required at the other end of the building; and in building the proposed wall to enclose the premises this possible requirement of the future should not be forgotten while ground is at present available. The proposed wall is very desirable now to secure privacy at the back of the office where so many men are employed. In addition to these improvements a porch at the front should be erected to give shelter from sun and rain, and to add to the architectural symmetry of one of the finest public buildings in the Fort of Colombo.

16. *Special Office Work.*—In addition to the great number of title plans, preliminary plans, tracings, &c., which were furnished throughout the year to the other Departments of Government, set forth in the tables annexed to this report, many other special maps were prepared, viz.:—

(1) A series of crime maps were prepared for all Magistrates, showing the limits of the jurisdiction of all the Police Courts in the Island.

(2) Irrigation maps were furnished for the use of the Central Irrigation Board, showing all the irrigation works in each Province.

(3) Six ornamental maps, one of the whole Island and the others of the principal towns, were prepared and mounted on rollers and frames as a gift from the Government to the Imperial Institute in London.

17. *General Survey of the Island.*—The accumulation of years of surveys which have been made in the Island, including the surveys in good position of all the coast, the roads, the railways, and most of the rivers, brings us nearer to the time when a complete survey of the unsurveyed blanks of the map should be undertaken. The condition of the Department is now favourable for the commencement of such a scheme.

There are a number of experienced and well-trained officers who are getting old, and whose services would be more valuable to the Government in supervising the work of young Surveyors on smaller salaries, than toiling themselves in the field at work which a young Surveyor under supervision could do just as well. There would be no difficulty in recruiting the Department from the educated native youths of the Island, as any number can be obtained at comparatively low salaries who could be readily trained for the work.

If such a scheme were organized, it would be advisable to have one section of the Department exclusively employed on topographical work, while the rest would attend to current work. This scheme would, of course, entail additional expenditure both in field and in office, but if carried on in a systematic manner, taking up district by district, would eventually result in the complete survey of the Island.

18. *Registered and Licensed Surveyors.*—Twelve candidates presented themselves for the Licensed Surveyors' Examination held during the year. Five obtained passes and were granted licenses to survey under Ordinance No. 15 of 1889.

Seven Surveyors were exempted from examination under Schedule A, six receiving licenses as Surveyors and Levellers and one as a Surveyor. Out of these seven who were exempted from the prescribed examination it is to be noted that six belonged to the Department.

Two persons were registered under section 2 of the Ordinance.

The fees credited to Government amounted to Rs. 160.

19. *Factory Apprentices.*—Factory apprentices Messrs. D. S. Muttiah and W. A. Vandendriesen, who had served two years' apprenticeship, underwent the usual training in the field under the superintendence of certain officers of this Department.

19*a*. It will be observed in the field work reports which follow under Provincial heads that a very remarkable influx of applications for the purchase of Crown lands in the Northern, Eastern, and Southern Provinces occurred at the end of the year, which has taxed the energies of the Department to its utmost. I have much pleasure in recording the ready and cordial response to this call which has been given by the officers in the field.

By a perusal of the annexed returns it will also be observed that the outturn of maps, tracings, title plans, and other work for the year has exceeded all previous years, showing the industry and diligence of the clerks and draughtsmen at the headquarter office were equal to the extra strain placed upon them by the increase of work from the field.

FIELD WORK.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

20. *General.*—In addition to the ordinary work of the Department, consisting of the survey of applications to purchase Crown lands, the definition of disputed and obliterated boundaries, the acquisition of private lands for public purposes, the survey of numerous questions for the information of the Government Agents, the connections to features necessary for Departmental purposes, &c., there were some other surveys made, which I will specially mention.

Topographical Surveys.—In the Northern portion of the Western Province, in the Alutkúru, Hápitigam, and Siyané kóralés, where a considerable amount of old surveys had already been mapped, an attempt was made to fill up the intervening spaces left unsurveyed, by surveys plotted on the 16-chain scale. The blanks, in this cultivated and populous portion of the Island consists chiefly of paddy fields and cocoanut gardens, and all that was necessary for the full completion of the map of this part of the country was the survey of those two features *en bloc*.

Messrs. Blair, De Silva, and Hunter were engaged in this work till they were called away by the pressure of application and other surveys elsewhere.

The operations of these officers enabled us to block up an extent of 5,600 acres. There can be no doubt that it would be very desirable to continue this description of topographical work, as some advance towards the formation of a general map of the Island, whenever officers can be spared.

Railway Fuel Reserve.—In the same part of the Province the continuation of the surveys of the Railway fuel reserve was carried on by Messrs. Ohlmus and Caldera.

1,668 acres were added to previous surveys, making in all a total acreage, surveyed and mapped, of 15,579 acres. Regarding this survey it was found that all round the several blocks of forests encroachments had been made in cocoanut planting by the natives.

The final stoppage of these encroachments is of vital importance to these reserves, and with this object in view, in communication with the Conservator of Forests and the Government Agent, it has been decided to demarcate straight boundaries between these encroachments and the reserved forest, in order that the limits of the reserve may be more easily maintained. The portions of land thus cut off between the straight lines and the encroachments could be sold.

Some isolated blocks, too small to be worth reserving, were sold during the year, and realized very high prices.

Forest Surveys.—Under the District Surveyors, Messrs. Viner and Berwick, a large staff of Surveyors were employed in continuing the survey, commenced in 1892, of the Pasdun kóralé forests. 45,133 acres have been surveyed and mapped in addition to 18,937 acres in 1892, making a total of 64,070 acres.

Railway Boundary Surveys.—The Government having determined to fence in the land acquired for the construction of the Colombo-Kandy Railway, on which large encroachments had been made, Mr. Anderson, a Surveyor from Australia, was employed to make the necessary survey, and has been engaged on this work since March.

He completed a full survey of the line as constructed, showing all the details of Railway works from Mahara to Polgahawela. Plans have been made on the scale of two chains to an inch, which will be of great value for the administration of the Railway Department as well as for the definition of the boundaries of the lands belonging to it.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

21. *General.*—A great deal of work has been done in the Kégalla and Ratnapura Districts.

In the Kégalla District 117 applications have been surveyed and several surveys for forest settlement, as well as the new road from Attanagala to Ruwanwella, 14 miles in length.

Village Surveys.—In the Ratnapura District Mr. G. E. Leembruggen and a staff of Surveyors completed 11,891 acres of village surveys at Eratna, for the purpose of the settlement of chena claims and determining the extent of the Crown property in that wild, rough country.

The progress of this work suffered a severe check through the misfortune of Mr. Leembruggen having met with an accident while at work in August, which incapacitated him from all work up to the end of the year.

Topographical Surveys.—There is a great deal of topographical work to be done in this Province, particularly in the surveys of important rivers, which are very necessary for the general map of the Island and should be undertaken as soon as the Department can spare officers to make the survey.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

22. *General.*—We have not been able to keep up with the work, as the greatest number of officers employed at one time surveying was only three; moreover, the work was exceedingly scattered; from Nuwara Eliya to Dambulla, and the large size of one application in Maskeliya, 1,086 acres, occupied the time of one officer exclusively. This work, on which a District Surveyor was engaged for 176 days at a cost of Rs. 3,052·85, was withdrawn from sale on the recommendation of the Conservator of Forests—disappointing a number of intending purchasers.

Special Surveys.—The survey of the Dehigama claim was carried out under the supervision of Mr. F. H. Grinlinton, Chief Surveyor, and all the boundaries and places, either directly or indirectly connected with the claim, were visited and examined by him. His knowledge of every foot of the ground, together with the very complete and accurate surveys made by the officers engaged, was evidently of great value in establishing the claim of the Crown in this most important case in the District Court of Kandy, where such large interests of the Government were at stake.

The surveys comprised that of the Kumanakelé, inclusive of topographical details, such as mountain ranges, rivers, roads, railway line, &c., and the villages of Udabadana, Bibilegama, Alawatugoda, Tennakonwela, and Ambawela, with complete detail surveys of all the fields within them. The total area, in round numbers, is 6,600 acres, the cost of survey Rs. 3,804·07, and the rate per acre only 57 cents.

All the officers engaged on the survey worked well, and had much hardship to undergo in the rough, wild forests and in the face of the most inclement weather.

Province Boundary.—A survey of three miles of the Province boundary, Central and Uva, between the districts of Udakinda and Walapané, was made by Mr. R. B. Campbell early in the year, starting from Galaboda estate in Uda Pusselláwa. It followed the most part an old native path to the Halgaran-oya, where the survey terminated. This survey necessitated the fixation of two new trigonometrical stations, Abagodahena and Oligampola.

Initial Levels.—Mr. Morgan levelled from Kandy to Mátalé sixteen miles along the high road, marking bench marks on the mileposts, &c.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

23. *Topographical Surveys.*—7,389 acres of country was surveyed and contoured for the proposed Military Camp at Diyatalawa, and for ordinary topographical purposes around Bandárawela. The work was carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. L. Hampton, District Surveyor. The surveys and contours enabled me to report to Government on a scheme for supplying water from the main stream of the dominating ridge to Bandárawela. The scheme has been referred to the Chief Resident Engineer of Railway Extensions for his consideration.

Initial Levels.—Mr. N. A. Hampton levelled one mile of the Welimada bridle road in connection with topographical surveys, and twenty-one miles of the Badulla-Haputalé cart road, closing at Dikwella on Mr. Leembruggen's levels from Batticaloa. The result was highly satisfactory, showing an error of only about 1½ ft. (1·60) from sea to sea, across the Island from Colombo to Batticaloa, ascending and descending over ground rising to 4,684 ft. above sea level.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

24. *Forest Surveys.*—Two reserve forests have been completed, while great progress has been made towards the completion of a third.

The following are the forests completed :—The "Masmulla" forest, of 3,078 acres in extent, including ten miles of streams within it, was surveyed by Mr. S. Snowden, District Surveyor. It lies about twelve miles north of Mátara on the main road to Hakmana, and from its close proximity to the main road affords easy access for the removal of timber, of which there is a fair amount, which would be valuable to the Railway for fuel purposes when the line is opened up to Mátara.

The "Morawakkanda" forest, 1,126 acres in extent, was surveyed by Mr. Swan, embracing in the survey fifteen miles of streams. This forest will also form a valuable reserve for its timber, particularly on account of its proximity to the main road leading from Deniyawa to Galle, 42 miles distant.

Application Surveys.—Early in the year there were received only a very few applications for Crown land in the Province, but towards the end of the year a great number was received, most of which were for lands suitable for paddy cultivation. This is no doubt a proof of the increased prosperity of the Province, and probably the incitement to cultivation of this sort through the abolition of the paddy tax. The applications were principally for small extents, showing that the effect produced was felt most by the poorer class of cultivators. There is likely to be a continuance of this desire for land when the new railway to Mátara adds a further impetus to the increasing demand for land.

The acreage for applications attended to during the year aggregated some 1,932 acres, composed of 600 lots widely scattered throughout the Province.

Triangulation.—For the surveys that were being carried on in this Province for the year it was found unnecessary to erect any new trigonometrical stations. There was, therefore, nothing done other than thoroughly clearing and restoring some twenty old stations required for the connections of surveys to true meridian.

Irrigation Surveys.—Extensive surveys were made under the Walawé Irrigation Scheme and about 1,000 acres of land were blocked out for sale, situated about 8 miles west of Hambantota, and adjoining the land lately purchased by Mr. Pole-Carew for the cultivation of cacao and cotton. This irrigation scheme is very promising in its conditions. The water is brought from the Liyangahawela headworks, built across the Walawé-gaṇga, and is calculated to irrigate extensive tracts of land on both sides of that river when the works are completed.

Special Questions.—There were numerous acquisition surveys attended to, mostly for lands for the Railway extension from Ambalangoda to Galle, and for new roads and flood-outlets within the gravets of the town of Galle.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

25. *General.*—The work in this Province has been of the usual varied character, such as survey of lands under application for public sale or settlement, of irrigable lands for recovery of tax, for settlement of boundaries, forest surveys for acquisition *re* public purposes, encroachments on Crown land, and continuation of the Great Triangulation along the west coast northwards from Negombo.

Irrigation Surveys.—Three Surveyors were engaged most of the year on the survey of lands irrigable under the Batalagoda-wewa minor channel scheme, and this section of the work had been carried on almost to completion when two of the Surveyors were removed, one to join the staff on the Jaffna Railway survey and the other owing to serious ill-health. The third Surveyor was removed for other duty at the close of the year.

The total area surveyed and levelled amounted to about 17,500 acres.

Owing to the urgent need of Surveyors elsewhere the completion of this work has, I regret to say, of necessity been postponed, but I trust it will be possible during 1894 to detail assistants to survey land irrigable by the main channel.

Topographical Surveys.—About 2,000 acres bordering the Polgahawela-Kurunégala Railway line were completed by Messrs. Templeton, Ingles, and Meaden, which should be of considerable value in checking encroachments on Crown land near the railway, where the temptation to fell on Crown land would be irresistible, on account of the profit to be derived from supplying fuel for the Railway. It would be desirable, in the interests of Government, to have all the Crown forests in Katugampola and Dambadeniya surveyed, as they are regularly and rapidly being encroached upon by villagers on their borders for chenaing.

Survey of Claims.—Mr. Van Cuylenberg was engaged most of the year in surveying over 200 acres of alleged claims to forest and waste lands in the Puttalam District.

These alleged claims have generally been made after lots had been blocked out for public sale, and on inquiry by the Government Agent I have no doubt will be proved to have no foundation.

Application Surveys.—Lands surveyed under applications by the public have been of small average, and amounted to a total of some 4,000 acres.

Triangulation.—The work in connection with the Great Triangulation from near the original base northwards along the west coast to connect with the series crossing from the east coast has been confined to the erection of double wooden stages, one at Chilaw 100 ft. in height and another at Navakadu at the southern end of the Puttalam lake of 95 ft., in preparation for the observing season early in 1894.

Minor triangulation has not been carried on to any extent, though it is very necessary that many of the trigonometrical points, more especially such as were established in connection with the temple land surveys, should be refixed, as they have frequently been found very considerably out of position.

Twenty-two trigonometrical points were restored in ordinary course, and one new point established.

Main Traverses—A main circuit traverse from Tonigala to Puttalam and thence northwards to and along the Kalá-oya, which is the Province boundary, to the Puttalam-Anurádhapura road, was in progress, when floods interfered and work was postponed till 1894.

This, though an expensive work, has long been required as a base for surveys far from trigonometrical points, and will be completed during 1894.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

26. *Boundary Survey.*—Messrs. Robertson and Ferdinands were employed in surveying topographical features in connection with the Province boundary survey between Uva and the Eastern Province, plans of which were forwarded for the information and approval of the Government Agents of Uva and Eastern Provinces, and also to the Conservator of Forests.

This work was in a wild and remote part of the country, far from supplies, and most insalubrious to health, and the Surveyors suffered most severely from fever.

Irrigation Surveys.—Sections and contours, in connection with the proposed restoration of the Unachchi tank and the lands irrigable under it, were completed, and plans forwarded to the Provincial Irrigation Board, Batticaloa.

This scheme has not been carried out because the cultivators could not be induced to pay the water-rate chargeable on the work.

The survey of Pankulam, commenced in 1892, was completed by Mr. Vandort. There is a claim of great extent under this tank, regarding which inquiries are still going on of a complicated nature.

Irrigation surveys were the chief work of this Province during the year, and the Chief Surveyor reported on several schemes for the information of the Provincial Irrigation Board.

The scheme for the distribution of water from the Rugam tank is one of great importance, and has already occupied the attention of the Chief Surveyor, whose reports in full on the scheme will have much interest to the Provincial Irrigation Board.

Forest Surveys—A preliminary sketch map of the principal forests was prepared at the Chief Surveyor's office for the information of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, showing proposed reserves. This proposal, if carried out, will involve large future surveys, as it is suggested to make a huge reserve extending from the Kumbukkan-ár to the Virgal-ganga.

Application Surveys.—During the latter part of the year, owing to a sudden demand for paddy lands in the Trincomalee District, a large number of applications, for which survey fees had been paid, were received, and more Surveyors will have to be sent to this Province during 1894 to attend to this work.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

27. *Application Surveys.*—108 applications for the purchase of Crown lands were surveyed, besides many miscellaneous questions asked for by the Government Agent, by the Chief Surveyor himself and Messrs. Misso, Schokman, and Meurling.

Archæological Surveys.—The archæological work was carried on steadily, and the Commissioner was supplied with tracings of the surveys. This work is of a very intricate nature, and full of minute details.

Irrigation Surveys.—The Chief Surveyor surveyed and levelled 250 acres of irrigable lands below Nuwarawçwa tank, and inspected for report to the Provincial Irrigation Board the proposed restoration of the Kanukeni tank and other irrigation schemes.

Road Surveys.—The Chief Surveyor surveyed 30 miles of road, and Mr. Vandort surveyed 10 miles of road from the Issambessawagala trigonometrical station to the boundary of the Northern Province.

Chief Surveyor's Quarters.—A great want, frequently applied for, has been supplied in the completion of a residence for the Chief Surveyor at Anurádhapura. One room of the building is used for an office, but this arrangement is not very suitable for a married officer with a family, who should have his office in another building separate from his bungalow.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

28. *Irrigation Surveys.*—A contour survey was made by Messrs. R. B. Campbell and Stewart of the irrigation lands below Kanukeni tank in the Mullaittivu District.

Over 7,000 acres of Crown and private lands *en bloc* were surveyed and levelled for the information of the Central Irrigation Board.

Mr. Davidson, assisted by two Supernumerary Surveyors, attended to urgent irrigation questions in the District of Vavuniya. 250 acres were surveyed under the tank of Iratperiyakulam, 300 acres under Mamadu tank, 400 acres under Maha Irampaikulam, 200 acres under Periyaolukkulam, and 200 acres under Venkalachcheddikulam were surveyed by Mr. Speldewinde on the Mannár-Madawachchi road.

Topographical Surveys.—The survey of the island of Mannár was made by Mr. Young, a much-needed topographical work.

Application Surveys.—Eighty-four applications for Crown land and other miscellaneous questions called for by the Government Agent were attended to, and a large number of applications from natives were received for Crown lands in the Mullaittivu District in anticipation of the restoration of Kanukkeni tank, which will be undertaken in the course of next year. Mr. Campbell surveyed 136 lots applied for for the cultivation of tobacco.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, April 7, 1894.

D. G. MANTELL,
Acting Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX.

A.—Return of Lands alienated from the Crown during 1893.

Province.	Crown Lands sold.				Encroachments sold or given at a Valuation.				Granted at Half-value.				Free Grants or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.			Total Results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the year.				Amount, including Fees.
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	
	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	No	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western ...	269	630	70,304	1,935	—	—	—	—	13	10	197	42	95	196	560	377	836	70,501	2,537	73,038
Central ...	180	768	31,316	2,031	—	—	—	—	10	23	234	73	117	221	686	307	1,012	31,550	2,790	34,340
Northern ...	219	854	14,000	2,019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	854	14,000	2,019	16,019
Southern ...	865	3,029	61,939½	7,937	409	701	3,711½	2,247½	—	—	—	—	91	148	478½	1,365	3,878	65,651	10,663	76,314
Eastern ...	269	1,142	19,736	3,477	40	55	588½	145	3	39	398½	86½	11	9	42½	323	1,245	20,723	3,751	24,474
North-Western ...	215	2,118	61,579½	4,509	—	—	—	—	20	172	5,675	441½	56	200	498	291	2,490	67,254½	5,448½	72,703
North-Central ...	18	53½	844	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	53½	844	158	1,002
Uva ...	116	1,091	13,466	2,494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	53	164	138	1,144	13,466	2,658	16,124
Sabaragamuwa ...	105	594	19,540	1,551	—	—	—	—	6	4½	539	20	25	47½	133	136	646	20,079	1,704	21,783
Fees for Tracings, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,235	5,235
Total ...	2,256	10,279½	292,725	26,111	449	756	4,300	2,392½	52	248½	7,043½	663	417	874½	2,562	3,174	12,158½	304,068½	36,963½	341,032

A 1.—Lands alienated and Money received from Sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute, for 1893.

Province.	Alienated during 1893.				Instalments paid for Lands alienated during 1893.				Recoveries on account of Lands alienated previous to 1893.				Total Receipts in Instalments and Fees.	
	Lots.	Extent.			Amount.		Fees.		Amount.		Fees.			
		A.	R.	P	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Central	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Northern	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Southern	2	18	1	36	47	56	11	89	903	75	172	58	1,135	72
Eastern	166	1.488	1	27	6.607	72	939	73	11.481	37	1,956	32	20.985	44
North-Western	5	18	0	2	125	0	42	50	950	75	199	10	1,317	35
North-Central	233	1.245	0	31	5,418	75	874	61	6.201	95	1,121	44	13.616	75
Uva	25	36	2	32	116	75	26	83	126	88	18	20	288	66
Sabaragamuwa	—		—		—		—		42	0	11	23	53	23
Total ...	431	2.806	3	8	12,315	72	1,895	56	19.706	70	3.478	87	37,396	85

B.—Abstract of Lands alienated from the Crown to Europeans and Natives in 1893.

Province.	Europeans.				Natives.			
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount and Fees.	Average Rate per Acre.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount and Fees.	Average Rate per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	23	5 0 5	97 78	19 55	354	831 1 32·18	72,940 13	87 66
Central ...	64	462 2 25	23,448 82	50 64	243	549 2 2·37	10,890 59	19 80
Northern ...	11	218 1 18	3,867 20	17 65	208	635 2 16·21	12,151 63	19 10
Southern ...	49	238 1 24	5,157 90	21 67	1,316	3,639 0 20	71,156 77	19 55
Eastern ...	20	182 0 7	4,796 0	26 35	303	1,063 0 21	19,678 11	18 51
North-Western ...	10	439 3 27	15,011 70	34 11	281	2,050 1 9·25	57,691 51	28 14
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	18	53 2 23	1,002 0	18 55
Uva ...	81	1,024 3 22	14,909 80	14 54	57	118 3 10·50	1,214 50	10 20
Sabaragamuwa ...	55	434 1 24·37	17,478 85	40 18	81	211 1 37	4,303 86	20 30
Total ...	313	3,005 2 32·37	84,768 5	28 19	2,861	9,153 0 11·51	251,029 10	27 42

C.—Return of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1893.

Province.	No. of Preliminary Plans.	No. of Lots.		Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.		Total.
		Crown.	Claim.		Crown.	Claim.	
					A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Western ...	124	1,757	891	2,648	8,072 3 31·47	753 1 3	8,826 0 34·47
Central ...	72	282	58	340	1,988 0 23·53	299 1 4·75	2,287 1 28·28
Northern ...	16	142	8	150	819 2 9·25	91 0 5	910 2 14·25
Southern ...	204	734	601	1,335	4,558 0 7·50	664 1 29·50	5,222 1 37
Eastern ...	117	655	123	778	3,274 2 23	3,897 1 29	7,172 0 12
North-Western ...	80	488	1,318	1,806	11,745 2 4·75	5,688 2 17·30	17,434 0 22·05
North-Central ...	50	231	12	243	783 1 28	7 1 26	790 3 14
Uva ...	55	257	103	360	1,654 3 10·25	307 1 34·50	1,962 1 4·75
Sabaragamuwa ...	55	769	78	847	9,675 0 7	306 0 26·50	9,981 0 33·50
Total ...	773	5,315	3,192	8,507	42,572 0 24·75	12,015 0 15·55	54,587 1 ·30

D.—Return of Title Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1893.

Province.	Plans.	Sets of Three.	Extent in Acres. A. R. P.
Western ...	1,338	446	1,262 2 32·52
Central ...	618	206	1,860 2 33·62
Northern ...	744	248	1,007 2 20·96
Southern ...	2,460	820	4,509 1 27·62
Eastern ...	948	316	2,541 0 30
North-Western ...	1,482	494	2,548 0 10·50
North-Central ...	345	115	796 2 11·37
Uva ...	285	95	646 3 26·50
Sabaragamuwa ...	402	134	3,361 2 33·37
Total ...	8,622	2,874	18,834 3 26·46

E.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Department for 1893.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	284,247 67	Application Surveys	54,680 31
Allowances	456 25	Forest do.	58,492 4
Revenue Services	114,715 8	Irrigation do.	29,640 41
Miscellaneous	1,404 67	Triangulation, Topographical, Levelling, Archæological, Railway surveys, and other miscellaneous work and Office work	284,111 91
Transport	20,043 26	Meteorological	3,629 98
Rent	1,004 0	Instruments	3,152 3
Forest Surveys	11,984 65	Lithography	4,412 18
Irrigation Surveys	2,883 14		
Archæological Surveys ...	705 14		
Extra Lithographer	675 0		
Total ...	438,118 86	Total ...	438,118 86

F.—Abstract of Crown Lands Sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1893.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	* Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
	No.	Acres.	£	£	£	£	No.	Acres.
1833 to 1843 ...	2,693	267,373	142,758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Dept.	—	—	8,893	371,397
1844 ...	71	7,703	18,270	—	—	—	479	42,027
1845 ..	329	19,450	31,488	—	—	—	970	41,364
1846 ...	200	3,590	12,103	4,533	—	7,570	206	4,239
1847 ...	180	4,508	6,496	4,785	—	1,711	101	2,210
1848 ...	88	2,761	4,672	4,711	89	—	85	4,977
1849 ...	82	786	2,265	7,368	5,103	—	141	3,227
1850 ...	118	2,962	2,603	4,360	1,756	—	71	6,319
1851 ...	95	939	1,695	3,785	2,090	—	108	1,088
1852 ...	48	1,848	2,479	4,159	1,680	—	144	1,859
1853 ...	53	2,200	3,324	4,510	1,186	—	47	2,126
1854 ...	87	8,209	9,927	4,725	—	5,202	68	3,555
1855 ...	57	7,286	16,410	4,720	—	12,140	68	5,475
1856 ...	183	11,656	22,805	8,450	—	14,355	91	11,786
1857 ..	493	19,795	37,027	11,365	—	25,662	188	14,494
1858 ...	873	15,752	33,425	18,051	—	15,375	340	14,323
1859 ...	2,000	23,447	38,589	24,358	—	14,232	906	14,931
1860 ...	3,704	33,660	51,628	28,081	—	23,547	2,369	34,865
1861 ...	5,987	28,329	44,166	22,595	—	21,571	2,438	30,535
1862 ...	3,572	25,302	45,300	17,883	—	27,417	2,540	21,558
1863 ...	1,663	27,990	72,808	17,606	—	55,202	2,053	31,212
1864 ...	3,542	34,122	76,567	17,458	—	59,109	2,670	42,262
1865 ...	4,609	41,150	68,276	17,274	—	51,002	2,002	28,960
1866 ...	8,553	45,546	72,021	19,307	—	52,714	2,473	46,369
1867 ...	7,284	44,019	45,257	23,094	—	22,163	2,779	26,178
1868 ...	5,832	27,358	38,514	24,974	—	13,540	2,999	23,753
1869 ...	6,321	37,369	57,964	25,820	—	32,144	3,043	22,305
1870 ...	6,074	31,781	57,226	25,146	—	32,080	2,771	22,700
1871 ...	5,609	40,853	70,580	26,099	—	44,481	3,555	32,144
1872 ...	5,223	47,445	69,563	25,916	—	43,652	5,854	59,046
1873 ...	4,973	54,541	103,089	27,438	—	75,651	4,760	55,588
1874 ...	5,940	41,429	108,484	27,556	—	80,928	4,896	36,361
1875 ...	4,349	54,274	65,203	28,747	—	36,456	4,426	62,495
1876 ...	3,819	38,052	117,122	20,204	—	86,918	3,237	35,100
1877 ...	5,184	34,164	148,570	35,331	—	113,239	3,470	31,610
1878 ...	3,544	30,976	133,513	37,038	—	96,475	3,130	35,465
1879 ...	4,282	26,742	72,500	36,726	—	35,774	3,077	27,496
1880 ...	4,878	31,619	65,186	38,584	—	26,658	3,339	34,542
1881 ...	6,286	26,818	43,466	37,418	—	6,048	3,706	21,716
1882 ...	5,200	22,446	35,197	37,308	2,111	—	4,144	22,299
1883 ...	6,060	25,099	33,081	35,587	2,507	—	3,225	19,355
1884 ...	4,236	21,943	41,685	35,637	—	6,048	3,973	16,160
1885 ...	3,504	22,085	38,182	36,948	—	1,234	3,840	28,117
1886 ...	3,687	20,460	41,861	37,587	—	4,274	3,301	18,821
1887 ...	3,070	17,780	33,016	38,870	5,854	—	3,247	20,944
1888 ...	4,197	21,643	42,206	38,694	—	3,512	3,399	19,971
1889 ...	3,097	12,434	26,290	39,035	12,745	—	3,585	20,857
1890 ...	3,268	12,713	23,200	40,627	17,427	—	3,141	14,989
1891 ...	2,591	15,391	30,873	42,274	11,401	—	2,681	13,888
1892 ...	2,794	16,576	45,061	45,093	32	—	2,466	16,081
1893 ...	3,174	12,158½	37,843	43,812	5,969	—	2,874	18,835

G.—Return of Field Surveyors' Progress and Cost of Work during 1893.

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
WESTERN PROVINCE.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
P. D. Warren ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Office Assistant to the Hon. the Surveyor-General.
D. G. Mantell ...	11	3 1 32	—	3 1 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	First Chief Surveyor, Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa, and Acting Surveyor-General from August, 1893.
J. W. Viner ...	—	—	—	—	3,935 50	1,642 69	11 0	280 87	5,870 6	—	—	—	Forest reserve surveys (supervising), Kalutara District.
	3	—	0 2 25	0 2 25	64 50	13 50	—	37 50	115 50	—	—	—	Surveying lands to be acquired and visiting Assistants.
									5,985 56				
H. P. Lovering ...	10	12 0 23	1 2 25	13 3 8	105 84	85 0	—	—	190 84	13 63	1 1 20	50 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					60 80	—	—	—	60 80	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Central and North-Western Provinces.)
									251 64				
H. C. Berwick ...	1	2 2 27	—	2 2 27	38 4	26 59	—	70 0	134 63	44 87	2 2 27	7 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	2,874 37	1,758 38½	72 92	—	4,705 67½	—	—	—	Supervising forest reserve surveys, Kalutara District.
	—	—	—	—	38 5	38 51	—	—	76 56	—	—	—	Triangulation: assisting Mr. Enright in his observations at Pattarakanda, &c.
	3	3 0 34	—	3 0 34	259 95½	—	—	—	259 95½	—	—	12 50	Visiting Assistants and other miscellaneous work.
					289 58½	—	—	—	289 58½	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									5,466 40½				
J. G. Sisouw ...	1	—	0 3 35	0 3 35	17 50	10 0	—	—	27 60	—	—	2 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	4	—	3 2 23	3 2 23	248 64	149 74	—	—	398 38	—	—	15 0	Cadastral surveys for 16-chain mapping purposes, instructing Assistants, &c.
					1,095 18	—	—	—	1,095 18	—	—	—	On leave. (See also Southern Province.)
									1,521 16				
T. F. Ondatje ...	51	87 0 32	44 2 5	131 2 37	280 0	95 52	10 73	82 44	468 69	3 55	2 2 13	418 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	131	31 1 34	14 1 16	45 3 10	2,668 75	776 17	58 4	43 33	3,546 29	—	—	32 50	Colombo town surveys, lands to be acquired, lands for building lots in Cinnamon gardens and Fort, and other miscellaneous work.
					166 25	42 90	0 84	23 12	233 11	—	—	—	Defining boundaries and identifying applications.
					17 50	—	—	21 12	38 62	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					61 25	—	—	—	61 25	—	—	—	Leave.
									4,347 96				

H. O. Barnard ...	141	669 2 15	173 3 8	843 1 23	1,111 25	576 72	—	—	1,687 97	1 99	5 3 37	1,876 20	Surveying lands under forest reserve in Colombo District.
	1	0 2 10	—	0 2 10	8 75	4 48	—	—	13 23	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions.
					1.067 50	56 92	1 0	—	1,125 42	—	—	—	Acting Trigonometrical Assistant in Colombo Office.
									2,826 62				(See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
J. W. Robertson ...	42	58 1 35	—	58 1 35	183 75	124 56	63 92	—	372 23	6 30	1 1 22	187 50	Surveying a portion of villages Werahera and Katuwawela.
					96 25	44 19	30 30	102 46	273 20	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					87 50	—	—	—	87 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									732 93				(See also Eastern Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
D. Blair ...	80	99 2 21	17 3 18	117 1 39	116 0	208 37	—	—	324 37	2 74	1 1 34	407 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	14	12 2 9	11 3 25	24 1 34	1,099 0	809 22	—	14 50	1,922 72	—	—	52 50	Surveying road from Attanagalla to Ruwanwella, 14 miles, and lands to be acquired.
									2.247 9				Cadastral surveys for 16-chain mapping purposes, &c.
													(See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
T. N. Caldera ...	17	4 0 27	13 1 10	17 1 37	162 50	76 97	—	—	239 47	13 30	1 0 4	70 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (This includes work done in 1892, which cost Rs. 40·56.)
	96	307 0 4	19 1 14	326 1 18	431 25	265 38	—	—	696 63	2 13	3 1 23	895 20	Fuel reserve surveys in Negombo District. (This includes work done in 1892, which cost Rs. 262·56.)
					287 50	232 44	—	—	519 94	—	—	—	Defining title plan boundaries, identifying applications, &c.
					443 75	—	—	—	443 75	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									1.899 79				(See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
W. H. C. Potger ...	—	6,150 0 0	—	6,150 0 0	1,675 0	1,467 51	2 26	—	3.144 77	0 51	—	6,300 0	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					150 0	—	—	—	150 0	—	—	—	Leave.
									3.294 77				
O. Schokman ...	28	76 1 9	54 2 23	130 3 32	595 0	632 63	—	—	1.227 63	9 43	4 2 28	293 30	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					5 0	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	—	At the District Surveyor's Office awaiting instructions.
					30 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					80 0	—	—	—	80 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									1,342 63				(See also North-Central Province.)
C. L. Daniel ...	284	8,999 3 8	840 0 32	9,840 0 0	1,032 0	1,462 76	6 0	4 0	2.504 76	0 25	34 2 23	11,647 0	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					63 0	—	—	—	63 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,567 76				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
A. Daniel ...	25	354 3 11	—	354 3 11	156 0	192 40	—	18 37	366 77	1 3	—	784 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
		9,125 0 0	—	9,125 0 0	864 0	1,165 43	—	—	2,029 43	0 22	—	9,275 0	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					75 0	—	—	—	75 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,471 20				
H. C. Staples ...	195	8,569 2 4	690 2 29	9,260 0 33	978 0	1,378 85	1 0	—	2,357 85	0 25	47 1 38	10,235 50	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					42 0	43 10	—	—	85 10	—	—	—	Defining title plan boundaries.
					75 0	—	—	—	75 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,517 95				
A. A. G. Hunter ...	—	—	—	—	297 0	366 19	—	—	663 19	—	—	—	Cadastral surveys for 16-chain mapping purposes. (See also Northern Province.)
K. H. M. Ffinch ...	—	4,075 0 0	—	4,075 0 0	925 0	1,275 13½	10 60	—	2,210 73½	0 54	—	4,225 0	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					9 0	26 50	—	—	35 50	—	—	—	Triangulation.
					102 0	—	—	—	102 0	—	—	—	Preparing preliminary plans in Colombo office and under tuition.
									2,348 23½				
E. F. de Silva ...	13	14 0 4	—	14 0 4	42 0	33 0	—	—	75 0	5 35	1 0 12	52 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					801 0	889 71	—	—	1,690 71	—	—	—	Cadastral surveys for 16-chain mapping purposes, &c.
					6 0	—	—	—	6 0	—	—	—	Sick. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
									1,771 71				
H. L. Daniel ...	—	—	—	—	255 0	344 33	—	—	599 33	—	—	—	Cadastral surveys for 16-chain mapping purposes. (See also Northern Province.)
J. Enright ...	60	2,273 0 32	103 0 32	2,376 1 24	534 0	684 80	2 0	—	1,220 80	0 51	39 2 8	2,150 0	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					30 0	36 35	—	21 56	87 91	—	—	—	Triangulation: fixed new station on Pattaraknada, visited and restored Mawegala, Tunkadulla, and Mallapaduwa.
	3	2 1 25	—	2 1 25	266 0	7 18	—	—	273 18	—	—	10 0	Attending to Government Agent's questions, working at District Surveyor's office, and under tuition.
					14 0	—	—	—	14 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									1,595 89				
F. N. Kalenberg ...	—	1,775 0 0	—	1,775 0 0	693 0	754 85½	—	—	1,447 85½	0 81	—	1,925 0	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					168 0	—	—	—	168 0	—	—	—	Under tuition.
									1,615 85½				
B. Stork ...	—	2,400 0 0	—	2,400 0 0	552 0	595 68	2 24	—	1,149 92	0 47	—	2,550 0	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					94 0	—	—	—	94 0	—	—	—	Under tuition, &c.
									1,243 92				

C. Van Rooyan ...	—	—	—	—	1,323 2	334 41	—	—	1,657 43	—	—	—		Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District (work incomplete).
					35 28	8 52	—	103 64	147 44	—	—	—		Travelling on duty when changing station.
					61 74	—	—	—	61 74	—	—	—		Sick and leave.
									1,866 61					(See also Southern Province.)
Total ...	1214			47097 3 36					49,178 20½					
CENTRAL PROVINCE.														
F. H. Grinlinton ...	17	37 2 38	3 3 29	41 2 27	6,500 0	1,890 73	149 93	1,498 55	10,039 21	—	—	—		In charge of the Central Province and Province of Uva. Surveying lands to be acquired for public purposes, defining boundaries, and resurveys of title plans and encroachments, &c.
R. B. Campbell ...	62	46 1 24	9 0 34	55 2 18	862 65	313 1	—	56 33	1,231 99	22 0	0 3 23	244 0		Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					267 3	106 42	—	12 25	385 70	—	—	—		Surveying Province boundary at Walapane, about 5 miles.
					155 12	61 87	7 8	5 34	229 41	—	—	—		Triangulation : fixation of Abakollabena and Olegampola.
	47	98 3 5	—	98 3 5	322 92	127 73	—	34 77	485 42	—	—	302 50		Irrigation surveys at Lemasuriyagama.
					111 76	64 35	—	—	176 11	—	—	—		Survey of about 5 miles of cart road and traverse between Horagalla and Wehigala.
	3	2 3 30	—	2 3 30	278 50	61 74	—	86 70	426 94	—	—	—		Miscellaneous work : surveying Governor's mandates, completing plans of Hapuwidde parade ground, identifying and redefining boundaries of applications, &c.
					24 66	15 0	—	53 0	92 66	—	—	—		Travelling on duty when changing station.
					49 64	—	—	—	49 64	—	—	—		Sick and leave.
														(See also Northern Province.)
					2,072 28	750 12	7 8	248 39	3,077 87					
F. W. B. Campbell...	37	140 3 35	1 2 27	142 2 22	1,195 46	583 24	—	75 93½	1,854 63½	12 97	3 3 16	373 20		Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					32 85	17 79	—	3 60	54 24	—	—	—		Resurvey of part of Náwalapitiya and Dolosbage road.
	94	245 1 38	334 1 27	579 3 25	2,473 54	1,086 41	47 54	435 50½	4,042 99½	—	—	1,195 30		Miscellaneous work : surveys of lands for public purposes, resurveys and subdivisions of lots, surveys of encroachments and identification of applications, reopening title plan boundaries. In charge of the Chief Surveyor's Office, Kandy, examining private surveyors, survey of lands for C. Q. P.
					298 15	—	—	—	298 15	—	—	—		Sick and leave.
					4,000 0	1,687 44	47 54	515 4	6,250 2					

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
H. P Lovering ...	12	1,086 0 26	—	1,086 0 26	1,742 13	1,016 75	6 51	—	2,765 39	2 54	90 2 2	1,705 50	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
					33 48	19 48	—	46 65	99 61	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					189 72	—	—	—	189 72	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Western and North-Western Provinces.)
					1,965 33	1,034 36	6 51	46 65	3,054 72				
J. B. M. Ridout ...	—	—	—	—	982 87	491 9	—	—	1,473 96	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: surveys for certificate of quiet possession (work incomplete). (See also Province of Uva and North-Central Province.)
W. W. Morgan ...	84	400 1 6	3 2 35	403 3 1	488 0	554 87	—	40 18	1,083 5	2 68	4 3 9	1,036 40	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					66 0	85 29	—	—	151 29	—	—	—	Taking levels at Kandy and Mátalé.
	10	11 0 18	6 2 21	17 2 39	441 0	437 43	—	28 89	907 32	—	—	32 50	Miscellaneous work: surveying lands for public purposes, subdividing lots, defining boundaries, identifying land, and working in Chief Surveyor's Office.
					15 0	13 71	—	31 65	60 36	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Province of Uva.)
					1,030 0	1,091 30	—	100 72	2,222 2				
C. Ferdinands ...	14	144 2 0	1 0 3	145 2 3	162 0	229 30	—	—	391 30	2 68	10 1 23	335 20	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					54 0	53 0	20 80	221 49	349 29	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Eastern Province.)
					216 0	282 30	20 80	221 49	740 59				
Total ...	380			2,574 2 36					26,858 39				
NORTHERN PROVINCE.													
R. B. Campbell ...	—	—	—	—	258 90	112 14	—	24 11	395 15	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (work incomplete).
	230	4,302 3 20	1,973 1 6	6,276 0 26	634 90	336 42	—	59 80	1,031 12	—	—	9,903 70	Irrigation surveys under Kanukkeni. The extent includes the area surveyed by Mr. J. C. Stewart.
	133	166 3 3	—	166 3 3	1,422 95	623 1	18 0	126 9	2,190 5	—	—	571 0	Main circuit traverse; survey of 26 miles of minor roads between Vettuvakallu, Mattalam, Puttukudiyiruppu, and Oddachuddan; identifying applications; attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					110 97	55 66	40 19	121 0	327 82	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Central Province.)
									3,944 14				

J. W. Davidson ...	113	446 2 10	—	446 2 10	1,392 0	850 14	—	—	2,242 14	—	—	1,247 50	Irrigation surveys under Mamadu, Iratperiyakulam, Irambaikkulam, and Olukulam. Olukulam (work incomplete). The area includes the work done by Messrs. Hunter and H. L. Daniel.
	3	5 2 16	—	5 2 16	8 74	5 20	—	—	13 94	2 32	1 3 18	15 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					778 72	333 96	24 30	—	1,136 98	—	—	—	Main circuit surveys; 23 miles of minor road from Vavuniya to Pumadu and to Mankulam; surveying path from Vavuniya to Mamadu, 5 miles, and cart road to Noehchimoddai, 4 miles, &c..
					240 54	307 74	41 27	102 94	692 49	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					52 42	—	—	—	52 42	—		—	Leave.
									4,137 97				(See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
C. Speldewinde ...	11	26 0 38	—	26 0 38	168 75	133 11	—	—	301 86	11 18	2 1 21	82 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres (scattered lots).
	119	417 0 11	76 3 29	494 0 0	718 75	566 95	18 50	—	1.304 20	2 64	4 0 24	1,198 50	Irrigation surveys under Venkalacheddi kulam and contour of tank.
					943 75	744 43	—	32 37	1.720 55	—	—	—	Surveying Mannár-Madawachchi road about 26 miles and traverse from Ramiyamkulam on Mannár-Madawachchi road to Pumadu, from Narikkalanchan to Mulliyawalai trigonometrical stations.
	45	62 0 2	—	62 0 2	312 50	249 79	—	70 50	632 79	10 4	1 1 20	228 10	Surveying lands in Vavuniya and Kanakkarayankulam. (Government Agent's questions.)
					68 75	52 69	—	172 1	293 45	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also North-Western Province.)
									4.252 85				
J. C. Stewart ...	19	27 3 0	14 2 37	32 1 37	75 0	60 0	—	—	135 0	4 9	1 2 33	107 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					187 50	160 0	—	—	347 50	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (work incomplete).
					25 0	20 0	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	Triangulation: restored Vadduwakallu trigonometrical station.
					1.581 25	2,085 38	—	—	3.666 63	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys under Kanukkeni. The area included in the extent credited to Mr. R. B. Campbell.
	14	61 2 2	—	61 2 2	400 0	370 37	48 20	—	818 57	—	—	149 30	Tracing a cart road from Tanniuttu to Kanukkeni, subdividing lots previously surveyed, marking of encroachments, &c.
					12 50	11 50	—	9 0	33 0	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									5.045 70				
T. N. Young ...	—	—	—	—	379 0	460 7	55 74	30 50	925 31	—	—	—	Surveying the Mannár island.
					89 0	—	—	—	89 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									1.014 31				(See also North Central Province.)

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown. A. R. P.	Extent. Claim. A. R. P.	Extent. Total. A. R. P.	Salary. Rs. c.	Revenue Services. Rs. c.	Contingent. Rs. c.	Travelling. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Rate per Acre. Rs. c.	Average Extent of Lots. A. R. P.	Survey Fees. Rs. c.	Remarks.
A. A. G. Hunter ...	2	7 2 16	—	7 2 16	3 0	4 47	—	—	7 47	0 93	3 3 8	20 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	206	448 2 16	—	448 2 16	669 0	1,021 78	—	—	1,690 78	—	—	1,230 0	Irrigation surveys under Iratperiyakulam, Irambaikkulam, and Olukulam. Olukulam work incomplete. The area includes the work done by Mr. H. L. Daniel.
	1	9 3 8	—	9 3 8	18 0	4 42	—	—	22 42	—	—	25 0	Assisting Mr. Davidson in plotting his surveys on 16-chain scale, &c.: attending to Government Agent's questions.
					108 0	189 60	18 71	41 71	358 2	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western Province.)
									2,078 69				
H. L. Daniel ...	—	—	—	—	663 0	1,131 7½	—	—	1,794 7½	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys under Iratperiyakulam, Irambaikkulam, and Olukulam. Olukulam work incomplete. The area is included in the extent surveyed by Messrs. Davidson and Hunter.
					78 0	136 60	13 50	—	228 10	—	—	—	Defining boundaries, building camps, &c.
					57 0	92 48	19 14	42 46	211 8	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western Province.)
									2,233 25½				
Total ...	896			8,037 1 14					22,706 91½				
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.													
H. L. Ward ...	2	3 0 4	—	3 0 4	35 60	20 76	—	—	56 36	—	—	10 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	85	19 2 1	—	19 2 1	5,698 18	1,445 50	10 55	1,205 0	8,359 23	—	—	17 50	In charge of the Province, attending to office duties, surveying acquisition surveys and additional lands for Galle railway. Examined Messrs. Buyzer and Edirisinha and inspecting Assistants.
					356 82	35 60	—	185 61	578 3	—	—	—	Inspecting irrigation works for Central Irrigation Board with Provincial Engineer.
					409 40	—	—	—	409 40	—	—	—	On leave.
					6,500 0	1,501 86	10 55	1,390 61	9,403 2				
S. Snowden ...	49	159 3 9	—	159 3 9	1,129 93	429 48	2 99	24 50	1,586 90	9 91	3 1 2	446 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					307 0	116 70	—	—	423 70	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (Plans not received.)
					414 26	66 74	—	—	481 0	—	—	—	Re-opening old boundaries, surveying connections of lots, serving as juror, and attending District Court in land case No. 555.
	146	3,078 1 18	—	3,078 1 18	2,525 81	857 33	—	24 50	3,407 64	—	—	—	Completed the Masmulla forest reserve. Includes work done at a cost of Rs. 2,170·07 in 1892.
					123 0	—	—	—	123 0	—	—	—	Leave.
					4,500 0	1,470 25	2 99	49 0	6,022 24				

J. G. Sisouw ...	59	119 2 25	5 3 9	125 1 34	971 98½	528 72½	—	40 25	1,540 96	12 32	2 0 20	398 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	5	0 0 24	—	0 0 24	306 71½	168 40½	—	—	475 12	—	—	12 50	Surveying land for opening road, also the Volunteer camp, resurveying and testing old surveys, building camp, &c.
					52 50	30 30	6 48	201 18	290 46	—	—	—	Travelling from Colombo to Induruwa and Balapitiya to Matara. (See also Western Province.)
					1,331 20	727 43	6 48	241 43	2,306 54				
C. Van Rooyan ...	10	5 0 24	—	5 0 24	88 20	21 30	—	—	109 50	—	—	25 0	Surveyed applications under 100 acres.
					105 84	25 56	—	—	131 40	—	—	—	Plotting and completing plans, and packing baggage. &c., to leave for Coombo. (See also Western Province.)
					194 4	46 86	—	—	240 90				
J. H. Harris ...	141	310 1 39	11 1 34	321 3 33	1,098 49	584 20	—	12 25	1,694 94	5 26	2 1 5	978 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					220 55	72 65	—	—	293 20	—	—	—	Surveying Kosgahahena forest reserve. (Plans not received.)
					—	119 20	—	—	119 20	—	—	—	Restored Galmankanda and five other trigonometrical stations.
					906 52	721 40	—	34 0	1,661 92	—	—	—	Surveyed extension of main channel of Walawe scheme and sectional levels to find irrigable extent.
	379	696 0 30	352 0 23	1,048 1 13	780 17	145 44	—	—	925 61	—	—	2,834 10	Surveyed portion of Magalla village, attended to Government Agent's questions, preparing true meridian sheets, and surveying work for fixing work on sheets.
					188 2	—	—	—	188 2	—	—	—	Leave.
					3,193 75	1,642 89	—	46 25	4,882 89				
J. J. Lorage ...	135	316 0 7	—	316 0 7	2,010 0	1,268 25	—	30 84	3,309 9	10 47	2 1 14	977 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
						55 20	—	—	55 20	—	—	—	Cleared Kirimetiya and Akuratiya trigonometrical stations.
	23	—	4 0 14	4 0 14	60 0	36 48	—	101 60	198 8	—	—	—	Surveying lands required for the Galle railway.
	19	—	20 2 23	20 2 23	2 85	134 3	—	19 25	438 28	—	—	80 0	Preparing true meridian sheets, surveying encroachments, and identifying applications.
					37 50	20 90	1 28	21 93	81 61	—	—	—	Travelling from Weligama to Baddegama.
					345 0	—	—	—	345 0	—	—	—	Leave.
					2,737 50	1,514 86	1 28	173 62	4,427 26				
Percy Swan ...	33	186 1 31	—	186 1 31	153 0	221 90	—	—	374 90	2 1	5 2 24	442 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	3	1,126 3 0	—	1,126 3 0	351 0	599 42	—	—	950 42	1 40	375 2 13	1,407 50	Completed survey of Morawakkanda forest and restored Morawakkanda trigonometrical station. Includes work done in 1892 at a cost of Rs. 632·22.
					63 0	54 24	—	—	117 24	—	—	—	Completing true meridian sheets.
					21 0	28 95	—	41 37	91 32	—	—	—	Travelling from Morawak korale to Pallegama in Ambalantota, Hambantota District.
	116	1,064 1 17	—	1,064 1 17	330 0	749 86	—	—	1,079 86	1 1½	9 0 28	2,772 10	Surveying and levelling under channel No. 3 in connection with the Walawe scheme.
					99 0	102 38	—	—	201 38	—	—	—	Surveying Walawe scheme under main channel (incomplete); between 3 and 4 thousand acres surveyed.
					78 0	159 81	—	—	237 81	—	—	—	Surveyed 4 miles of Gansabhawa road from Koggala to Ambalantota and 1½ mile new trace to Mamadola.
					1,095 0	1,916 56	—	41 37	3,052 93				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
L. R. Wirasinha ...	55	176 1 3	—	176 1 3	219 0	266 46	—	—	485 46	2 76	3 0 32	510 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					90 0	112 15	—	—	202 15	—	—	—	Do. (incomplete).
	5	1,149 3 11	—	1,149 3 11	150 0	114 84	3 50	—	268 34	0 23	229 3 34	1,495 60	Completed Mr. A. Daniel's survey of Welihena and Kanahalagama forests, which cost Rs. 913 92½ in 1891 and 1892.
	16	50 1 3	—	50 1 3	603 0	741 70½	—	—	1,344 70½	—	—	144 0	Attending to Government Agent's questions, defining title plan boundaries (incomplete), visited Wisihaulhena and four other trigonometrical stations, and restored two others.
					33 0	—	—	—	33 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,095 0	1,235 15½	3 50	—	2,333 65½				
F. Booth	40	316 1 38	—	316 1 38	181 25	171 95	—	22 12½	375 32½	1 29	7 2 16	558 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres, and one in extent 255 acres.
	9	—	85 3 19	85 3 19	187 50	106 15	3 6	16 62½	313 33½	—	—	224 0	Surveying disputed lands by villagers at Mamadola, Jansz's claim, and Mr. Swan's lot 21 at Deniyaya.
					306 25	203 13	10 25	42 0	561 63	—	—	—	Survey of new road to Opata (not opened) and Heen-ela.
	115	1,023 2 8	—	1,023 2 8	706 25	461 54	—	—	1,167 79	1 14	8 3 24	2,638 0	Surveying portion of Walawe irrigation scheme.
					200 0	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
					1,581 25	942 77	13 31	80 75	2,618 8				
C. Wijetunga ...	128	206 1 18	115 2 15	321 3 33	624 0	687 14	2 25	8 0	1,321 39	4 10	2 2 2	955 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					60 0	64 82	2 75	—	127 57	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions and checking old surveys.
					411 0	469 80	9 0	12 30	902 10	—	—	—	Surveying Mahayaya Crown forest. (Plans not received.)
					1,095 0	1,221 76	14 0	20 30	2,351 6				
Total ...	1573	10,008 2 6	595 3 1	10,604 1 7					37,638 57½				
EASTERN PROVINCE.													
C. H. Allen ...	57	176 0 11	0 1 15	176 1 26	4,749 98	1,686 17	18 52	962 35	7,417 2	—	—	528 10	In charge of the Province, attending to special questions, visiting Assistants, miscellaneous surveys, plotting Eastern Province boundary surveys, working out co-ordinates, fixing buoys in channel of Batticaloa lake, and on Volunteer duty.
					250 2	135 39	33 25	189 50	608 16	—	—	—	Inspecting and reporting on proposed restoration of Vakaneri, Ichflampattai, and Attabendiyawa tanks.
					5,000 0	1,821 56	51 77	1,151 85	8,025 18				

D. A. Tambiah ...	131	369 1 9	—	369 1 9	1,008 75	619 25	2 25	86 62	1,716 87	4 65	2 3 11	1,114 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	39	43 2 6·23	0 3 39	44 2 5·23	303 75	125 61	—	18 12	447 48	—	—	137 0	Attending to acquisition surveys, surveying encroachments and disputed lands in Tamblegam, defining boundaries, and subdividing lots.
					480 0	285 41	—	13 12½	778 53½	—	—	—	Resurvey of Crown tanks in Kiniyai and surveyed and levelled under Maduvilkulam to ascertain irrigability.
					60 0	—	—	—	60 0	—	—	—	Survey of Kaddukulam and Tiriyai tanks. (Incomplete.)
					142 50	69 23	—	27 12½	238 85½	—	—	—	Surveyed minor road from Tiriyai to Pankulam.
					510 0	—	—	—	510 0	—	—	—	Leave.
					2,505 0	1,099 50	2 25	144 99	3,751 74				
J. W. Robertson ...	—	—	—	—	1,925 0	737 55	—	84 78	2,747 33	—	—	—	Calculating co-ordinates of surveys in the Magam pattu in connection with the Uva-Southern Province boundary, and preparing 16-chain plans of the surveys.
					192 50	—	—	—	192 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,117 50	737 55	—	84 78	2,939 83				(See also Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.)
Leonard Shipton ...	66	417 3 23	—	417 3 23	796 25	404 67	—	75 55	1,276 47	3 5	6 1 13	1,110 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					175 0	24 47	—	21 87	221 34	—	—	—	Surveying and levelling irrigation channel at Senkapadai, surveyed Tumpankenikulam, and reporting on irrigability of lots under Rugam tank.
					8 75	10 16	—	—	18 91	—	—	—	Surveyed from 15th to 19th milepost on the Batticaloa-Hambantota road.
	98	922 2 26	—	922 2 26	603 75	417 7	—	77 0	1,097 82	—	—	2,401 40	Cutting up tanks at Ampilanturai, defining boundaries, identifying applications, and surveying encroachments.
					87 50	—	—	—	87 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,671 25	856 37	—	174 42	2,702 4				(See also Province of Sabaragamuwa and Province of Uva.)
C. R. Ferdinands ...	—	—	—	—	828 0	1,593 33½	211 75	116 73	2,749 81½	—	—	—	Survey of roads and streams in connection with the survey of the boundary between the Uva and Central Provinces, 120 miles of rivers and 70 miles of roads and paths surveyed.
	6	13 1 7	—	13 1 7	30 0	17 29	—	—	47 29	—	—	40 0	Surveyed about 7 miles of the South Coast new road from Tandiadi to Komari.
					21 0	28 49	—	52 59	102 8	—	—	—	Travelled from Potewila to Batticaloa. (See also Central Province.)
					879 0	1,639 11½	211 75	169 32	2,899 18½				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
G. F. Hepponstall..	—	—	—	—	225 0	199 57	—	—	424 57	—	—	—	Completed the survey of Unichchi irrigation scheme. About 24,000 acres surveyed and levelled. This includes work done in 1892, which cost Rs. 5,011·51. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
C. O. Vandort	2	2 3 21	—	2 3 21	6 25	4 50	—	—	10 75	3 58	1 1 30½	7 50	Surveyed applications under 100 acres.
					75 0	58 30	—	—	133 30	—	—	—	Surveyed water-course to Madawachchi tank and the tank itself (1½ mile of stream and bund).
					140 0	94 68	—	—	234 68	—	—	—	Completed plans of Unichchi scheme surveyed in 1892
	22	3,854 0 32	—	3,854 0 32	1,047 50	736 92	—	25 37	1,809 79	—	—	4,419 0	Surveyed Pankulam claims, contoured and surveyed three tanks within it, attending to Government Agent's questions and acquisition surveys, attending the court-house, &c.
					25 0	14 55	—	120 1	159 56	—	—	—	Travelling from Batticaloa to Trincomalee. (See also North-Central Province.)
					1,293 75	908 95	—	145 38	2,348 8[illegible]				
A. E. Dirckze ...	55	304 3 27	—	304 3 27	273 0	425 79	2 25	24 87	725 91	2 38	5 2 7	828 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	110 2 0	—	110 2 0	18 0	24 24½	—	—	42 24½	—	—	183 20	Surveying applications above 100 acres.
					18 0	53 46	—	8 12	79 58	—	—	—	Incomplete application surveys.
	33	184 3 0	19 3 20	204 2 20	294 0	266 24	—	19 87	580 11	—	—	537 30	Redefining old boundaries and road reservation, subdividing old lots, surveying encroachments, painting and fixing wires to stadia rod, and attended Volunteer camp at Urugasmanhandiya.
					291 0	618 11	4 42	28 12	941 65	—	—	—	Surveyed and contoured Vakaneri tank and surveyed a 16-acre block under Manakulam tank.
					111 0	108 49	—	8 88	228 37	—	—	—	Surveyed the Trincomalee-Batticaloa road from Mankeni (28th milepost) to the 24th milepost, used and restored Karamunai, Karachi, and Elephant point trigonometrical stations in connection with this survey.
					90 0	—	—	—	90 0	—	—		Sick and leave.
					1,095 0	1,496 33½	6 67	89 86	2,687 86½				
Total ...	510	6,400 0 2	21 0 34	6,421 0 36					25,778 49				

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																
S. J. C. More ...	39	21 3 16	14 3 10·12	36 2 26·12	5,500 0	1,682 9	254 95	1,391 79	8,828 83	—	—	71 0	In charge of the Province, surveying applications and lands required for public purposes, visiting Assistants, restoring trigonometrical stations, superintending the erection of signal stages at Chilaw and Navakkada, attending to Chettichena claim, defining south-west boundary of title plan 112,925, attending meetings of the Provincial Road Committee and the Provincial Irrigation Board, examining candidates for survey licenses, &c.
E. F. Vansittart ...	—	—	—	—	492 20	213 12	—	75 60	780 92	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work incomplete).
	23	35 1 14·75	7 3 4·25	43 0 19	1,904 30	717 84½	—	254 40	2,876 54½	—	—	99 50	Miscellaneous work: surveying Government Agent's special questions and lands required for public purposes, redefining boundaries, identifying applications, &c.
					1,957 66	—	—	—	1,957 66	—	—	—	On leave to Europe.
					4,354 16	930 96½	—	330 0	5,615 12½				
H. P. Lovering ...	17	48 1 11	4 2 39	53 0 10	87 55	60 0	—	20 0	167 55	3 16	3 0 19	155 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					749 0	410 26	—	18 6	1,177 32	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work incomplete).
	29	65 3 18	13 3 23	79 3 1	790 58	392 99	41 40	35 75	1,260 72	—	—	172 0	Miscellaneous work: surveying lands to be acquired for public purposes, attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					76 65	36 47	—	227 38	340 50	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					164 25	—	—	—	164 25	—	—	—	Sick and leave
													(See also Central and Western Provinces.)
					1,868 3	899 72	41 40	301 19	3,110 34				
W. C. S. Ingles ...	4	—	132 0 20	132 0 20	75 0	72 18	—	—	147 18	1 34	33 0 5	265 90	Surveying applications under 100 acres. The total cost of this survey is Rs. 177 30, of which Rs. 30·12 were incurred in 1892 for clearing purposes.
					18 75	—	—	—	18 75	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
													(See also Province of Uva.)
					93 75	72 18	—	—	165 93				
F. F. Meerwald ...	92	259 3 24	584 3 0	844 2 24	495 0	423 72	62 70	8 58	990 0	1 17	9 0 9	2,100 30	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	3	26 1 23	—	26 1 23	307 50	264 8	39 30	5 42	616 30	—	—	68 50	Miscellaneous works: surveying Government Agent's special questions.
					570 0	—	—	—	570 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (Retired August 15, 1893.)
					1,372 50	687 80	102 0	14 0	2,176 30				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
N. D. Caldera ...	81	1,117 2 0	256 1 26	1,373 3 26	1,155 0	635 16	—	—	1,790 16	1 30	16 3 33	2,615 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					750 0	393 0	—	34 12	1,177 12	—	—	—	Surveying applications (plans incomplete).
					52 50	28 0	—	—	80 50	—	—	—	Triangulation: restoring Diyatalawa and Weragalakanda trigonometrical stations.
	12	532 1 0	64 3 33	597 0 33	322 50	188 36	—	—	510 86	—	—	885 90	Galagedara forest survey.
	11	26 1 1	7 2 25	33 3 26	255 0	148 71	—	15 75	419 46	—	—	85 50	Miscellaneous work: surveying Government Agent's special questions, &c.
					82 50	69 79	—	—	152 29	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					120 0	—	—	—	120 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,737 50	1,463 2	—	49 87	4,250 39				
V. A. van Cuylenberg	93	1,630 1 24	39 2 29	1,670 0 13	1,312 50	905 10	—	5 0	2,222 60	1 33	17 3 33	3,854 10	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
					52 50	36 10	—	7 0	95 60	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work incomplete).
					510 0	414 25	—	—	924 25	—	—	—	Surveying Sembukulam claim, about 3,500 acres (plans incomplete).
	31	128 2 29	168 1 15	297 0 4	727 50	538 85	—	10 0	1,276 35	—	—	684 20	Surveying Government Agent's special questions, opening up old boundaries, echaining Puttalam-Jaffna road, marking out on the ground and tracing the boundaries of Unaveli, Ambaveli, and Mangalaveli claims, &c.
					135 0	—	—	—	135 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,737 50	1,894 30	—	22 0	4,653 80				
E. Wijeysekere ...	1124	—	—	4,830 1 33	2,482 50	1,363 8	—	—	3,845 58	0 79	4 1 7	—	Irrigation work: surveying and levelling land in connection with the Batalagodawewa irrigation scheme (minor channel).
					105 0	115 77	—	—	220 77	—	—	—	Triangulation: restored Yakdessagala, observed from Gorokkanda, and ran a check traverse from Hiripitiya trigonometrical station to Migaswewa, Gorokkanda, and Karambahena.
					45 0	—	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,632 50	1,478 85	—	—	4,111 35				
O. Speldewinde ...	2	—	11 1 28	11 1 28	50 0	43 11	—	—	93 11	7 75	5 2 34	30 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	4	6 1 19	—	6 1 19	18 75	9 58	—	—	28 33	—	—	20 0	Surveying Government Agent's special questions and attending Police Court as witness.
					68 75	52 69	—	—	121 44				(See also Northern Province.)

C. Meaden ...	30	62 3 37	87 3 7	150 3 4	219 0	299 81½	—	52 66	571 47½	3 78	5 0 4	375 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					642 0	605 6	—	—	1,247 6	—	—	—	Topographical surveys in the neighbourhood of Kurunegala and plotting Messrs. Templetons' & Ingle's topographical surveys.
	42	—	35 2 27	35 2 27	87 0	115 14	—	—	202 14	—	—	157 50	Surveying Government Agent's special questions, &c.
					21 0	19 85	—	39 50	80 35	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					117 0	—	—	—	117 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,086 0	1,039 86½	—	92 16	2,218 2½				
B. S. Martinus ...	716	—	—	5,445 2 38	987 0	1,483 17½	—	—	2,470 17½	0 45	7 2 17	—	Irrigation work: surveying and levelling lands irrigable under Batalagodawewa.
					30 0	100 53	—	—	130 53	—	—	—	Do. (work incomplete).
					78 0	—	—		78 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,095 0	1,583 70½	—	—	2,678 70½				
C. Erskine ...	2	—	—	7 2 7	3 0	14 68½	—	—	17 68½	2 35	3 3 3	20 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	434			2,743 3 9	615 0	797 20½	—	—	1,412 20½	0 51	6 1 11	—	Irrigation work: surveying and levelling lands irrigable under Batalagodawewa.
					6 0	5 66	—	—	11 66	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					63 0	—	—	—	63 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					687 0	817 55	—	—	1,504 55				
Total ...	2789			18419 2 30·12					39,434 78½				
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
C. C. M. Fyers ...	31	—	110 1 23	110 1 23	4,583 65	864 13	11 52	1,957 50	7,416 80	—	—	—	In charge of surveys in Northern and North-Central Provinces, surveying lands to be acquired, Yoda-ela about 10 miles, main roads about 15 miles, instructing volunteers, &c., visiting Assistants, examining private surveyors, attending Irrigation Board meetings, &c.
	60	271 1 0	—	271 1 0	416 35	712 0	—	—	1,128 35	4 14	4 2 3	750 0	Irrigation surveys under Nuwarawewa.
									8,545 15				
J. B. M. Ridout ..	—	—	—	—	1,565 73	—	—	26 31	1,592 4	—	—	—	Archæological surveys, Anuradhapura town.
					184 31	—	—	—	184 31	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Central and Uva Provinces.)
									1,776 35				
A. J. Misso ...	57	141 0 38	3 1 26	144 2 24	713 42	403 94	—	—	1,117 36	7 70	2 2 6	424 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					1,365 0	590 57½	4 57	50 0	2,010 14½	—	—	—	Triangulation: restoring Kandagalla, Mihintale, Katupota, Manakanda trigonometrical stations, fixing a new point Gomalia, and refixing Tamanakanda.
	3	0 3 38	—	0 3 38	866 25	261 3½	—	—	1,127 28½	—	—	7 50	Reopening boundaries, identifying applications, testing traverse from Issanbessewa to Tammanakanda, &c.
					236 25	—	—	—	236 25	—	—	—	Leave.
									4,491 4				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown. A. R. P.	Extent. Claim. A. R. P.	Extent. Total A. R. P.	Salary. Rs c	Revenue Services Rs. c.	Contingent. Rs. c.	Travelling Rs. c	Total. Rs. c.	Rate per Acre. Rs. c.	Average Extent of Lots. A. R. P.	Survey Fees. Rs. c.	Remarks.
C. O. Vandort ...	16	35 2 20	0 2 24	36 1 4	262 50	227 70	—	—	490 20	13 24	2 1 2	112 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres (scattered lots).
					368 75	389 5	38 71	—	796 51	—	—	—	Surveying road from Issanbessewa to Bu-oya and from Issanbessewa to Etakanda, 18 miles; attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					81 25	42 46	—	115 25	238 96	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					150 0	—	—	—	150 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave
									1,675 67				(See also Eastern Province.)
O. Schokman ...	—	—	—	—	532 50	628 74	—	—	1,161 24	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (work incomplete).
					457 50	266 2	—	—	723 52	—	—	—	Main circuit surveys along road from Anurádhapura to Kurunégala from Weragala Galkanda to Mylakanda, 20½ miles; Talawa to Eppawala and Gansabhawa road from Eppawala to Tamuttegam, 17 miles; and from Eppawala to Manewakanda along minor road to Kekirawa, 9¾ miles.
					110 0	126 62	47 93	112 43	396 98	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					15 0	—	—	—	15 0	—	—	—	In Chief Surveyor's office, awaiting instructions, &c.
									2,296 74				(See also Western Province.)
T. N. Young ...	—	—	—	—	724 0	770 7	27 21	—	1,521 28	—	—	—	Archæological surveys of Anurádhapura town This includes Rs. 580·04 paid out of Archæological vote.
	20	19 0 36	3 2 30	22 3 26	108 0	137 40	—	—	245 40	—	—	90 0	Anurádhapura town surveys (Government Agent's questions).
					3 0	4 57	3 71	—	11 28	—	—	—	Triangulation: heliostating between Abayagiriya and Kamalia trigonometrical stations.
					39 0	78 0	—	—	117 0	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys: one mile of Jaffna road, Pumankulam bund, and an irrigation line to Malwatu-oya.
					181 0	—	—	—	181 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,075 96				(See also Northern Province.)
R. O. Meurling ...	1	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	9 0	13 50	—	—	22 50	—	—	42 0	Attending to Government Agent's questions in Anurádhapura town.
					171 0	125 10	3 0	—	299 10	—	—	—	Archæological surveys of Anurádhapura. This includes Rs. 125·10 paid out of Archæological vote
					371 0	39 5	—	—	410 5	—	—	—	Receiving instructions on surveying and levelling, &c.
									731 65				
Total ...	188			602 1 35					21,592 56				

PROVINCE OF UVA.														
J. L. Hampton ...	8	6 2 33	1 1 0	7 3 33	36 93	88 66	—	—	75 59	9 50	0 3 39	32 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					2,899 70	1,716 52	11 20	334 50	4,961 92	—	—	—	Topographical : four-chain contour surveys at Diyatalawa and Bandarawela.
					123 10	62 25	—	7 50	193 10	—	—	—	Levelled 20 miles of Haputale-Badulla road.
	182	8 1 22	156 0 5	164 1 27	1,378 72	542 40	7 50	75 0	2,003 37	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work : railway acquisition surveys at Haputale and Bandarawela, surveying Naula-Spring Valley cart road, acquisition survey, and visiting, training, and instructing Assistant Surveyors.
					61 55	--	—	—	61 55	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					4,500 0	2,359 83	18 70	417 0	7,295 53				
A. E. Maddock ...	57	385 3 13	68 0 7	453 3 20	1,733 35	755 91	3 75	235 0	2,728 1	6 0	7 3 34	1,102 40	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					611 11	256 39	—	70 0	937 50	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work incomplete).
					22 22	9 76	—	—	31 98	—	—	—	Survey of portion of Hindagalla-Namanakula gap road extension.
	177	94 3 7	16 3 37	111 3 4	1,133 32	496 56	8 50	72 25	1,710 63	—	—	435 0	Miscellaneous work : surveys in connection with Dehigama claim, survey for acquisition of Passara-Madulsima cart road and damage to cultivation on private lands, and subdivision of old lots.
					500 0	203 97	—	—	703 97	—	—	—	Survey of lands at Milagastenna for Forest Department (work incomplete).
					4,000 0	1,722 59	12 25	377 25	6,112 9				
J. B. M. Ridout ...	12	199 2 15	—	199 2 15	642 90	296 5	—	—	938 95	4 69	16 2 21	427 90	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					58 33	32 6	—	—	90 39	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work : defining old boundaries, &c.
					65 86	18 51	36 70	105 57	226 64	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Central and North-Central Provinces.)
					767 9	346 62	36 70	105 57	1,255 98				
E. H. Wade ...	—	—	—	—	139 77	46 30	—	—	186 7	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work : Bathgoda survey, continuation of work from 1892. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
L. Shipton ...	30	539 3 23	—	539 3 23	411 25	214 77	—	—	626 2	1 15	17 3 39	1,100 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					8 75	5 0	—	—	13 75	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work incomplete).
	4	—	11 2 33	11 2 33	253 75	111 1	—	28 0	392 76	—	—	32 50	Miscellaneous work : surveying lands to be acquired for public purposes, subdividing lots, verifying boundaries, meeting Acting Surveyor-General at Haputale, and attending Volunteer Camp of Exercise.
					105 0	71 23	26 80	90 5	293 8	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					8 75	—	—	—	8 75	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Sabaragamuwa and Eastern Provinces.)
					787 50	402 1	26 80	118 5	1,334 36				

Name of Surveyor.	No of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
W. C. S. Ingles ...	138	588 3 27	121 2 25	710 2 12	1,570 4	1,118 60	—	9 99	2,698 63	3 79	5 0 23	1,784 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					61 25	106 16	—	—	167 41	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work incomplete).
					472 50	159 27	—	—	631 77	—	—	—	Surveying Madulsima, Tavalampalessa, Lunugala minor roads (incomplete).
	18	279 2 19	0 1 32	280 0 11	444 75	300 88	—	19 24	764 87	—	—	509 10	Miscellaneous work: surveying lands to be exchanged between Government and Mr. Byers, and surveying the northern boundary of title plan 59,759, &c.
					43 75	33 68	28 55	121 59	227 37	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					153 96	—	—	—	153 96	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,746 25	1,718 59	28 55	150 62	4,644 1				(See also North-Western Province.)
G. de Saram ...	—	—	—	—	210 0	131 32	—	—	341 32	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (plans not passed).
	37	2 2 34	36 3 9	39 2 3	360 0	225 12	—	—	585 12	—	—	150 0	Miscellaneous work: surveys in connection with Dehigama claim and surveying boundaries of Rosebury estate, &c.
					52 50	32 91	—	46 12	131 53	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					127 50	—	—	—	127 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (Resigned in April, 1893.)
					750 0	389 35	—	46 12	1,185 47				
A. J. Wickwar ...	36	33 1 0	3 0 20	36 1 20	465 34	406 8	1 71	—	873 13	23 59	1 0 1	135 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	55	236 0 4	66 0 5	302 0 9	1,788 82	1,648 17	52 40	28 0	3,517 39	—	—	791 0	Surveys in connection with Dehigama claim, attending court at Kandy, surveying encroachments on Government Agent's letter, refixation of applications and title plans, and cadastral surveys below Beauvais estate, &c.
					25 84	—	—	—	25 84	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,280 0	2,054 25	54 11	28 0	4,416 36				
R. C. S. Pole ...	—	—	—	—	193 75	130 35½	—	—	324 10½	—	—	—	Surveying Alutnuwara village (plans not passed).
					12 50	8 41	—	—	20 91	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					206 25	138 76½	—	—	345 1½				(See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
E. G. Dias ...	190	902 0 26	23 3 4	925 3 30	1,190 0	1,197 85	—	—	2,387 85	2 57	4 3 19	2,207 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					235 0	169 86	17 65	—	422 51	—	—	—	Minor road surveys in Uva; 24 miles surveyed.
					10 0	7 76	—	20 87	38 63	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					325 0	—	—	—	325 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,760 0	1,375 47	17 65	20 87	3,173 99				

W. W. Morgan ...	188	78 1 31	241 2 16	320 0 7	429 0	491 96	17 36	74 15	1,012 47	—	—	1,039 50	Surveys in connection with Dehigama claim, checking and plotting Mr. Pole's surveys, &c. (See also Central Province.)
N. A. Hampton ...	2	2 1 6	—	2 1 6	2 50	2 35	—	—	4 85	1 66	1 0 5	10 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					1,090 0	719 6½	12 96	38 62	1,860 64½	—	—	—	Topographical contour surveys about Bandarawela.
					142 50	116 66	—	—	259 16	—	—	—	Levelling on Badulla-Haputale cart road and assisting Mr. J. L. Hampton on Naula-Spring Valley cart road survey.
					565 0	—	—	18 28	583 28	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work : attending head office.
					25 0	—	—	—	25 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,825 0	838 7½	12 96	56 90	2,732 93½				
R. Joseph ...	—	—	—	—	39 0	23 70	—	—	62 70	—	—	—	Levelling Haldummulla-Badulla cart road.
					825 0	975 16	—	—	1,800 16	—	—	—	Topographical surveys at Bandarawela.
	30	0 1 6	21 0 0	21 1 6	141 0	104 29	—	15 0	260 29	—	—	87 50	Miscellaneous work: surveys in connection with Dehigama claim, attending District Court, Kandy, as witness in Dehigama case, and attending Volunteer Camp of Exercise.
					48 0	—	—	—	48 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,053 0	1,103 15	—	15 0	2,171 15				
A. E. Byrde ...	—	—	—	—	804 0	1,035 7	44 93	45 5	1,929 5	—	—	—	Topographical surveys at Abahalapitiya and Kirioruwa villages, assisting Mr. Hampton in topographical surveys, and being trained in field work.
					21 0	—	—	—	21 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (First appointment 1st April, 1893.)
					825 0	1,035 7	44 93	45 5	1,950 5				
Total ...	1164			4,127 1 19					37,815 48				
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.													
G. E. Leembruggen	190	2,795 0 0	328 0 0	3,123 0 0	1,383 32	686 95	28 0	—	2,098 27	0 67	16 1 29	3,388 60	Surveying villages under forest reserve in Ratnapura District.
					433 44	588 76	45 60	55 92	1,123 72	—	—	—	Surveying villages (work incomplete).
	1	5 3 32	—	5 3 22	31 26	15 42	—	—	46 68	—	—	15 0	Attending to Government Agent's questions.
					1,156 16	—	—	—	1,156 16	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,424 83				
E. H. Wade ...	90	234 1 9	3 3 36	238 1 5	1,154 21	710 86	1 50	183 25	2,049 82	8 57	2 2 23	674 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	100	667 0 0	227 0 0	894 0 0	821 81	505 26	—	105 0	1,432 7	1 60	8 3 30	1,044 0	Surveying villages under forest reserve in Kegalla District.
						41 76	0 72	—	42 48	—	—	—	Triangulation: clearing Madagala, Tamburugala, Narangala, &c.
	40	6 2 5	64 3 15	71 1 20	1,081 77	446 49½	—	95 50	1,623 76½	—	—	229 0	Attending to Government Agent's questions, surveying lands to be acquired, identifying applications, &c.
					52 44	52 85	22 62	98 28	226 19	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Province of Uva.)
									5,374 32½				

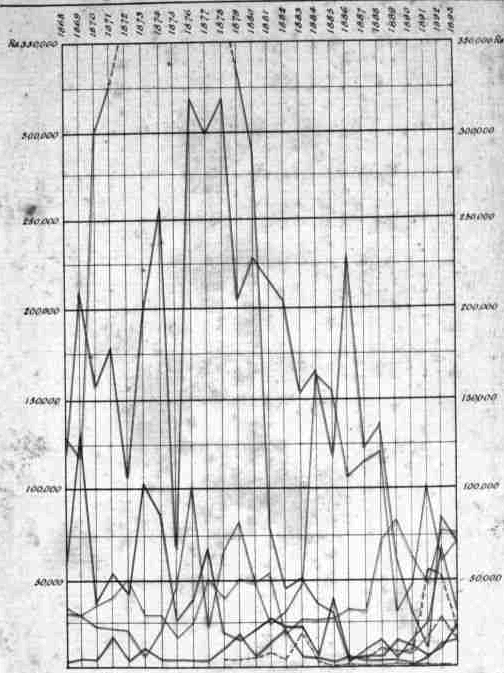
Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
J. W. Davidson ...	5	37 3 26	—	37 3 26	17 47	10 11	—	—	27 58	0 72	7 2 13	104 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	20	420 2 5	—	420 2 5	732 0	401 53	—	24 50	1,158 5	—	—	607 20	Reopening boundaries of forest reserve in Ratnapura District, surveying encroachments, inspecting Mr. Pole's work, &c.
					28 9	14 94	—	21 25	64 28	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Northern Province.)
									1,249 91				
H. O. Barnard ...	13	612 3 11	—	612 3 11	743 75	365 18	—	19 0	1,127 93	1 84	47 0 22	1,134 90	Setting out boundaries for forest reserve, Ratnapura District.
	13	9 3 26	3 2 20	13 2 6	210 0	108 77	—	65 37	384 14	—	—	—	Surveying lands to be acquired, defining title plan boundaries, &c.
					52 50	22 52	10 0	50 70	135 72	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western Province.)
									1,647 79				
J. W. Robertson ...	8	27 2 0	—	27 2 0	61 25	28 35	—	—	89 60	3 20	3 1 30	77 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	—	0 0 16	0 0 16	516 25	731 50	25 15	—	1,272 90	—	—	—	Survey of the town of Ratnapura, defining boundaries of reservations, surveying lands to be acquired, &c.
					52 50	24 30	—	51 6	127 86	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					78 75	—	—	—	78 75	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Western and Eastern Provinces.)
									1,569 11				
O. Ohlmus ...	2	1 2 17	—	1 2 17	8 75	3 77	—	—	12 52	6 26	0 3 8	5 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	47	1,254 0 34	88 0 20	1,342 1 17	2,493 75	1,340 45½	—	—	3,834 20½	2 85	28 2 9	2,297 0	Fuel reserve surveys, Kégalla District.
					17 50	7 54	—	—	25 4	—	—	—	Triangulation: selecting site for new trigonometrical station.
					61 25	18 85	—	—	80 10	—	—	—	Redefining title plan boundaries, &c.
					612 50	—	—	—	612 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,564 36½				
L. Shipton ...	18	406 0 20	—	406 0 20	673 75	355 70	—	44 35	1,073 80	—	—	588 80	Defining the boundaries of forest reserve in Ratnapura District and surveying the boundaries of Balangoda police limits.
					61 25	38 0	—	47 82	147 7	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Uva and Eastern Provinces.)
									1,220 87				
D. Blair ...	28	42 1 30	139 2 10	182 0 0	142 50	155 21	34 61	23 84	356 16	1 95	6 2 0	435 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
						54 22	—	—	54 22	—	—	—	Triangulation: clearing and restoring Porapolgalla, Malwanekanda, and Makkayatenna trigonometrical stations.
	28	468 2 13	17 2 30	486 1 3	600 0	332 98	—	6 0	938 98	—	—	912 0	Attending to Government Agent's questions, defining boundaries of forest reserve in Kégalla District, &c.
					15 0	17 0	—	29 85	61 85	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western Province.)
									1,411 21				

T. N. Caldera ...	48	112 2 31	42 2 6	155 0 37	562 50	387 89	—	—	950 39	6 13	3 0 37	419 20	Surveying applications under 100 acres (scattered lots).
					187 50	146 46	—	—	333 16	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (work incomplete).
					25 0	16 72	8 15	22 55	72 42	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					31 25	17 7	—	—	48 32	—	—	—	Triangulation: restored Kalaohuwagala, Pantibugala, Wakirigala, &c.
					125 0	59 4	—	—	184 4	—	—	—	Identifying applications and defining boundaries
									1,589 13				(See also Western Province.)
G. F. Hepponstall...	5	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	6 25	18 9	—	—	24 34	3 4	1 2 16	12 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	167	2,879 0 0	148 1 24	3,027 1 24	1,618 75	1,238 98	—	—	2,857 73	0 94	18 0 20	3,253 30	Surveying villages under forest reserve in Ratnapura District.
					81 25	99 14	—	—	180 39	—	—	—	Surveying villages under forest reserve (work incomplete).
					25 0	37 56	—	23 87	86 43	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					95 0	49 90	101 90	307 6	553 86	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					41 25	—	—	—	41 25	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									3,744 0				(See also Eastern Province.)
C. F. W. Halliley ...	3	39 1 18	—	39 1 18	15 0	22 89	—	—	37 89	0 94	13 0 17	91 20	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	106	4,830 1 29	15 1 24	4,845 3 13	926 0	1246 18	—	—	2,172 18	0 44	45 2 34	5,083 0	Surveying villages under forest reserve in Ratnapura and Kégalla Districts.
					24 0	37 67	—	—	61 67	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys: laying out reservation on channel at Uggalkaltota.
	39	72 3 14	58 3 12	131 2 26	164 0	153 2	—	—	317 2	—	—	294 10	Attending to Government Agent's questions, subdividing lots previously surveyed, and surveying lands to be acquired, &c.
					71 0	82 30	18 50	203 53	375 33	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					173 0	—	—	—	173 0	—	—	—	Leave.
									3,137 9				
C. Erskine ...	70	866 3 24	62 2 16	929 2 0	381 0	534 81	1 25	28 18	945 24	1 1	13 1 4	1,137 80	Surveying villages under forest reserve in Ratnapura District.
					27 0	28 85	—	28 55	84 40	—	—	--	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									1,029 64				(See also North-Western Province.)
E. A. Roosmalecocq	—	—	—	—	186 0	173 0	—	—	359 0	—	—	—	Surveying villages under forest reserve in Ratnapura District (work incomplete).
					6 0	2 60	7 50	17 97	34 7	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									393 7				(Transferred to the office from 6th March, 1893.)
R. C. S. Pole ...	5	14 1 7	—	14 1 7	31 25	21 3	—	—	52 28	2 83	14 1 7	42 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					706 25	475 16	—	—	1,181 41	—	—	—	Forest reserve surveys (work incomplete). (Resigned 1st June, 1893.)
									1,233 69				(See also Central Province.)

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Service.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
E. F. de Silva ...	2	19 1 7	—	19 1 7	27 0	19 56	11 40	2 64	60 60	3 19	6 1 22	55 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					171 0	212 47	—	—	383 47	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (work incomplete).
					6 0	12 56	—	—	18 56	—	—	—	Identifying applications, &c. (See also Western Province.)
									462 63				
F. Booth ...	—	—	—	—	312 50	185 41	—	—	497 91	—	—	—	Surveying Crown lands in Ulindawewa (plans incomplete).
					362 50	191 92	—	—	554 9	—	—	—	Defining estate boundaries, &c.
					35 0	—	—	—	35 0	—	—	—	Leases. (See also Southern Province.)
									1,056 93				
Total ...	1082			17033 2 30					34,129 69				

I.

Diagram showing the Amounts realized by Land Sales and Fees in each Province from 1868 to 1893 inclusive.



Western Province
Central do.
Southern do.
Eastern do.
North Western do.
Northern do.
North Central do.
Province of Uva
do. of Sabaragamuwa

Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo, May 1894

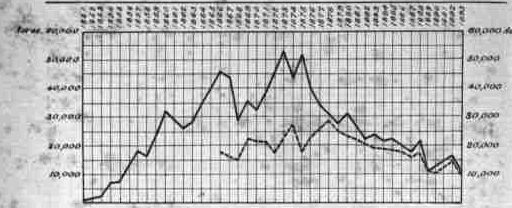
D. Gillantt
Adg. Surveyor General

N.B. The Central Province sales amounted to Rs 444285 in 1872 Rs 662755 in 1873 Rs 690084 in 1874 Rs 734295 in 1875 Rs 648705 in 1876 Rs 1013881 in 1877 and Rs 863192 in 1878

C.M.P.G.C. 7-94.

II.

Diagram showing the Number of Acres of Land sold in each Year from 1841 to 1893 inclusive.

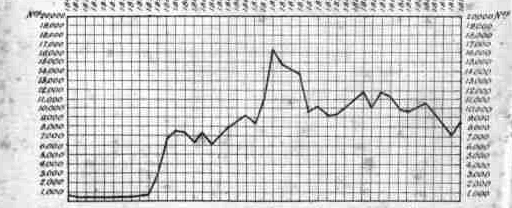


Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo. May 1894.

D. Muntell
Actg. Surveyor General

III.

Diagram showing the Number of Title Plans prepared in the Surveyor Generals Department in each Year from 1849 to 1893



Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo. May 1894.

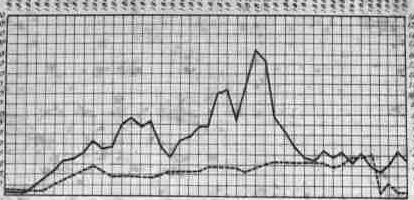
D. Muntell
Actg. Surveyor General

Lith. Surveyor Generals Office Colombo. 1894

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

IV.

Diagram showing the Revenue from land sales (including Fees and the Expenditure on the Ordinary Work of the Surveyor Generals Department from 1851 to 1895 inclusive

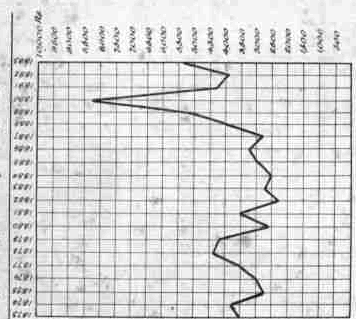


Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo May 1896

D. Martell
Actg Surveyor General

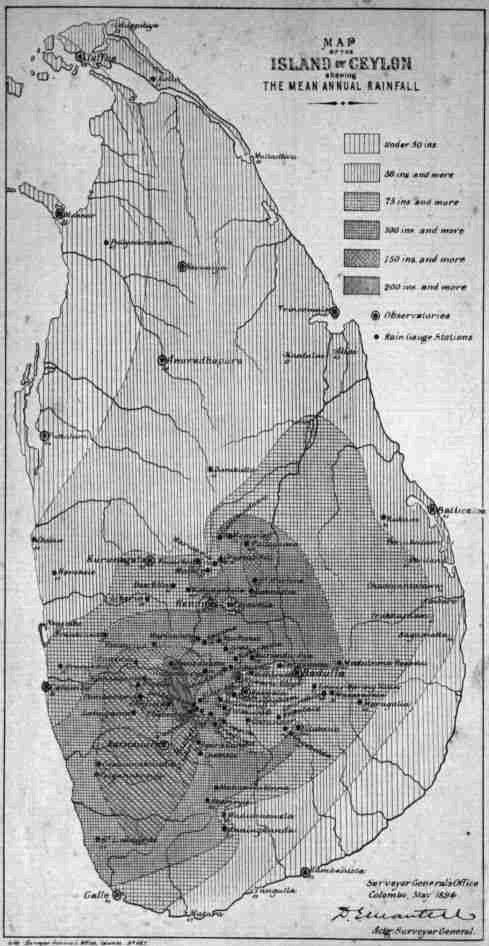
V.

Diagram showing the Amounts realized by Fees recovered on Plans prepared in the Office on applications from 1873 to 1895



Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo May 1896

D. Martell
Actg Surveyor General



G.W. Surveyor General's Office, Colombo. 27.1.97

METEOROLOGY.

REPORT ON THE METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON FOR 1893.

GENERAL REMARKS: Table I., List of meteorological observatories——Equipment of meteorological observatories——Rain-gauge stations——Map showing observatories and rain-gauge stations, and mean annual rainfall over the Island.——SOLAR RADIATION: Nature of observations——Table II., showing average excess of insolation over shade temperatures for a series of years——Table III., showing equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for 1893 (Appendix)——Table IV., comparing 1893 with averages of previous years.——NOCTURNAL RADIATION: Nature of observations——Table V., showing average depression of terrestrial radiation thermometer below minimum shade temperature for a series of years——Table VI., giving monthly means of the nightly readings for 1893 (Appendix)——Table VII., comparing 1893 with previous years.——AIR TEMPERATURE: Table VIII., giving average monthly temperatures——Table IX., showing mean and extreme air temperature in shade for 1893 (Appendix)——Table X., comparison of monthly mean temperatures for 1893 with the averages——Table XI., giving sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures for 1893 (Appendix).——ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE: Nature of instruments employed——Table XII., giving average monthly mean pressure——Table XIII., giving monthly means and extremes of pressure for 1893 (Appendix)——Table XIV., comparison of monthly means for 1893 with the averages——Table XV., showing monthly means in 1893 reduced to sea-level values (Appendix).——WIND: Nature of instruments employed——Table XVI., direction and mean movement of wind for 1893 (Appendix).——HYGROMETRY: Nature of observations——Table XVII., giving temperature of evaporation in 1893 (Appendix)——Table XVIII., giving tension of atmospheric vapour for 1893 (Appendix)——Table XIX., giving average monthly mean tension for a series of years——Table XX., comparing 1893 with the averages——Table XXI., showing average mean monthly humidity for a series of years——Table XXII., giving mean relative humidity in 1893 (Appendix)——Table XXIII., comparing 1893 with the averages.——CLOUD PROPORTION: Nature of observations——Table XXIV., giving average proportion of clouded sky for a series of years——Table XXV., giving mean proportion of clouded sky in 1893 (Appendix)——Table XXVI., comparison of 1893 with the averages.——RAINFALL: Table XXVII., giving average rainfall for a series of years——Table XXVIII., comparing 1893 with the averages——Table XXIX., showing inches in each month of 1893 (Appendix)——Table XXX., giving number of days on which rain fell (Appendix).——REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1893.

Diagram No. 1, Level of Colombo lake, and rainfall in 1893——Diagram No. 2, Mean monthly rainfall at principal stations in Ceylon——Table showing rainfall returns for the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

IT is a source of much gratification to me to report the cordial co-operation of Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents in endeavouring to secure the trustworthiness of the meteorological observations throughout the Colony. To these officials, and to those private gentlemen who have been courteous enough to send into this office their returns of rainfall, the grateful thanks of this Department are hereby tendered.

During 1893, Mr. Wackrill, the Trigonometrical Assistant, visited the observatories at Nuwara Eliya, Hakgala, and Badulla; at the first and last-mentioned stations he examined Messrs. Kirawataduwa and Wickramasinghe, who were appointed as observers at those stations.

In October, 1893, Mr. F. Feenander of the Survey Department visited Mannár, where he placed a new barometer and had a new substantial fence erected around the shed.

In December, the Acting Surveyor-General visited Jaffna and Trincomalee, and made arrangements with the District Engineer of the latter station to have the observatory removed to the District Engineer's Office and compound.

Meteorological Observatories.—The sixteen meteorological observatories are distinguished in Table I., below, which also shows the latitude, longitude, and elevation of the different barometer cisterns above mean sea-level.

TABLE I.—Latitudes, Longitudes, and Elevations of the Meteorological Observatories.

Province.	Station.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Elevation.	Level determined.	How determined.	Names of Observers.
		° ′	° ′	Feet.			
Western ...	Colombo ...	6 56	79 51	40	Bar. cistern	Levelled	W. M. de Silva
Sabaragamuwa ...	Ratnapura ...	6 42	80 24	109	do.	do.	J. R. Markus
North-Western ...	Puttalam ...	8 20	79 50	27	do.	do.	F. W. Darius
North-Central ...	Anuradhapura ...	8 22	80 23	296	do.	do.	J. C. Ratnayaka
Northern ...	Mannár ...	8 59	79 55	12	do.	Bar. readings	J. A. Figuerado
Do. ...	Jaffna	9 40	79 56	9	do.	Levelled	C. Arunacalam (Jan. to Feb.); C. Visualingum (Mar. to Dec.)
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	8 33	81 15	75	do.	do.	T. Nallatamby
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	7 43	81 44	26	do.	Bar. readings	P. S. Govindesamy
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	6 7	81 7	50	do.	Approximate	C. Ratnayaka
Do. ...	Galle ...	6 1	80 14	48	do.	Levelled	E. W. Jansz
Central ...	Kandy ...	7 18	80 40	1,710	do.	do.	R. Perera
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	6 59	80 47	6,240	do.	do.	J. Robertson (Jan. to Sept.); Kirawataduwa (Oct. to Dec.)
Do. ...	Hakgala (approximately) ...	6 55	80 48	5,581	do.	Bar. readings	W. Nock
Uva ...	Badulla ...	6 59	81 5	2,225	do.	Levelled	S. W. W. Claasz (Jan.); A. N. Wickramasinhe (Feb. to Dec.)
Northern ...	Vavúniya ...	8 40	79 55	312	do.	do.	P. Sittamparapilla
North-Western ...	Kurunégala ...	7 0	80 0	381	do.	do.	B. S. Suaris

All stations are supplied with the following instruments :—Standard barometer, maximum air thermometer, minimum air thermometer, maximum wet-bulb thermometer, minimum wet-bulb thermometer, solar radiation thermometer *in vacuo*, terrestrial radiation thermometer, anemometer, and rain-gauge.

Besides the above-mentioned stations there are 69 rain-gauge stations reporting their observations monthly to this office; of these 65 are in the wet and 4 in the dry zone.*

The map facing page B 1 shows the distribution of these observatories and rain-gauge stations, and by varying depths of colour the mean annual rainfall over different parts of the Island.

SOLAR RADIATION.

The instrument employed at the observatories for determining the equilibrium temperature of solar radiation consists of a sensitive mercurial maximum thermometer, having the bulb and part of the stem covered with dull lamp-black. It is enclosed in a larger glass jacket from which the greater part of the air has been exhausted. These instruments, which were previously placed on stands about one foot above ground, were in 1885 mounted on stands four feet from the ground, the height now generally employed in meteorological observatories. The effect of this change is that the difference between the solar radiation readings and the maximum in shade has been below the average obtained in previous years at almost all the stations. This is due to the fact that the radiation from the ground and surrounding objects has been diminished by the increased height of the instrument. At the same time the readings are probably much nearer their true values.

The relative amount of solar radiation, or intensity of the sun's rays, is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this instrument and that registered by the maximum air thermometer in the shade. For various reasons, however, the temperature indicated by this instrument affords only an approximate measure of the amount of solar radiation that penetrates the atmosphere.

Table II. shows the mean monthly excess of the maximum temperature in the sun over the maximum temperature in the shade, deduced from the observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE II.—Average excess of Insolation over the corresponding Maximum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	22—24	57·8	57·7	57·4	57·4	56·0	56·7	57·7	59·3	60·2	59·3	58·6	58·5	58·0
Ratnapura ...	11—15	60·2	61·5	60·4	59·3	56·2	52·7	55·8	56·0	57·7	55·6	60·8	60·9	58·1
Puttalam ...	19—24	58·5	58·0	57·8	56·6	55·4	54·5	54·3	56·4	57·3	56·5	56·7	56·9	56·6
Anurádhapura	19—23	59·3	61·1	61·1	59·9	57·8	56·2	58·9	59·6	59·5	?	?	?	?
Mannár ...	12—17	54·5	58·4	60·6	58·9	55·7	56·4	57·0	57·3	57·5	56·1	53·4	52·4	57·4
Jaffna ...	19—21	55·9	57·7	60·2	58·7	53·6	52·4	53·9	55·0	56·5	54·5	52·9	51·5	55·2
Trincomalee...	15—18	61·5	64·1	63·3	59·0	53·7	50·8	51·4	51·6	54·5	56·8	58·1	59·2	57·0
Batticaloa ...	23—26	55·7	61·2	61·3	58·8	56·7	55·2	56·3	56·6	57·3	58·7	57·1	52·9	57·3
Hambantota...	20—22	51·9	55·3	57·2	55·8	52·3	49·9	50·0	51·1	52·4	53·8	51·9	52·1	52·8
Galle ...	21—24	56·8	59·5	59·4	57·7	53·9	52·4	56·8	55·8	54·1	55·0	55·8	55·9	56·1
Kandy ...	23—24	56·4	59·2	60·7	61·3	57·7	53·2	52·6	54·5	56·1	58·6	58·7	55·8	57·1
Nuwara Eliya	18—21	61·8	66·4	67·7	66·2	59·6	48·4	49·7	54·5	56·4	60·3	63·6	61·3	60·0
Hakgala ...	9—10	56·1	62·3	62·5	62·9	61·3	59·5	58·3	60·9	60·3	61·2	60·9	53·0	59·9
Badulla ...	8—10	59·8	64·5	64·6	64·4	62·9	62·6	62·0	61·9	62·6	64·2	64·2	62·9	63·1
Vavuniya ...						Observations cancelled.								
Kurunégala ...	4—6	52·1	50·9	53·0	54·6	54·6	52·3	52·7	53·6	54·4	55·5	56·5	51·3	53·4

Table III. (in appendix) shows the equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for each month of the year 1893 for all stations, giving the monthly mean of the daily readings, the highest and lowest reading for the month, with the dates on which they occurred, and also the excess of the sun over the shade temperatures.

Table IV., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table II. of the mean monthly excess temperatures of sun over shade in 1893, deduced from Table III.

TABLE IV.—Comparison of Excess Sun (over Shade) Temperature in 1893, with the Averages of Table II.

Station.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ..	— 0·5	— 1·4	+ 0·3	— 3·3	+ 2·3	— 0·3	— 1·5	— 1·4	+ 0·8	— 1·2	— 2·7	— 5·8	— 1·2
Ratnapura ..	— 7·1	—10·4	— 9·5	— 8·2	— 4·8	+ 0·8	0	— 0·6	— 3·1	— 0·4	— 8·1	— 8·5	— 5·0
Puttalam .	— 2·1	— 4·2	— 1·5	— 3·3	— 4·9	— 0·8	— 1·5	— 1·9	— 1·7	— 0·4	— 1·1	— 2·6	— 2·2
Anurádhapura ...	— 3·1	— 6·1	— 2·7	— 6·7	— 4·6	— 4·7	— 6·7	— 2·2	?	?	?	?	?
Mannár ..	— 1·9	— 6·8	— 6·2	— 4·6	— 2·8	— 3·1	— 2·8	— 3·4	— 6·1	— 0·5	+ 1·5	+ 3·5	— 3·6
Jaffna	— 2·6	— 3·6	— 6·8	— 6·2	— 3·7	— 3·5	— 5·1	— 5·8	— 5·4	— 4·4	— 4·5	— 2·8	— 4·5
Trincomalee	— 5·0	— 6·1	— 8·3	— 3·8	— 0·5	— 4·8	+ 1·1	+ 4·4	— 4·6	+ 0·5	—11·1	+ 1·3	— 3·1
Batticaloa ...	+ 7·6	+ 2·3	+ 0·5	— 1·5	— 2·5	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	— 2·6	— 1·6	— 1·5	+ 2·7	+ 8·0	+ 1·0
Hambantota ...	+ 2·4	— 1·6	— 0·5	+ 1·9	+ 2·7	+ 2·0	— 3·8	— 1·6	— 2·8	— 0·3	+ 0·9	+ 1·8	+ 0·1
Galle	+ 0·8	+ 1·1	— 8·1	— 3·3	+ 2·0	+ 1·9	— 0·2	— 1·9	+ 3·8	+ 4·4	— 0·5	— 1·6	+ 0·1
Kandy	— 4·5	— 7·3	— 3·9	— 6·1	— 3·6	— 6·1	— 3·8	?	?	?	?	?	?
Nuwara Eliya ..	— 1·9	— 6·6	—12·6	—10·5	—11·0	— 7·8	— 8·1	— 9·5	— 9·3	—10·7	—16·2	—13·3	— 9·8
Hakgala ...	+ 5·0	+ 2·5	+ 3·1	— 0·6	+ 0·1	— 2·6	— 2·4	+ 2·0	+ 2·1	— 1·8	— 2·5	+ 0·2	+ 0·4
Badulla ..	— 2·7	— 8·0	—10·9	—10·1	— 9·9	—13·1	—10·4	— 6·3	— 6·6	— 9·8	—13·8	—20·7	—10·2
Vavuniya ...					Observations cancelled.								
Kurunégala ...	— 3·7	— 2·8	— 2·4	+ 4·7	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

* The "wet zone" is where the rainfall is over 60 in. in the year; the "dry zone" where the rainfall is less than 60 in.

NOCTURNAL RADIATION.

The thermometer employed for registering the cooling of the stratum of air in contact with the earth, as the result of radiation towards the sky at night, is a sensitive spirit minimum thermometer. It is placed on a pad of non-conducting material (blanket) resting on the ground.

The relative amount of radiation from the earth is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this thermometer and that registered by the minimum air thermometer.

Table V., below, shows the mean monthly depression of the minimum thermometer on the ground level below the minimum in shade four feet above the ground, deduced from one to eleven years' observations in Ceylon.

TABLE V.—Average Depression of Monthly Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Colombo ...	10—12	5·4	6·3	6·3	5·9	5·9	4·9	5·7	5·9	4·9	4·7	4·8	5·4	5·5
Ratnapura ...	1—4	2·5	2·6	2·3	2·8	2·2	2·6	2·8	2·4	2·4	4·0	2·3	2·8	2·6
Puttalam ...	6—9	4·3	3·6	5·4	6·3	6·8	6·8	5·4	6·0	6·7	6·8	5·5	5·5	5·8
Anurádhapura	9—12	5·6	5·9	6·2	4·8	4·2	4·3	3·5	3·3	4·0	4·4	5·5	7·6	4·8
Mannár ...	8—10	8·5	9·5	9·6	8·6	8·2	6·5	6·0	6·3	6·4	6·8	6·9	6·0	7·4
Jaffna ...	11—12	5·3	5·2	4·4	3·3	2·3	2·1	2·5	2·2	2·7	3·0	3·9	3·1	3·3
Trincomalee...	7—10	4·7	5·3	4·5	4·1	4·1	4·3	4·7	4·3	4·9	4·5	4·2	4·5	4·5
Batticaloa ...	9—10	3·7	4·1	4·6	4·5	4·3	4·5	4·4	4·0	4·4	4·3	3·3	3·5	4·1
Hambantota.	4—8	3·9	4·2	5·8	6·8	10·4	8·3	8·5	9·6	6·6	6·9	8·0	8·9	7·3
Galle ...	9—12	7·5	7·9	6·7	6·6	6·5	5·3	5·4	6·3	5·6	4·9	5·4	6·3	6·2
Kandy ...	7—11	5·3	6·1	6·1	4·9	4·3	3·3	3·9	6·2	6·7	6·5	5·6	6·2	5·4
Nuwara Eliya	7—9	5·5	6·7	5·9	5·5	5·3	3·7	4·3	4·1	4·0	4·4	4·5	4·8	4·9
Hakgala ...	8—10	4·0	4·6	4·4	3·4	3·1	2·3	2·5	2·9	4·1	3·6	3·5	3·3	3·5
Badulla ...	7—9	6·9	7·3	6·6	7·7	7·7	7·1	5·8	5·4	6·3	6·2	6·5	5·7	6·6
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	Obs	ervatio	ns can	celled.		—	—	—	—
Kurunégala ...	5—8	6·5	6·9	7·6	5·0	4·5	3·5	4·3	4·2	4·5	4·3	4·5	6·0	5·1

Table VI. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the nightly readings, the maximum and minimum readings with the dates on which they occurred, and also the depression below the minimum shade temperature.

Table VII., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table V. of the mean monthly depressions of the terrestrial radiation thermometer below the minimum shade thermometer for 1893, deduced from Table VI.

TABLE VII.—Comparison of the Depression of Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperatures in 1893, with the Averages of Table VI.

Station.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 1·7	+ 1·3	— 2·5	— 1·4	— 1·9	— 0·3	— 1·5	— 1·4	— 0·5	— 0·3	— 1·8	— 0·2	— 0·7
Ratnapura ...	?	?	?	?	?	+ 0·8	+ 0·8	+ 0·6	0	— 1·5	0	— 0·7	?
Puttalam ...	+ 1·3	+ 1·2	+ 2·6	+ 0·6	+ 2·5	+ 5·4	+ 4·5	+ 4·9	+ 3·6	+ 5·5	+ 2·2	+ 3·8	+ 3·1
Anurádhapura ...	— 2·0	— 1·0	— 2·8	— 1·0	— 1·5	— 2·1	— 1·7	— 1·2	— 1·4	— 2·2	— 2·8	— 4·6	— 1·9
Mannár ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	— 3·1	— 1·2	0	?
Jaffna ...	+ 0·5	— 0·8	— 1·1	+ 0·3	— 0·7	— 0·8	+ 2·1	— 0·6	— 1·3	— 0·7	— 0·7	+ 1·7	— 0·1
Trincomalee ...	— 1·4	— 1·3	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Batticaloa ...	— 0·7	— 0·4	— 1·0	— 0·9	— 0·5	— 1·0	— 0·6	— 0·6	— 1·1	— 1·4	— 0·4	— 0·6	— 0·7
Hambantota ...	— 1·2	— 1·8	— 3·4	— 4·2	?	— 5·4	— 5·4	— 6·6	— 4·2	— 3·6	— 5·0	— 6·2	?
Galle ...	— 0·4	+ 0·3	— 0·3	— 1·2	— 0·5	+ 0·5	0	— 0·8	— 0·7	+ 1·2	— 0·2	+ 0·4	— 0·1
Kandy ...	— 0·3	+ 0·2	— 3·7	— 3·3	— 2·0	— 1·2	— 1·8	— 3·8	— 3·4	— 0·9	— 4·5	— 1·5	— 2·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	— 2·4	— 2·2	— 2·9	— 2·6	— 2·2	— 1·1	— 3·1	?	?	?	?	?	?
Hakgala ...	— 0·1	+ 1·9	— 1·4	— 0·1	— 0·1	— 0·2	— 0·3	— 0·4	— 1·1	0	— 0·5	— 0·2	— 0·3
Badulla ...	+ 0·7	— 0·2	— 1·4	— 0·8	— 0·9	— 1·8	— 1·8	— 0·6	0	— 2·2	— 3·8	— 3·2	— 1·4
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	Obs	ervatio	ns can	celled.	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunégala ...	— 2·9	— 2·6	— 4·9	— 2·0	— 2·1	— 0·5	— 1·6	— 1·3	— 0·8	— 3·2	— 2·4	— 2·3	— 2·2

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Table VIII., below, gives the average monthly mean temperatures of stations in Ceylon. The data for the deduction of the mean temperature are obtained from the means of the air temperatures at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and minimum thermometer readings during the twenty-four hours.

TABLE VIII.—Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Year.
Colombo ...	24—25	79·0	80·0	81·9	82·6	82·4	81·0	80·6	80·5	80·7	80·1	79·7	79·1	80·6
Ratnapura ..	24—25	77·5	79·1	80·0	80·3	80·2	79·2	79·2	79·0	78·8	78·1	77·5	77·2	78·8
Puttalam ...	23—25	76·4	77·8	80·6	82·1	82·3	80·8	80·3	80·2	80·3	79·7	78·3	79·8	79·9
Anurádhapura	22—24	75·9	77·9	81·2	82·2	82·4	82·0	82·1	82·3	82·4	80·1	78·0	76·3	80·2
Mannár ..	23—24	78·1	79·4	82·0	84·6	84·9	83·8	82·6	82·4	82·3	81·5	79·6	78·1	81·6
Jaffna ...	23	77·5	79·2	82·7	85·3	84·8	83·3	82·4	82·1	82·0	81·2	79·0	77·3	81·4
Trincomalee ..	21—23	77·3	81·8	81·0	83·0	83·7	83·4	82·8	82·1	82·0	80·2	78·3	77·2	81·1
Batticaloa ..	24—26	76·6	77·9	80·0	82·2	83·1	83·0	82·6	82·1	81·7	80·3	81·3	76·7	80·4
Hambantota...	25—26	78·0	79·1	80·7	82·1	81·2	80·4	80·1	79·9	79·9	79·6	78·7	78·4	79·9
Galle ...	24—25	77·8	79·1	80·8	81·5	81·3	80·2	79·5	79·6	79·8	79·3	78·7	78·1	79·6
Kandy ..	23—25	73·2	74·8	77·3	77·7	77·7	75·4	75·0	74·9	74·9	75·4	74·3	73·5	75·3
Nuwara Eliya	24—25	56·3	57·2	58·8	59·6	60·1	57·5	56·6	56·9	57·3	57·6	57·4	56·6	57·7
Hakgala ...	10	57·8	58·9	61·8	63·1	63·7	61·5	61·0	61·3	61·4	60·8	60·0	57·5	60·7
Badulla ...	16—21	69·4	70·4	72·8	74·6	75·1	74·8	74·2	74·3	74·1	73·1	71·8	70·7	73·2
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	Obs	ervatio	ns can	celled.	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunégala ..	7—9	76·9	79·0	81·3	81·8	81·6	79·9	79·6	79·8	80·2	78·8	78·4	77·5	79·6

Table IX. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the maximum and minimum temperatures, with the mean daily range; the highest and lowest temperatures, the dates on which they occurred, and the yearly means; and the absolute range of temperature for each month and for the year.

Table X., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table VIII. of the monthly and yearly means for the year 1893.

TABLE X.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Temperatures in 1893 with the Averages.

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 0·3	— 2·1	— 1·5	— 1·6	— 1·6	— 0·4	— 0·6	— 0·2	— 0·9	— 0·1	— 1·2	+ 0·2	— 0·8
Ratnapura ...	— 0·3	— 0·8	— 1·5	— 1·2	— 2·3	— 1·5	— 1·4	— 0·3	— 0·3	0	— 1·2	+ 0·5	— 0·9
Puttalam ...	— 0·8	— 1·1	— 2·3	— 1·8	— 1·2	+ 0·6	— 1·0	— 1·2	— 0·4	?	?	— 4·4	?
Anurádhapura ...	+ 0·3	+ 0·4	— 1·7	+ 0·1	+ 1·1	+ 0·8	— 1·3	0	+ 0·9	+ 1·3	— 0·2	— 0·2	+ 0·2
Mannár ...	+ 1·0	+ 0·2	— 1·6	+ 1·3	+ 0·4	+ 0·5	0	— 0·2	— 0·4	+ 0·9	— 0·6	+ 0·2	+ 0·1
Jaffna ...	0	+ 0·4	— 1·4	0	— 0·8	— 0·1	+ 0·9	— 0·7	— 0·9	+ 0·8	— 0·3	— 0·6	— 0·2
Trincomalee ...	+ 0·4	— 2·6	— 1·2	+ 0·5	— 0·3	— 0·2	— 1·7	+ 1·5	+ 0·5	0	— 0·6	+ 0·5	— 0·3
Batticaloa ...	— 0·9	— 1·5	— 3·1	— 2·3	— 0·8	— 1·6	— 1·9	— 0·1	— 0·1	— 0·8	— 0·8	— 0·4	— 1·3
Hambantota ...	— 0·7	— 1·0	— 1·1	— 1·3	— 0·7	+ 0·4	+ 1·1	— 1·8	— 0·5	— 1·0	— 0·9	— 0·7	— 0·8
Galle ...	0	— 0·2	— 0·5	— 0·8	— 0·9	— 0·4	— 0·2	— 1·0	— 0·8	+ 1·0	— 0·6	— 0·4	— 0·4
Kandy ...	+ 0·1	— 0·6	— 2·0	— 1·5	— 1·6	— 0·9	— 1·3	— 0·6	— 0·6	— 0·9	— 1·3	— 0·6	— 0·9
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 0·2	0	+ 0·8	+ 1·7	+ 0·8	+ 0·9	+ 1·4	+ 0·5	+ 1·1	+ 1·4	+ 1·3	+ 0·6	+ 0·9
Hakgala ...	— 1·3	— 1·8	— 2·3	— 1·0	— 0·8	— 1·1	— 1·2	— 1·1	— 0·9	— 0·5	— 1·1	+ 0·6	— 1·1
Badulla ...	— 1·6	— 1·6	— 1·5	— 0·6	— 1·0	— 1·9	— 1·2	?	?	+ 0·3	— 1·5	— 3·1	?
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	Observations cancelled.				—	—	—	—	—
Kurunégala ...	+ 2·4	+ 2·6	+ 0·5	+ 1·3	0	+ 2·5	+ 0·5	+ 0·9	+ 1·5	+ 2·3	+ 0·8	+ 1·8	+ 1·4

Table XI. (in appendix) gives the sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures in Table IX., omitting hill stations. The reduction to sea-level temperature has been made by adding one degree of temperature for every 450 ft. of elevation.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The barometer used at the Colombo Observatory is a standard, by Negretti and Zambra, which has been compared with the Kew standard. All the barometers at outstations are on Fortin's principle (constructed by Casella), and have been compared with the Colombo instrument. At all the stations the instruments are placed in buildings, except at Trincomalee, where they are placed in the thermometer shed, and are preserved, as far as possible, from extremes of temperature.

Table XII., below, gives the monthly mean barometric readings deduced from observations in Ceylon extending over a series of years.

TABLE XII.—Average Monthly Mean Pressure of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years	In.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	24—25	29+	·870	·873	·854	·812	·795	·807	·789	·827	·842	·845	·850	·864	·836
Ratnapura ...	22—24	29+	·807	·807	·807	·757	·743	·758	·763	·767	·786	·830	·790	·800	·785
Puttalam ...	22—25	29+	·899	·898	·869	·815	·792	·791	·808	·809	·836	·850	·863	·890	·843
Anurádhapura ...	21—23	29+	·609	·598	·566	·517	·489	·478	·494	·495	·515	·532	·558	·586	·536
Mannár ...	18—20	29+	·904	·892	·850	·792	·749	·752	·761	·772	·792	·814	·843	·880	·817
Jaffna ...	22—23	29+	·907	·939	·898	·825	·815	·757	·772	·784	·812	·840	·868	·935	·846
Trincomalee ...	22—25	29+	·864	·863	·824	·755	·697	·684	·696	·714	·731	·764	·804	·843	·770
Batticaloa ...	22—24	29+	·920	·919	·888	·829	·780	·768	·823	·790	·811	·831	·833	·898	·841
Hambantota ...	20—22	29+	·851	·845	·837	·804	·773	·770	·777	·782	·803	·809	·831	·838	·810
Galle ...	23—25	29+	·860	·826	·843	·803	·787	·793	·807	·814	·836	·835	·836	·850	·824
Kandy ...	23—25	27+	·221	·219	·199	·202	·140	·145	·158	·161	·178	·181	·191	·207	·183
Nuwara Eliya ...	22—24	23+	·991	·994	1·003	·984	·972	·958	1·002	·960	·972	·981	·995	·995	·984
Hakgala ...	9—10	24+	·555	·569	·562	·537	·507	·477	·480	·491	·512	·520	·544	·552	·517
Badulla ...	13—17	27+	·720	·722	·712	·672	·634	·629	·632	·632	·643	·664	·695	·700	·671
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Observations cancelled.					—	—	—	—
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	—	?	?	?	?	?	?

Table XIII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and annual range; the highest and lowest monthly and yearly readings, with the dates on which they occurred; the yearly means of the maximum and minimum readings; and the absolute monthly and yearly range.

Table XIV., page B 5, shows the variations from the averages in Table XII. of the monthly and yearly means for 1893.

TABLE XIV.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Pressure in 1893 with the Averages of Table XII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—·035	+·012	—·013	—·004	+·008	—·017	+·004	+·020	+·015	—·007	—·005	+·010	—·001
Ratnapura ...	—·032	+·016	—·029	—·027	—·009	—·024	—·026	—·011	—·011	—·066	—·019	+·007	—·019
Puttalam ...	—·052	—·024	—·038	—·039	—·040	—·026	—·064	—·015	—·021	—·021	—·054	—·026	—·035
Anurádhapura ...	+·005	+·048	+·036	+·020	+·018	+·009	—·007	+·039	+·031	—·014	+·014	+·033	+·020
Mannár ...	+·014	+·047	+·045	+·034	+·035	+·018	+·014	+·049	?	+·003	+·011	+·039	?
Jaffna ...	+·005	+·005	—·007	—·014	—·048	—·005	—·015	+·013	+·004	—·009	+·014	+·015	—·003
Trincomalee ...	—·060	—·021	—·032	—·039	—·037	—·037	—·045	—·026	—·020	—·046	—·026	—·009	—·033
Batticaloa ...	—·042	+·002	+·016	+·001	—·001	—·007	—·074	—·001	—·011	—·008	+·009	+·007	—·009
Hambantota ...	—·027	+·007	—·009	+·014	+·009	—·015	—·009	+·030	+·022	+·027	—·015	+·007	+·003
Galle ...	—·030	+·054	+·002	+·002	+·007	—·025	—·023	+·020	+·008	—·009	—·001	+·009	+·001
Kandy ...	—·059	—·021	—·034	—·073	—·029	—·045	—·058	—·019	—·024	—·035	—·029	—·013	—·036
Nuwara Eliya ...	+·039	+·071	+·062	+·057	+·059	+·047	—·004	+·069	+·072	+·058	+·047	+·061	+·053
Hakgala ...	—·035	+·003	—·018	—·017	—·019	—·023	—·028	+·010	—·020	—·019	—·019	+·005	—·007
Badulla ...	—·004	+·038	+·009	—·007	—·003	—·015	—·025	+·016	+·012	—·006	—·007	+·046	+·006
Vavuniya ...						Observations cancelled.							
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Table XV. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of pressure in 1893, according to the tables printed in the "Instructions to Observers at Ceylon Meteorological Stations."

WIND.

The instrument employed at the Colombo Observatory is a self-registering Beckley anemograph. It records the direction and velocity of the wind, continuously, on a revolving drum driven by clockwork. At outstations, the instruments employed consist of the ordinary wind-vane for direction, and a Robinson anemometer for registering on a dial the distance travelled by the wind.

Table XVI. (in appendix) gives the number of times that each of eight wind-directions and calms were observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.* by the ordinary wind-vane at outstations; the trigonometrical resultant of those observations, computed by Lambert's formula; and the mean diurnal movement of the air; also the average monthly values of the last two data, computed from as many years as have furnished anemometric registers.

The Colombo anemograph records the number of miles travelled in each of sixteen directions.

HYGROMETRY.

The humidity of the air, the elastic force of aqueous vapour, and the temperature of the dew point are inferred from the relative temperatures of identical dry and wet-bulb thermometers, when exposed to the same conditions. In order that the evaporation of the water from the wet-bulb may take place freely, the instruments are kept in outside sheds: if kept in rooms, the reading of the wet-bulb will not give a true indication, owing to restrained evaporation.

Table XVII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the readings of the wet-bulb at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the minimum wet-bulb; the mean range and the adopted wet-bulb temperature of each month (the mean of the minimum, 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.* readings); also the difference of these several values and the corresponding air temperature.

Table XVIII. (in appendix) gives the mean vapour tensions of the several months of 1893 and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the reading of the minimum dry and wet-bulb thermometers.

Table XIX., below, shows the average monthly and yearly mean vapour tension for different stations, deduced from observations extending over a number of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XIX.—Average Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in Decimals of an Inch.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	24—25	·756	·771	·824	·866	·883	·854	·829	·831	·828	·858	·813	·782	·824
Ratnapura ...	22—25	·785	·781	·827	·867	·884	·864	·857	·840	·831	·831	·817	·805	·832
Puttalam ...	22—25	·773	·789	·873	·926	·935	·858	·883	·842	·885	·866	·845	·806	·857
Anurádhapura	22—24	·717	·703	·751	·828	·858	·847	·808	·787	·764	·811	·793	·753	·780
Mannár ...	23—24	·786	·794	·874	·954	·974	·947	·916	·909	·902	·898	·874	·797	·885
Jaffna ...	23	·751	·753	·860	·973	1·002	·972	·940	·942	·940	·909	·862	·766	·889
Trincomalee...	20—23	·769	·791	·845	·883	·874	·842	·866	·815	·800	·825	·826	·803	·828
Batticaloa ...	23—26	·815	·802	·858	·914	·924	·884	·866	·885	·883	·884	·860	·827	·867
Hambantota...	21—24	·785	·790	·840	·885	·896	·868	·826	·825	·795	·799	·791	·807	·826
Galle ...	24—25	·851	·867	·897	·935	·954	·940	·916	·919	·925	·912	·891	·867	·906
Kandy ...	23—25	·624	·611	·656	·724	·738	·720	·702	·697	·691	·698	·692	·662	·685
Nuwara Eliya.	19—22	·387	·362	·393	·413	·458	·449	·423	·425	·430	·387	·430	·416	·414
Hakgala ...	10	·420	·406	·433	·485	·521	·489	·468	·459	·454	·471	·466	·450	·460
Badulla ...	15—20	·602	·602	·644	·686	·715	·680	·660	·651	·639	·653	·654	·627	·651
Vavuniya ...						Observations cancelled.								
Kurunégala ...	7—9	·708	·748	·785	·893	·909	·873	·848	·828	·801	·819	·826	·762	·817

Table XX., page B 6, shows the variation from the means of Table XIX. of the monthly mean vapour tension for 1893.

TABLE XX.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in 1893 with the Averages of Table XIX.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ ·003	— ·018	— ·018	— ·105	— ·045	— ·045	— ·044	— ·058	— ·031	— ·039	— ·027	— ·034	— ·043
Ratnapura ...	— ·075	— ·077	+ ·009	— ·048	— ·039	— ·041	— ·033	— ·051	— ·036	— ·048	+ ·014	— ·022	— ·038
Puttalam ...	?	?	?	— ·025	— ·077	+ ·023	— ·007	+ ·042	?	?	?	?	?
Anurádhapura ...	— ·088	— ·131	— ·079	— ·147	— ·168	— ·175	— ·109	— ·152	— ·102	— ·066	— ·036	— ·054	— ·104
Mannár ...	— ·023	— ·054	— ·046	— ·080	— ·051	— ·044	— ·045	— ·055	— ·063	— ·029	— ·020	— ·002	— ·042
Jaffna ...	+ ·003	— ·011	— ·009	— ·037	— ·042	— ·054	— ·073	— ·046	— ·020	— ·029	+ ·030	+ ·044	— ·020
Trincomalee ...	+ ·036	+ ·007	+ ·014	+ ·007	+ ·012	+ ·055	— ·059	— ·033	— ·053	— ·009	+ ·028	— ·037	— ·002
Batticaloa ...	— ·046	— ·067	— ·050	— ·065	— ·070	— ·068	— ·014	+ ·058	+ ·007	— ·039	— ·031	— ·050	— ·038
Hambantota ...	— ·016	— ·014	— ·020	— ·048	— ·029	— ·019	+ ·008	— ·118	0	— ·036	— ·001	— ·045	— ·029
Galle ...	— ·016	— ·036	— ·008	— ·017	— ·014	— ·009	— ·004	— ·006	— ·006	— ·031	— ·013	— ·010	— ·014
Kandy ...	— ·037	— ·076	— ·004	— ·038	— ·018	— ·035	— ·012	— ·037	— ·053	— ·041	— ·016	— ·042	— ·035
Nuwara Eliya ...	— ·003	— ·049	+ ·010	+ ·005	+ ·010	— ·012	+ ·022	— ·005	— ·033	+ ·035	+ ·009	— ·013	— ·001
Hakgala ...	+ ·005	+ ·053	+ ·030	+ ·024	+ ·019	— ·004	+ ·002	— ·018	— ·022	— ·028	+ ·007	— ·069	+ ·005
Badulla ...	+ ·011	— ·050	— ·006	+ ·119	+ ·062	— ·039	+ ·074	?	?	?	?	?	?
Vavuniya ...	Observations cancelled.												
Kurunégala ...	— ·005	— ·062	+ ·006	— ·032	— ·017	— ·039	+ ·001	— ·019	— ·025	— ·005	— ·014	— ·087	— ·025

Table XXI., below, gives the average mean monthly humidity derived from observations made in Ceylon extending over a number of years.

TABLE XXI.—Average Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	24—25	77	76	76	79	80	81	80	80	79	80	81	79	79
Ratnapura ...	22—25	84	79	81	84	86	87	85	85	85	87	87	86	85
Puttalam ...	22—25	85	84	84	85	84	86	86	86	86	86	88	88	85
Anurádhapura	22—25	81	75	71	76	79	78	74	73	73	80	84	83	77
Mannár ...	22—24	82	79	81	81	86	82	83	83	82	84	86	90	83
Jaffna ...	23	80	76	78	81	84	86	85	86	86	86	92	86	84
Trincomalee ...	20—23	82	81	80	79	76	74	77	75	74	80	86	86	79
Batticaloa ...	23—26	87	85	84	83	82	79	79	81	82	86	88	90	84
Hambantota ...	21—24	82	79	81	82	85	84	81	81	82	83	83	83	82
Galle ...	24—25	89	87	82	83	89	91	91	91	91	91	91	90	89
Kandy ...	23—25	77	72	72	77	78	82	82	81	80	82	83	81	79
Nuwara Eliya	19—22	85	79	79	84	88	94	91	91	91	91	90	89	88
Hakgala ...	10	87	78	77	84	87	89	86	84	82	87	90	91	85
Badulla ...	15—20	88	85	80	80	80	79	78	77	75	80	80	83	81
Vavuniya ...	Observations cancelled.													
Kurunégala ..	7—9	77	77	75	82	85	86	84	82	79	83	85	82	81

Table XXII. (in appendix) gives the mean relative humidities of the several months in 1893 and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the readings of the minimum dry and wet-bulb.

TABLE XXIII.—Comparison of Mean Monthly Relative Humidity of 1893, with the Averages of Table XXI.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 1	+ 3	+ 2	— 4	— 1	— 4	— 3	— 5	0	— 4	0	— 4	— 2
Ratnapura ...	— 6	— 5	+ 4	0	+ 2	— 1	0	— 4	— 2	— 6	+ 5	— 4	— 2
Puttalam ...	?	?	?	— 2	— 3	— 5	— 2	— 4	?	?	?	?	?
Anurádhapura ...	—11	—14	— 5	—14	—18	—17	—10	—15	—14	— 9	— 4	— 5	—11
Mannár ...	— 6	— 5	— 1	— 9	—10	— 6	— 5	— 6	— 5	— 5	0	— 8	— 5
Jaffna ...	+ 1	— 1	+ 2	— 3	— 3	— 5	—10	— 3	+ 1	— 6	— 1	+ 2	— 2
Trincomalee ...	+ 3	— 2	+ 4	— 1	+ 2	+ 5	+ 2	— 6	— 6	0	+ 3	— 6	0
Batticaloa ...	0	— 4	+ 4	0	— 5	— 2	— 2	+ 4	0	— 2	+ 1	— 3	— 1
Hambantota ...	0	+ 2	0	— 2	— 2	— 3	— 3	— 6	— 3	— 5	0	— 1	— 2
Galle	— 1	— 3	+ 4	+ 4	+ 2	0	0	+ 2	+ 1	— 6	— 1	0	0
Kandy ...	— 5	— 8	+ 4	0	+ 2	— 1	+ 1	— 3	— 3	— 4	+ 1	— 4	— 2
Nuwara Eliya ...	— 2	— 7	— 1	— 8	— 3	— 6	+ 1	0	—11	— 8	— 2	— 5	— 5
Hakgala ...	+ 4	— 1	+13	+ 6	+ 7	+ 3	+ 4	0	— 4	— 2	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Badulla ...	+ 1	— 6	+ 4	+17	+11	— 1	+13	?	?	?	?	?	?
Vavuniya ...	Observations cancelled.												
Kurunégala ...	— 5	—10	— 1	— 5	— 2	—10	— 2	— 5	— 7	— 7	— 3	— 7	— 5

CLOUD PROPORTION.

The relative proportion of cloud is determined in the usual manner by estimating the average amount of sky covered, 10 denoting a sky entirely and continuously overcast, and zero a cloudless sky.

Table XXIV., page B 7, shows the average proportion of clouded sky in each month, deduced from the registers of past years.

TABLE XXIV.—Average Proportion of Clouded Sky in each Month, deduced from the Registers of past Years.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	24—25	4·6	3·8	4·3	5·6	6·9	7·5	6·7	6·8	7·0	6·9	6·2	5·6	6·0
Ratnapura ...	24—25	6·0	5·3	5·6	6·4	7·4	7·6	7·2	7·2	7·0	7·1	6·6	6·4	6·7
Puttalam ...	23—25	7·0	6·6	6·7	7·0	7·2	7·4	7·1	7·2	7·0	7·3	7·5	7·2	7·1
Anurádhapura	23—24	4·2	3·4	3·6	4·3	4·5	4·2	4·4	4·4	4·2	5·0	5·4	5·3	4·4
Mannár ...	23—24	4·5	3·4	3·5	4·3	4·9	5·6	5·5	5·3	5·1	5·8	6·2	6·0	5·0
Jaffna ...	23	4·7	3·2	2·9	4·0	4·3	5·4	5·4	5·5	5·0	5·7	6·4	6·2	4·9
Trincomalee...	23—25	5·4	4·3	3·9	4·2	4·9	5·8	5·6	5·5	5·3	7·8	6·1	6·3	5·4
Batticaloa ...	24—25	6·4	5·8	5·4	5·6	5·7	6·3	6·2	6·2	5·9	6·1	6·5	6·5	6·0
Hambantota...	25—26	6·3	5·9	5·7	6·6	6·7	7·3	7·0	7·1	6·9	6·9	6·9	7·0	6·7
Galle ...	24—25	5·0	4·4	4·4	5·5	6·1	6·2	5·8	5·8	5·8	6·2	6·2	5·2	5·5
Kandy ...	24—25	5·1	4·3	4·7	5·4	5·9	6·9	6·7	7·0	6·5	6·5	6·0	6·0	5·9
Nuwara Eliya	24—25	4·2	3·2	3·6	4·9	5·3	7·2	6·6	6·2	6·2	5·8	5·1	4·9	5·3
Hakgala ...	10—11	7·3	5·2	5·3	6·1	6·5	6·8	6·8	6·7	6·5	7·6	7·9	8·2	6·7
Badulla ...	16—20	5·9	4·5	4·5	5·3	5·3	5·8	5·6	5·4	5·1	5·3	6·1	6·6	5·4
Vavuniya ...						Observations cancelled.								
Kurunégala ...	8—9	5·6	4·7	5·6	6·7	7·3	7·9	7·6	7·2	7·0	7·6	7·0	6·8	6·8

Table XXV. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the observations, and the means of the daily averages at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*

Table XXVI., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XXIV. of the values for 1893.

TABLE XXVI.—Comparison of the Mean Cloud Proportion in 1893, with the Averages of Table XXIV.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Colombo ...	−1·4	−1·8	−0·9	−0·7	+0·7	−0·3	+1·0	−2·4	−1·6	−1·1	+1·3	−2·6	−0·8
Ratnapura ...	+0·9	+0·3	+0·5	+1·1	+2·2	+1·7	+2·0	+0·9	0	+0·4	+2·3	0	+1·0
Puttalam .	−0·3	−0·2	+0·5	0	0	−0·3	+0·6	−0·1	−0·3	+0·5	+0·5	+0·1	−0·1
Anurádhapura ...	+3·3	+0·9	+3·7	+2·2	+3·5	+4·7	+4·9	+3·8	+2·6	+2·5	+4·0	+2·9	+3·2
Mannár ...	−0·5	−1·2	+0·9	+0·1	+0·2	0	+1·6	−0·7	−1·0	−0·9	+1·0	−0·6	−0·1
Jaffna ...	−0·6	−0·2	+1·0	−0·4	−0·6	−0·8	+0·2	−0·5	−1·0	−1·1	−0·4	−1·3	−0·7
Trincomalee ...	−0·5	−1·0	+0·7	−1·0	−0·9	−1·1	−0·1	1·6	−1·3	−2·5	−1·2	−0·8	−0·8
Batticaloa ...	−3·3	−2·9	−2·2	−2·8	−2·9	−3·7	−3·2	−3·5	−3·1	−3·0	−2·6	−3·3	−3·0
Hambantota ...	−3·5	−2·4	−1·6	−2·2	−2·1	−2·4	−2·5	−3·2	−3·0	3·5	−2·3	−2·5	−2·6
Galle ...	−1·1	−1·5	−1·0	−1·0	−1·3	−1·7	−1·6	1·6	−2·0	−2·6	−1·1	−1·1	−1·5
Kandy ...	−1·1	−1·7	+0·4	+0·1	+1·3	+0·3	+1·5	0	−1·1	−0·9	+1·5	−0·7	0
Nuwara Eliya ...	−2·4	−2·0	−0·2	−1·7	−1·1	−1·1	+1·5	−1·7	−3·2	+0·8	+2·5	+0·7	−0·7
Hakgala ...	−0·4	−1·8	+1·7	−1·1	−0·9	−0·1	+1·0	−1·3	−1·1	−0·1	+1·0	+0·6	−0·2
Badulla ...	−1·8	−1·3	+1·1	−0·3	+0·8	+1·4	+1·8	−0·6	−0·1	+0·2	+1·5	+1·0	+0·3
Vavuniya ...					Observations cancelled.								
Kurunégala ...	−0·1	−0·4	+0·6	−0·2	+1·1	+0·5	+0·6	+1·0	+1·0	−0·1	+1·3	−1·9	+0·3

Table XXVII., below, gives the mean monthly and yearly rainfall, deduced from observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XXVII.—Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall of sixteen Principal Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Colombo ...	24	3·12	2·08	4·99	11·29	12·85	7·79	4·74	3·80	5·06	13·72	12·57	6·28	88·29
Ratnapura ...	24	4·96	4·49	8·42	11·82	20·43	21·02	12·09	12·89	13·70	18·43	14·59	8·74	151·67
Puttalam ...	23—24	1·81	1·59	3·52	5·93	3·58	1·75	0·44	0·96	0·98	8·11	10·68	6·67	46·02
Anurádhapura	23—24	2·41	1·48	2·94	7·87	4·19	1·43	1·10	2·03	2·78	7·76	11·09	8·65	53·73
Mannár ...	23—24	2·04	1·28	1·77	2·80	2·41	0·68	0·26	0·53	0·85	7·95	10·01	7·82	38·40
Jaffna ...	23	1·96	1·34	1·06	2·05	2·35	0·87	0·83	1·19	2·36	9·49	13·33	10·79	47·62
Trincomalee...	23—24	5·31	2·40	1·46	1·76	2·63	1·67	2·11	4·47	4·23	8·40	13·29	13·56	61·29
Batticaloa ...	23—24	7·91	3·84	3·32	1·57	1·69	1·19	0·96	2·69	2·08	5·94	11·79	10·58	53·56
Hambantota...	24	3·01	1·69	2·16	2·18	3·71	2·22	1·33	1·33	2·27	4·10	6·91	5·30	36·21
Galle ...	24	4·31	3·14	4·54	10·42	11·50	8·04	5·25	5·33	7·60	13·42	12·04	6·32	91·91
Kandy ...	24	4·65	2·64	3·53	7·02	6·82	8·81	7·16	5·76	5·49	9·96	10·89	8·58	81·31
Nuwara Eliya	23—24	5·26	2·25	3·19	5·74	8·47	13·82	12·60	8·50	8·22	10·51	8·91	8·58	96·05
Hakgala ...	10—11	7·81	2·86	4·58	7·28	8·94	7·53	6·36	4·45	5·61	9·96	10·58	13·85	89·81
Badulla ...	17—19	10·40	3·82	4·28	8·86	6·31	2·87	1·53	3·87	2·73	9·89	12·52	13·93	81·01
Vavuniya ...						Observations cancelled.								
Kurunégala ...	8—9	3·10	2·16	6·35	11·19	8·55	8·30	3·50	3·65	3·55	16·51	11·37	6·85	85·08

Table XXVIII., page B 8, shows the variations from the means in Table XXVII. of the rainfall for 1893.

TABLE XXVIII.—Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in 1893, with the Averages of Table XXVII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+2·30	+0·28	+0·16	+ 9·10	—2·53	+ 3·22	—2·54	—2·79	—3·07	— 3·18	+ 5·53	— 0·15	+ 1·38
Ratnapura ...	+3·64	—2 31	+1·20	— 2 29	+5·13	+10·44	+0·55	—6·38	—9·24	— 5·82	+ 5·77	+ 3·58	+16·60
Puttalam ...	—1·11	—0 16	+3·85	— 0·77	—2·26	— 1·02	—0·39	+0·44	—0 92	— 3·61	+ 2·01	— 4·64	— 8·58
Anurádhapura	—1·69	—0·84	+3·47	— 3·16	—3·67	— 0·88	+3·30	—2·00	—2·70	+ 1·10	— 0·77	— 6·00	—13·84
Mannár ...	—1·96	—0·72	+1·51	+ 0·50	—2·25	+ 0·24	+0·65	—0·53	—0 85	— 4·69	+ 3·00	— 5·30	—10·40
Jaffna ...	—1·03	—0·14	+2·26	— 1·07	—0·56	— 0·84	+4·09	—0·70	—2·36	— 8·34	+ 0·44	+ 4·60	— 3·65
Trincomalee ...	—1·39	—0·59	+6·74	+ 0·11	+4·27	— 0·72	+3·79	—4·27	—0·44	— 2·31	+21·89	— 8·38	+18·70
Batticaloa ...	+1·73	—1·78	+7·70	+ 0 88	+0·27	— 0·72	+1·47	—2·09	—0·10	— 0·06	+ 1·95	— 3·96	+ 5·29
Hambantota ...	+0·12	+0·88	—0·10	— 1·79	+0·81	— 0·45	—0·38	+0 53	—1·64	+ 0·22	+11·68	— 1·72	+ 8·16
Galle ...	+2·04	—1·76	—0 68	+12·13	—2·16	— 1·18	+0·56	+1·64	—2·29	—10·31	+ 7·96	+ 2·04	+10·35
Kandy ...	—3·12	+1 34	+4 14	— 2·68	—3·66	+ 3·46	—1·27	—1·64	—3·19	— 5·01	+ 1·31	— 2·90	—13·22
Nuwara Eliya...	—1·08	—0·53	+5·50	— 5·14	—3·68	— 0·25	—3·98	—4·93	—6·88	— 5·92	+ 3·37	— 3·08	—27·60
Hakgala ...	—2·56	—1·66	+6·97	— 4·13	—3·45	+ 3·95	—0·54	—1·64	—4·34	— 2·32	+ 3·97	— 3·33	— 9·08
Badulla ...	—6·75	—2·39	+6·08	— 5·45	+1·00	+ 3·29	+2·16	—2 18	—2·05	— 2·28	+ 2·99	— 4·53	—10·11
Vavuniya ...					Observations cancelled.								
Kurunégala ...	—2·35	+3·68	+5·34	— 3·00	—3·38	+ 1·00	—2·12	—1·54	—2·52	— 3·87	— 1·68	— 3·26	—13·70

Tables XXIX. and XXX. (in appendix) give respectively the amount of rainfall and the number of days on which it was measured at the sixteen principal stations.

THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1893.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Air Temperature.—A general tendency to decrease, except at Anurádhapura, Kurunégala, and Nuwara Eliya.

Solar Radiation.—A general decrease, except at Batticaloa, Hambantota, and Hakgala.

Air Pressure.—A general decrease, except at Galle, Hambantota, Badulla, and Nuwara Eliya.

Rainfall and Humidity.—Rainfall at the principal stations was generally rather below the average, especially in June, September, and October, except along the eastern and southern coasts of the Island. A hailstorm occurred at 4.10 P.M., lasting 7 minutes, at Maskeliya Hospital on April 12.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, April 28, 1894.

D. G. MANTELL,
Acting Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—Equilibrium Temperatures of Solar Radiation for 1893.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	144·8	26th	155·0	16th	131·0	57·3	69·8	46·4
February	143·4	4th	150·0	9th	138·5	56·3	63·3	51·3
March	145·1	15th	153·0	11th	139·0	57·7	65·3	52·6
April	141·2	28th	157·0	20th	94·5	53·7	70·0	9·9
May	143·7	4th	150·5	6th	127·5	58·7	64·4	44·5
June	141·4	3rd	153·5	8th	100·2	56·4	68·8	18·0
July	140·3	22nd	156·0	26th	113·8	56·2	70·3	31·6
August	142·6	11th	150·5	5th	139·0	57·9	65·5	51·8
September	147·5	14th	153·0	—	138·0	61·0	70·3	52·8
October	143·6	25th	155·0	30th	136·5	58·1	68·3	50·8
November	140·7	11th	153·0	13th	105·0	55·9	67·8	22·8
December	139·6	11th	148·0	1st	106·0	52·7	60·6	47·3
Year	142·7	April 28th	157·0	April 20th	94·5	56·8	70·3	9·9
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·9	—	122·4	—	67·0	40·0
2.—RATNAPURA								
January	141·5	16th	137·5	17th	144·8	53·1	58·9	49·0
February	142·6	24th	148·1	20th	139·9	51·1	55·7	45·9
March	142·8	15th	147·1	10th	136·8	50·9	56·3	45·0
April	141·9	7th	147·8	21st	136·7	51·1	55·8	43·7
May	139·5	30th	142·8	14th	137·3	51·4	61·7	44·1
June	140·0	27th	147·1	11th	135·8	53·5	59·7	49·5
July	141·0	12th	144·8	6th	136·5	55·8	60·4	49·3
August	142·1	—	147·5	29th	136·8	55·4	61·1	50·7
September	141·5	29th	148·5	7th	130·5	54·6	62·1	44·2
October	142·3	3rd	148·8	6th	136·8	55·2	61·7	47·9
November	139·9	26th	142·8	6th	136·6	52·7	55·7	49·3
December	141·8	30th	147·5	1st	136·7	52·4	60·0	42·3
Year	141·4	June 12th	148·8	Sept. 7th	130·5	53·1	62·1	42·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	146·5	—	136·5		69·1	46·7
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	143·5	22nd	149·0	11th	139·0	56·4	63·0	52·0
February	144·4	—	153·0	20th	132·0	53·8	62·0	42·8
March	147·0	—	155.0	30th	139·0	56·3	64·0	49·5
April	143·0	10th	149·0	27th	138·6	53·3	58·0	49·8
May	139·3	15th	145·0	12th	118·0	50·5	55·8	31·8
June	142·0	8th	156·0	16th	123·0	53·7	70·5	37·0
July	141·5	19th	153·0	1st	132·0	52·8	61·5	42·0
August	142·2	—	146·0	17th	137·0	54·5	57·5	49·5
September	144·0	14th	152·0	6th	138·0	55·6	63·0	51·0
October	145·4	28th	157·0	23rd	138·0	56·1	67·0	50·5
November	142·1	2nd	159·0	30th	108·0	55·6	65·5	28·5
December	140·2	22nd	146·0	1st	127·0	54·3	61·5	26·5
Year	142·9	Nov. 2nd	159·0	Nov. 30th	108·0	54·4	70·5	26·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·7	—	130·7	—	62·4	42·6
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.								
January	141·4	29th	155·8	10th	127·7	56·2	71·1	46·5
February	145·0	25th	150·3	8th	138·3	55·0	62·0	49·2
March	146·8	28th	159·9	1st	120·2	58·4	71·3	37·4
April	146·1	11th	153·9	22nd	140·5	53·2	60·0	47·9
May	146·1	12th	154·1	20th	139·2	53·2	63·0	49·4
June	144·4	7th	154·2	8th	128·9	51·5	66·4	41·6
July	141·0	9th	152·9	29th	129·1	52·2	60·2	42·4
August	145·4	—	152·2	21st	138·2	57·4	63·0	52·3
September	147·4	16th	154·6	29th	137·5	?	?	?
October	133·3	1st	154·4	9th	109·4	46·4	65·8	24·1
November	119·1	2nd	151·5	30th	79·0	36·4	66·2	8·4
December	117·5	30th	141·2	21st	95·7	36·5	58·2	12·5
Year	139·5	March 28th	159·9	Nov. 30th	79·0	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·9	—	123·6	—	?	?
5.—MANNÁR								
January	139·4	25th	146·5	—	134·5	52·6	59·0	47·5
February	141·9	25th	158·0	7th	131·5	51·6	66·2	45·7
March	144·8	4th	154·5	18th	137·0	54·4	69·5	43·7
April	149·8	12th	156·8	29th	144·0	54·3	61·0	48·0
May	145·2	12th	154·0	5th	140·0	52·9	60·0	45·8
June	145·7	7th	151·5	2nd	141·0	54·3	60·0	49·5
July	145·0	—	152·0	31st	137·0	54·2	61·5	47·5
August	143·0	—	148·0	7th	138·0	53·9	61·2	47·0
September	139·7	10th	143·5	21st	134·0	51·4	55·0	44·0
October	145·2	27th	163·0	9th	127·0	55·6	72·5	40·8
November	140·7	2nd	154·0	26th	126·5	54·9	66·2	44·6
December	139·9	4th	147·5	18th	135·0	55·9	64·0	49·2
Year	143·4	Oct. 27th	163·0	Sept. 21st	135·7	53·8	72·5	40·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·4	—	53·8	—	63·3	46·1

TABLE III. *(continued)*.—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference. Sun and Shade		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
6.—JAFFNA.								
January ...	134·5	10th	142·0	15th	125·0	53·3	62·0	43·5
February ...	138·0	25th	144·0	7th	132·5	54·1	60·0	48·0
March ...	137·9	1st	142·0	—	134·0	53·4	64·5	47·0
April ...	140·5	13th	146·0	—	138·0	52·5	59·0	47·0
May ...	135·6	12th	142·0	21st	128·5	49·9	58·5	45·7
June ...	133·7	29th	142·0	—	129·0	48·9	56·5	30·0
July ...	133·0	18th	146·0	20th	104·0	48·8	62·0	21·0
August ...	133·0	9th	137·3	6th	123·3	49·2	55·0	36·5
September ...	133·7	24th	142·0	2nd	119·0	51·1	59·4	37·5
October ...	134·5	26th	146·0	9th	113·0	50·1	58·0	30·4
November ...	129·5	—	138·0	21st	98·0	48·4	58·5	21·0
December ...	128·2	—	135·0	7th	124·5	48·7	59·0	36·0
Year ...	134·3	—	146·0	Nov. 21st	98·0	50·7	64·5	21·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	141·8	—	121·6	—	59·4	36·9
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January ...	141·8	7th	150·0	25th	120·0	56·5	64·9	34·2
February ...	147·5	23rd	155·0	3rd	142·0	58·0	65·7	50·6
March ...	144·7	3rd	159·0	2nd	115·0	55·0	72·3	22·0
April ...	150·2	18th	158·0	1st	144·0	55·2	58·5	50·3
May ...	148·1	6th	157·0	20th	139·0	53·2	61·5	47·9
June ...	141·9	2nd	155·0	8th	105·0	46·0	59·2	15·6
July ...	145·9	17th	157·0	20th	130·0	52·5	62·0	39·2
August ...	153·7	14th	160·0	24th	148·0	56·0	63·2	50·8
September ...	147·4	24th	160·0	5th	135·0	49·9	62·0	35·6
October ...	150·4	29th	166·0	3rd	142·0	57·3	77·5	50·2
November ...	134·5	26th	156·0	28th	102·0	47·0	69·9	16·0
December ...	145·2	—	154·0	—	139·0	60·5	69·6	53·4
Year ...	145·8	Oct. 29th	166·0	Nov. 28th	102·0	53·9	77·5	15·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	157·2	—	130·1	—	65·5	38·8
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January ...	146·5	—	152·0	11th	138·6	63·3	70·0	57·0
February ...	148·3	19th	153·0	9th	144·2	63·5	68·0	54·0
March ...	147·7	20th	154·0	26th	140·0	61·8	67·6	55·9
April ...	147·0	17th	150·6	—	144·0	57·3	62·0	53·4
May ...	147·1	20th	152·0	23rd	143·0	54·2	58·1	50·0
June ...	147·1	11th	153·0	4th	142·0	55·3	62·0	50·0
July ...	147·9	14th	152·0	1st	142·6	56·5	60·0	51·0
August ...	147·3	27th	154·0	12th	142·8	54·0	58·0	49·0
September ...	148·7	10th	154·3	27th	142·0	55·7	61·6	49·0
October ...	146·8	11th	152·4	19th	140·9	57·2	62·0	51·3
November ...	145·4	4th	152·0	—	138·4	59·8	65·2	46·0
December ...	144·5	5th	152·4	24th	135·8	60·9	67·6	53·0
Year ...	147·0	Sept. 10th	154·3	Dec. 24th	135·8	58·3	70·0	46·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·6	—	141·2	—	63·5	51·6
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January ...	140·0	20th	145·1	30th	132·1	54·3	62·1	46·1
February ...	140·4	24th	146·6	9th	136·1	53·7	59·6	48.6
March ...	143·3	3rd	147·6	26th	135·6	56·7	63·1	50·6
April ...	145·6	—	149·6	26th	137·6	57·7	60·1	49·6
May ...	142·5	12th	148·0	17th	137·0	55·0	60·0	50·5
June ...	140·3	24th	146·6	12th	125·1	51·9	59·6	38·1
July ...	139·6	10th	147·6	27th	127·6	46·2	56·6	33·1
August ...	135·1	29th	141·6	6th	119·6	49·5	56·1	34·1
September ...	137·9	—	146·6	1st	127·6	49·6	60·6	39·6
October ...	141·1	24th	147·6	16th	135·6	53·5	62·1	48·1
November ...	135·7	15th	149·1	24th	123·6	52·8	67·1	41·6
December ...	138·3	7th	149·6	12th	127·6	53·9	64·6	43·6
Year ...	140·0	—	149·6	Aug. 6th	119·6	52·9	67·1	33·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	147·1	—	134·2	—	60·9	43·6
10.—GALLE.								
January ...	140·0	—	147·0	27th	98·0	57·6	62·1	21·0
February ...	144·3	18th	148·0	—	140·0	60·6	63·1	58·2
March ...	146·0	25th	149·0	27th	142·0	51·3	63·1	58·8
April ...	139·0	4th	149·0	20th	93·0	54·4	61·7	11·0
May ...	139·2	4th	148·0	—	130·0	55·9	62·2	17·2
June ...	137·0	23rd	144·0	8th	95·0	54·3	60·0	13·9
July ...	138·4	—	143·0	2nd	99·0	56·6	59·8	20·9
August ...	135·0	14th	141·0	20th	113·0	53·9	58·9	31·8
September ...	139·7	27th	144·0	10th	133·0	57·9	61·0	53·0
October ...	143·0	22nd	147·0	—	139·0	59·4	61·7	56·6
November ...	137·2	2nd	147·0	13th	110·0	55·3	61·9	29·7
December ...	139·0	25th	143·0	19th	132·0	57·3	62·1	50·2
Year ...	138·1	—	149·0	April 20th	93·0	56·2	63·1	11·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	145·8	—	118·6	—	61·5	35·2

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
11.—KANDY.								
January	136·1	14th	148·0	27th	98·8	51·9	63·8	21·8
February	139·1	24th	148·0	2nd	132·1	51·9	62·0	47·7
March	144·4	28th	151·0	30th	137·2	56·8	65·6	48·3
April	143·2	12th	152·0	28th	137·0	55·2	63·4	42·1
May	139·5	—	146·0	26th	119·0	54·1	64·8	38·3
June	130·4	4th	148·0	8th	96·0	47·1	61·7	13·6
July	130·5	4th	152·6	24th	95·5	48·8	69·9	20·9
August (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
September (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	126·3	26th	143·0	—	113·0	59·9	72·8	45·1
February	132·0	17th	141·0	—	122·0	59·8	71·2	48·0
March	126·6	8th	138·0	8th	101·0	55·1	71·7	17·6
April	128·0	2nd	142·0	21st	101·6	55·7	68·4	28·0
May	117·6	6th	139·0	17th	72·0	48·6	67·0	4·2
June	105·4	—	129·0	7th	68·0	40·6	64·2	4·1
July	105·2	—	139·0	—	76·0	41·6	71·0	6·7
August	109·2	13th	132·0	16th	81·0	45·0	63·2	19·1
September	113·2	25th	130·0	8th	86·0	47·1	62·1	18·7
October	117·2	3rd	137·0	9th	84·0	49·6	63·2	12·0
November	113·8	25th	134·0	30th	71·0	47·4	70·3	22·8
December	113·6	—	130·0	17th	73·0	48·0	65·8	5·0
Year	117·3	Jan. 26th	143·0	June 7th	68·0	49·8	72·8	4·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	136·2	—	87·3	—	67·6	19·3
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	120·1	12th	130·0	10th	95·0	61·1	70·0	37·5
February	126·2	25th	140·5	4th	117·5	64·8	79·0	57·5
March	129·0	24th	140·0	7th	103·0	65·6	77·0	40·0
April	129·8	19th	138·0	26th	117·0	62·3	71·5	52·5
May	129·1	4th	137·5	19th	120·5	61·4	69·5	53·5
June	119·9	5th	132·0	8th	84·0	56·9	71·0	25·0
July	120·2	12th	135·0	26th	90·0	55·9	67·0	32·0
August	126·2	12th	141·0	1st	115·0	62·9	74·5	55·0
September	125·6	6th	136·5	9th	113·0	62·4	79·0	49·5
October	125·0	6th	135·5	7th	110·0	59·4	72·5	47·0
November	120·6	5th	132·5	28th	92·0	57·4	68·0	31·0
December	113·7	19th	129·0	28th	80·0	53·2	68·5	20·0
Year	123·8	Aug. 12th	141·0	Dec. 28th	80·0	60·3	79·0	20·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	135·6	—	103·7	—	72·3	41·7
14.—BADULLA.								
January	135·9	13th	149·0	27th	98·0	57·1	72·2	17·3
February	139·3	25th	149·0	6th	128·0	56·5	64·0	48·0
March	143·0	26th	148·5	4th	133·4	53·7	64·5	39·2
April	143·9	7th	151·4	25th	136·5	54·3	61·6	46·9
May	143·0	1st	149·2	18th	127·6	53·0	59·2	37·4
June	139·0	26th	151·8	13th	110·4	49·5	62·8	21·1
July	139·7	11th	151·6	20th	119·0	51·6	63·6	30·5
August	143·8	18th	154·8	17th	137·0	55·6	67·5	49·8
September	144·8	7th	155·3	20th	133·6	56·0	67·1	49·7
October	142·4	10th	151·6	7th	111·0	54·5	64·2	26·4
November	137·0		148·3	29th	105·2	50·4	63·5	1·4
December	128·7	19th	144·0	1st	97·4	12·2	57·2	8·4
Year	140·0	Sept. 7th	155·3	Dec. 1st	97·4	52·9	72·2	1·4
Means of extremes ...	—	—	150·4	—	120·4	—	65·6	31·3
15.—VAVUNIYA (Observations cancelled)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—KURUNÉGALA.								
January	137·5	25th	147·5	11th	118·0	48·5	55·3	31·5
February	142·3	—	148·5	5th	137·0	48·1	55·0	43·2
March	143·2	2nd	148·5	1st	112·0	50·6	57·5	28·0
April	141·7	10th	150·5	22nd	113·0	59·3	59·0	24·2
May (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
June (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
July (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
August (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
September (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI.—Temperature of Nocturnal Radiation in 1893.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	64·5	—	68·0	28th	60·0	7·1	11·4	4·0
February	64·0	-	72·0	12th	53·0	7·4	13·3	2·3
March	69·7	—	72·0	19th	67·0	3·8	6·8	2·3
April	70·7	—	74·0	23rd	60·0	4·5	12·0	1·8
May	72·9	2nd	76·5	—	70·0	4·3	6·8	1·3
June	72·6	23rd	74·4	4th	70·0	4·6	8·3	2·4
July	73·0	—	74·3	3rd	70·0	4·2	5·8	3·0
August	72·4	24th	74·0	—	70·0	4·5	5·8	2·8
September	71·5	8th	74·0	—	70·0	4·4	7·8	2·8
October	70·4	15th	73·0	—	67·0	4·4	8·5	1·8
November	70·2	23rd	73·0	11th	68·0	3·0	5·3	1·3
December	66·8	—	70·0	29th	60·0	5·2	11·8	2·8
Year	69·9	May 2nd	76·5	Feb. 12th	53·0	4·8	13·3	1·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	72·9	—	65·4	—	8·6	2·4
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
February	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
March	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
April	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
May	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
June	69·9	13th	73·6	27th	66·7	3·4	8·3	1·2
July	70·3	10th	72·7	20th	67·5	3·6	7·7	2·1
August	69·9	17th	72·0	—	67·5	3·0	7·1	1·3
September	70·0	9th	71·5	28th	65·1	2·4	3·9	1·6
October	69·9	15th	71·9	3rd	66·3	2·5	4·1	1·1
November	70·0	—	71·1	15th	66·6	2·3	4·4	1·1
December	69·3	27th	70·0	6th	60·6	2·1	12·2	1·6
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	61·5	—	65·0	29th	58·0	5·6	12·7	2·8
February	61·0	17th	69·0	8th	53·0	4·8	7·8	0·6
March	62·0	—	69·0	—	61·0	8·0	9·8	1·8
April	66·4	—	72·0	1st	60·0	6·9	11·3	3·8
May	67·4	30th	77·0	16th	64·0	9·3	23·8	0·3
June	67·2	10th	77·5	9th	56·0	12·2	20·8	2·0
July	64·8	—	68·0	8th	61·0	9·9	12·3	6·8
August	63·8	—	65·0	10th	60·0	10·9	13·0	5·3
September	63·7	—	65·0	—	59·0	10·3	12·3	5·3
October	61·3	8th	67·0	—	55·0	12·3	20·8	4·8
November	60·8	6th	66·0	21st	55·0	7·7	15·8	0
December	58·9	31st	66·0	21st	51·0	9·3	17·3	0·8
Year	63·2	May 30th	77·5	Dec. 21st	51·0	8·9	23·8	0
Means of extremes ...	—	-	68·4	—	57·7	—	14·7	2·9
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.								
January	64·3	25th	69·7	30th	55·6	3·6	6·2	0·9
February	61·2	18th	68·8	8th	53·8	4·9	7·1	2·2
March	67·2	9th	70·8	31st	59·8	3·4	5·5	2·1
April	68·8	28th	73·4	5th	62·0	3·8	5·6	2·1
May	72·7	24th	74·8	4th	69·7	2·7	4·1	1·8
June	72·5	27th	74·2	7th	69·7	2·2	3·6	0·9
July	72·3	16th	73·9	19th	71·7	1·8	3·2	0·2
August	72·0	23rd	73·9	9th	69·1	2·1	3·4	1·0
September	71·2	7th	74·3	26th	67·6	2·6	6·2	1·5
October	70·2	—	72·8	30th	65·7	2·2	4·1	0
November	68·5	10th	72·0	29th	64·9	2·7	5·0	0·8
December	65·5	31st	72·8	21st	58·0	3·0	4·8	1·6
Year	68·9	May 24th	74·8	Feb. 8th	53·8	2·9	7·1	0
Means of extremes ...	—	--	72·6	—	64·0	—	4·9	1·3

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
5.—MANNÁR.								
January (Instrument broken)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
February	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
March	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
April	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
May	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
June	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
July	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
August	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
September	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October ...	73·1	2nd	77·5	25th	66·5	3·7	7·0	0·8
November ...	69·2	7th	72·0	—	66·7	5·7	8·5	3·0
December ...	68·2	30th	70·5	21st	63·0	6·0	15·5	3·0
Year ..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
6.—JAFFNA.								
January ...	64·6	—	77·0	2nd	58·5	5·8	12·0	2·5
February ...	66·2	26th	74·0	-	60·0	4·4	7·5	1·0
March ...	70·8	10th	74·0	29th	65·0	3·3	6·6	1·5
April ...	74·7	—	81·0	1st	66·0	3·6	7·5	0·2
May ...	78·7	14th	84·3	13th	70·0	1·6	3·0	0·5
June ...	78·4	--	80·0	—	77·0	1·3	4·0	0
July ...	76·5	—	79·0	13th	67·0	4·6	11·5	0·5
August ...	76·5	24th	77·8	17th	71·3	1·6	3·8	0·5
September ...	76·3	--	77·5	16th	73·0	1·4	4·0	0
October ...	75·2	12th	78·0	31st	71·0	2·3	4·5	1·0
November ...	71·6	1st	73·5	-	68·0	3·2	6·0	1·0
December .	67·2	—	70·0	29th	62·0	4·8	7·0	2·5
Year ...	73·1	-	81·0	Jan 2nd	58·5	3·2	12·0	0
Means of extremes		—	76·3	-	67·4	—	6·4	0·9
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January ...	71·6	27th	73·9	—	69·5	3·3	5·8	0·4
February ...	70·3	--	74·9	7th	63·3	4·0	8·1	1·1
March (Instrument stolen)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
April	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
May	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
June	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
July	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
August	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
September	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January ...	69·1	21st	70·8	30th	66·0	3·0	1·6	1·7
February ...	66·6	19th	70·8	12th	62·0	3.7	5·9	2·4
March ...	68·8	22nd	70·4	19th	66·3	3·6	1·8	2·3
April ...	70·4	16th	72·0	1st	66·7	3·6	4·5	2·6
May ...	71·2	2nd	72·8	10th	69·2	3·8	5·4	3·0
June ...	71·0	21st	71·9	3rd	69·8	3·5	4·7	2·4
July ...	70·7	1st	72·5	11th	68·8	3·8	7·3	2·4
August ..	71·7	30th	72·4	2nd	70·0	3·4	4·2	2·5
September ...	71·2	—	72·0	-	70·0	3·3	4·2	2·6
October ..	70·2	5th	71·8	20th	68·0	2·9	4·5	2·2
November ...	70·1	9th	71·5	-	68·0	2·9	4·2	2·3
December ...	69·5	26th	70·8	22nd	67·0	2·9	4·0	1·9
Year ...	70·0	May 2nd	72·8	Feb 12th	62·0	3·4	7·3	1·7
Means of extremes	—	—	71·6	--	67·6		4·9	2·4
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January ...	66·0	3rd	69·0	31st	62·0	2·7	5·6	1·6
February ...	66·8	22nd	72·0	—	63·0	2·4	4·1	1·0
March ...	68·3	7th	70·0	—	67·0	2·4	6·1	0·1
April ...	70·2	27th	76·0	-	67·0	2·6	4·6	1·5
May ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
June ...	71·4	—	74·0	—	70·0	2·9	5·8	1·1
July ...	71·6	14th	74·0	21st	68·0	3·1	6·1	1·6
August ...	68·8	—	71·5	—	65·0	3·0	6·1	2·1
September ...	71·4	17th	73·5	—	70·0	2·4	4·6	1·6
October ...	70·8	21st	73·0	17th	68·0	3·3	8·6	1·6
November ...	71·0	—	73·0	—	68·0	3·0	5·6	1·6
December ...	69·9	10th	72·0	18th	65·0	2·7	6·1	1·1
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
10.—GALLE.								
January	66·6	7th	71·0	28th	62·9	7·1	9·7	4·5
February	65·9	—	70·0	5th	61·3	8·2	10·0	5·6
March	69·6	20th	72·2	3rd	65·3	6·4	8·8	4·5
April	71·8	26th	75·1	1st	68·3	5·4	8·4	3·0
May	72·8	2nd	74·6	15th	68·0	6·0	7·2	3·0
June	71·8	20th	74·0	—	70·0	5·8	7·0	4·0
July	72·0	13th	75·9	31st	67·2	5·4	7·4	4·0
August	71·1	—	72·0	21st	68·8	5·5	8·0	4·1
September	71·5	18th	73·1	10th	68·2	4·9	6·5	3·2
October	71·2	15th	73·4	23rd	68·0	6·1	8·5	4·3
November	69·9	—	72·0	20th	66·8	5·2	7·8	3·1
December	67·5	4th	72·0	22nd	63·8	6·7	10·2	3·0
Year	70·1	April 26th	75·1	Feb. 5th	61·3	6·1	10·2	3·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	72·9	—	66·5	—	8·3	3·9
11.—KANDY.								
January	61·0	16th	67·2	30th	53·2	5·0	9·0	0·5
February	57·9	26th	69·5	8th	47·5	6·3	12·8	1·3
March	64·7	—	69·0	31st	55·7	2·4	5·1	0·1
April	66·3	26th	71·3	1st	54·7	1·6	5·5	0·1
May	67·5	2nd	70·0	5th	63·7	2·3	4.2	0·4
June	67·1	—	70·0	28th	62·2	2·1	1·6	0
July	67·4	26th	72·3	31st	62·8	2·1	10·3	0·1
August	66·3	19th	69·0	1st	62·8	2·4	6·2	0·6
September	63·6	6th	68·5	26th	57·6	3·3	7·0	1·2
October	61·5	28th	68·8	18th	51·0	5·4	12·8	0
November	65·8	25th	71·0	2nd	61·3	1·1	6·1	0
December	61·7	17th	68·0	29th	55·7	4·7	8·6	0·6
Year	64·0	July 26th	72·3	Oct. 18th	51·0	3·2	12·8	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	69·5	—	57·3	—	7·7	0·4
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	45·0	19th	58·0	31st	36·0	3·1	8·5	0·5
February	39·1	25th	52·0	12th	30·0	4·5	8·2	1·8
March	47·3	28th	54·0	31st	38·0	3·0	8·0	0·8
April	48·7	28th	55·0	6th	38·0	2·9	6·0	1·3
May	51·8	21th	57·0	4th	44·0	3·1	16·4	0·2
June	51·4		55·0	28th	42·0	2·6	8·0	0·8
July	53·2	—	56·0	9th	49·0	1·2	3·8	0
August } Thermometer stolen	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
September } Thermometer stolen	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October } Thermometer stolen	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November } Thermometer stolen	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December } Thermometer stolen	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	47·4	27th	55·0	—	37·5	3·9	14·5	0·5
February	40·2	16th	56·0	12th	25·0	6·5	16·0	1·0
March	49·4	27th	56·0	19th	43·0	3·0	5·5	0·5
April	51·5	21st	56·5	6th	42·0	3·3	12·0	1·0
May	54·5	—	57·0	2nd	48·0	3·0	8·5	1·0
June	54·3	—	56·0	—	52·0	2·1	4·0	1·0
July	54·3	—	56·0	13th	50·5	2·2	5·0	0·5
August	53·1	13th	55·0	9th	49·5	2·3	6·0	1·0
September	52·0	—	55.0	28th	46·0	3·0	18·0	1·0
October	51·9	—	56·0	19th	42·0	3·6	15·5	1·5
November	51·9	—	56·0	—	46·0	3·0	9·0	1·5
December	50·2	—	56·0	21st	40·0	3·1	9·5	0
Year	50·9	—	57·0	Feb. 12th	25·0	3·2	16·0	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	55·9	—	43·5	—	10·3	0·9
14.—BADULLA.								
January	54·3	26th	63·8	19th	29·0	7·6	33·2	0
February	51·9	24th	62·0	—	42·0	7·1	16·7	1·3
March	58·6	10th	64·0	31st	52·8	5·2	8·2	1·3
April	56·9	17th	63·4	5th	48·0	6·9	21·5	3·2
May	58·0	18th	62·0	3rd	53·2	6·8	20·0	3·7
June	57·8	12th	64·2	19th	48·3	5·3	9·2	2·6
July	60·3	4th	64·4	6th	55·0	4·0	11·0	1·0
August	56·1	3rd	63·0	29th	48·2	4·8	8·2	1·0
September	53·6	6th	64·8	21st	44·0	6·3	9·1	1·1
October	58·8	28th	65·8	13th	49·6	4·0	7·2	0
November	61·7	27th	66·4	16th	54·0	2·7	6·3	0·3
December	60·4	1st	66·0	22nd	49·0	2·5	12·1	0·2
Year	57·4	Dec. 1st	66·0	Jan. 19th	29·0	5·2	33·2	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	64·1	—	47·6	—	13·6	1·3

TABLE VI. *(continued)*.—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum. Date.	Maximum. °	Minimum. Date.	Minimum. °	Difference, Shade and Radiation. Mean.	Max.	Min.
15.—VAVUNIYA.								
January	Observations cancelled							
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Year								
Means of extremes ...								
16.—KURUNÉGALA.								
January	67·4	27th	71·5	31st	61·3	3·6	6·0	2·0
February	65·1	26th	72·0	8th	60·0	4·3	7·7	2·0
March	70·6	23rd	74·5	31st	66·5	2·7	5·0	1·0
April	72·0	26th	76·0	2nd	64·5	3·0	8·5	1·0
May	73·9	—	75·5	27th	72·0	2·4	3·8	0·5
June	72·9	12th	75·0	16th	71·0	3·0	13·5	0·7
July	72·9	—	74·7	—	71·5	2·7	4·5	1·3
August	72·2	5th	73·7	—	70·0	2·9	4·0	1·8
September	71·0	6th	74·0	26th	67·0	3·7	6·0	1·0
October	70·8	27th	73·3	—	67·5	1·1	5·5	1·2
November	70·9	28th	72·5	18th	67·5	2·1	4·0	0·3
December	68·6	3rd	78·5	29th	62·7	3·7	9·7	1·5
Year	70·7	Dec. 3rd	78·5	Feb. 8th	60·0	2·9	13·5	0·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	74·3	—	66·8	—	6·5	1·2

TABLE IX.—Mean and Extreme Air Temperature in the Shade for 1893.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range	Mean of Min	Highest Maximum Date.	Highest Maximum °	Absolute Range	Lowest Minimum Date.	Lowest Minimum °
1.—COLOMBO.											
January ...	79·3	81·6	84·7	87·5	15·9	71·6	4th	91·0	22·5	31st	68·5
February ...	77·9	81·4	81·1	87·1	15·7	71·4	14th	90·7	24·9	8th	65·8
March ...	80·4	82·9	84·7	87·4	13·9	73·5	9th	92·2	21·4	4th	70·8
April ...	81·0	83·1	84·4	87·5	12·3	75·2	—	89·2	18·4	24th	70·8
May ...	80·8	82·8	82·8	85·4	8·5	76·9	3rd	88·7	17·4	15th	71·3
June ...	80·6	82·3	82·4	85·0	7·8	77·2	—	86·4	12·1	4th	74·0
July ...	80·0	81·2	81·7	84·1	6·9	77·2	15th	86·9	13·5	3rd	73·4
August ...	80·3	81·7	82·2	84·7	7·8	76·9	30th	86·2	13·1	5th	73·1
September ...	79·8	81·7	81·9	84·7	8·8	75·9	29th	86·7	13·9	25th	72·8
October ...	80·0	82·4	82·7	85·5	10·7	74·8	28th	88·0	15·7	8th	72·3
November ...	78·5	80·6	81·6	84·8	11·6	73·2	17th	87·7	16·1	26th	71·6
December ...	79·3	81·9	83·9	86·9	14·9	72·0	—	89·2	18·4	—	70·8
Year ...	79·8	82·0	82·8	85·9	11·2	74·7	March 9th	92·2	26·4	Feb. 8th	65·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88·6	17·3	—	71·3
2.—RATNAPURA.											
January ...	77·2	77·7	83·9	88·4	18·5	69·9	15th	91·1	26·5	5th	64·6
February ...	78·3	79·6	85·9	91·5	22·1	69·4	3rd	98·2	33·6	6th	64·6
March ...	78·5	81·6	82·7	91·9	20·8	71·1	9th	94·4	25·3	29th	69·1
April ...	79·1	81·6	83·7	90·8	18·7	72·1	4th	93·4	23·4	11th	70·0
May ...	77·9	80·5	79·9	88·1	14·7	73·4	5th	93·7	22·6	11th	71·1
June ...	77·7	79·4	80·6	86·5	13·2	73·3	28th	89·1	18·4	22nd	70·7
July ...	77·8	79·5	80·0	85·2	11·3	73·9	14th	89·1	17·4	2nd	71·7
August ...	78·7	80·7	82·6	86·2	13·8	72·9	14th	89·5	19·1	12th	70·4
September ...	78·5	79·9	83·7	86·9	14·5	72·4	29th	89·7	21·0	28th	68·7
October ...	78·1	79·8	82·0	87·1	14·7	72·4	4th	90·5	20·1	3rd	70·4
November ...	76·3	77·7	78·8	87·2	14·9	72·3	13th	89·5	18·5	—	71·0
December ...	77·7	79·3	82·2	89·4	18·0	71·4	29th	92·8	23·2	19th	69·6
Year ...	77·9	79·5	82·1	88·3	16·3	72·0	Feb. 3rd	98·2	28·9	Feb. 6th	64·6
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91·7	22·4	—	69·3

TABLE IX. *(continued)*.—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
3.—PUTTALAM.											
January ...	75·6	79·1	80·7	87·1	20·0	67·1	—	90·2	28·4	30th	61·8
February ...	76·7	81·4	82·9	90·6	24·8	65·8	15th	96·0	37·2	9th	58·8
March ...	78·3	82·4	82·4	90·7	20·7	70·0	6th	94·5	30·7	30th	63·8
April ...	80·3	83·6	84·0	89·7	16·4	73·3	15th	92·0	24·2	1st	67·8
May ...	81·1	82·9	83·8	88·8	12·1	76·7	5th	92·9	19·9	10th	73·0
June ..	81·4	82·2	82·7	88·3	9·1	79·2	28th	93·0	21·2	4th	71·8
July ...	79·3	81·3	82·0	88·7	14·0	74·7	13th	93·5	21·7	10th	71·8
August ...	79·0	80·4	81·7	87·7	13·0	74·7	9th	90·5	20·2	3rd	70·3
September ...	79·0	81·3	81·8	88·4	14·4	74·0	—	90·0	20·2	27th	69·8
October ...	?	?	?	89·3	?	?	30th	93·0	?	—	—
November ...	?	?	?	86·5	?	?	2nd	93·0	?	?	?
December ...	75·4	78·7	79·2	85·9	17·7	68·2	17th	88·2	25·4	21st	62·8
Year ...	—	—	—	88·5	—	—	—	92·2	—		—
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.											
January ...	76·2	79·1	81·7	85·2	17·3	67·9	22nd	89·5	27·7	30th	61·8
February ...	78·3	82·2	86·8	90·0	23·9	66·1	20th	96·3	37·4	8th	58·9
March ...	79·5	82·6	85·3	88·4	17·8	70·6	24th	93·7	29·5	31st	64·2
April ...	82·3	85·6	88·8	92·9	20·3	72·6	5th	95·2	26·6	4th	68·6
May ...	83·5	86·0	89·0	92·9	17·5	75·4	4th	96·7	22·9	4th	73·8
June ...	82·8	85·9	87·7	92·9	18·2	74·7	28th	96·9	24·2	7th	72·7
July ...	80·8	83·1	85·1	88·8	14·7	74·1	10th	96·2	24·5	19th	71·7
August ...	82·3	84·6	88·2	88·0	13·9	74·1	14th	96·1	24·0	9th	72·1
September ..	83·3	86·9	89·3	?	?	73·8	?	?	?	24th	70·5
October ..	81·4	85·7	86·0	86·9	14·5	72·4	—	89·8	20·7	24th	69·1
November ...	77·8	81·1	81·2	82·7	11·5	71·2	16th	88·9	20·2	28th	68·7
December ..	76·1	79·0	80·9	81·8	13·3	68·5	30th	86·9	24·5	21st	62·4
Year ...	80·4	83·5	85·8	?	?	71·8	—	?	?	Feb. 8th	58·9
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	67·9
5.—MANNÁR.											
January ...	79·1	81·0	83·3	86·8	13·6	73·2	24th	89·5	20·5	30th	69·0
February ...	79·6	82·9	85·3	90·3	19·7	70·6	21st	94·5	30·0	8th	64·5
March ...	80·4	83·5	83·4	90·4	16·2	74·2	24th	96·3	26·3	30th	70·0
April ..	85·9	87·8	93·7	95·5	19·4	76·1	12th	99·0	29·0	1st	70·0
May ...	85·3	87·4	88·6	9·23	12·3	80·0	5th	94·8	18·3	13th	76·5
June ...	84·3	87·0	86·7	91·4	12·1	79·3	—	93·5	20·0	9th	73·5
July ...	82·6	85·0	85·4	90·8	13·5	77·3		95·0	21·0	19th	74·0
August ..	82·2	84·4	84·7	89·1	11·5	77·6	9th	93·0	17·8	9th	75·2
September ...	81·9	84·3	84·2	88·3	11·2	77·1	18th	90·0	14·8	28th	75·2
October ...	82·4	84·9	85·4	89·6	12·8	76·8	—	92·0	18·2	—	73·8
November ...	79·0	81·0	81·2	85·8	10·9	74·9	7th	91·5	19·0	26th	72·5
December ...	78·3	80·1	80·8	84·0	9·8	74·2	—	86·0	16·0	—	70·0
Year ...	81·7	84·1	85·2	89·5	13·6	75·9	April 12th	99·0	34·5	Feb. 8th	64·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·9	20·9	—	72·0
6.—JAFFNA.											
January ..	77·5	80·7	81·5	81·2	10·8	70·4	25th	84·0	18·5	30th	65·5
February ...	79·6	83·1	81·8	83·9	13·3	70·6	23rd	87·0	23·0	7th	64·0
March ...	81·3	81·0	85·8	81·5	10·4	74·1	24th	88·5	19·0	19th	69·5
April ...	85·3	87·9	89·8	88·0	9·7	78·3	25th	91·0	21·0	1st	70·0
May ..	84·0	85·5	86·0	85·7	5·2	80·5	—	89·0	17·0	13th	72·0
June ...	83·2	81·6	85·3	84·8	5·1	79·7	12th	90·5	13·5	9th	77·0
July ...	83·3	83·9	84·9	84·2	3·1	81·1	9th	89·0	13·5	1st	75·5
August ...	81·4	82·3	83·9	82·8	4·7	78·1	18th	8·57	13·2	17th	72·5
September ...	81·1	82·2	83·5	82·6	4·9	77·7	20th	87·0	10·0	—	77·0
October ..	82·0	84·0	84·6	84·4	6·9	77·5	22nd	88·6	14·1	29th	74·5
November ...	78·7	80·6	80·7	81·1	6·3	74·8	7th	85·5	13·5	29th	72·0
December ...	76·7	79·2	79·0	79·5	7·5	72·0	30th	83·0	14·5	29th	68·5
Year ...	81·2	83·2	84·1	83·5	7·3	76·2	April 25th	91·0	27·0	Feb. 7th	64·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87·4	15·9	—	71·5
7.—TRINCOMALEE.											
January ...	77·7	79·1	79·1	85·3	10·4	74·9	8th	89·2	17·4	16th	71·8
February ...	79·2	81·0	82·4	89·5	15·2	74·3	21st	93·5	23·8	4th	69·7
March ...	79·8	81·8	82·9	89·7	14·8	74·9	26th	95·0	24·1	31st	70·9
April ...	83·5	86·4	87·8	95·0	18·8	76·2	21st	99·8	28·0	24th	71·8
May ...	83·4	85·0	88·7	94·9	18·2	76·7	—	98·8	26·6	15th	72·2
June ...	83·2	83·9	88·8	95·9	19·1	76·8	22nd	100·0	26·2	4th	73·8
July ..	81·1	82·1	85·6	93·2	17·4	75·8	7th	100·8	27·6	10th	73·2
August ...	83·6	84·5	89·9	97·7	21·3	76·4	28th	101·1	26·2	—	74·9
September ...	82·5	81·1	88·1	97·5	22·2	75·3	—	100·8	28·6	7th	72·2
October ...	80·2	82·1	84·3	93·1	18·9	74·2	1st	98·8	26·9	7th	71·9
November ...	77·7	79·0	80·3	87·5	13·6	73·9	10th	97·0	25·4	28th	71·6
December ...	77·7	79·0	79·1	84·7	9·8	74·9	19th	87·0	15·8	7th	71·2
Year ...	80·8	82·3	84·7	91·9	16·6	75·3	Aug. 28th	101·1	31·4	Feb. 4th	69·7
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96·8	24·7	—	72·1

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
8.—BATTICALOA.											
January ...	75·7	77·3	77·7	83·2	11·1	72·1	19th	86·0	16·0	31st	70·0
February ...	76·4	79·0	79·8	84·8	14·5	70·3	26th	88·0	21·8	—	66·2
March ...	76·9	79·0	79·2	85·9	13·5	72·4	23rd	90·6	20·6	19th	70·0
April ...	79·9	83·1	82·7	89·7	15·7	74·0	27th	94·0	23·8	1st	70·2
May ...	82·3	85·7	86·2	92·9	17·9	75·0	—	95·0	22·3	10th	72·7
June ...	81·4	84·9	84·7	92·1	17·6	74·5	26th	96·0	23·8	3rd	72·2
July ...	80·7	83·8	83·9	91·4	16·9	74·5	5th	95·0	23·8	11th	71·2
August ...	82·0	85·7	85·2	93·3	18·2	75·1	29th	97·5	24·7	2nd	72·8
September ...	81·6	85·2	85·1	93·0	18·5	74·5	8th	97·2	24·2	30th	73·0
October ...	79·5	83·1	82·4	89·6	16·5	73·1	2nd	93·0	21·0	—	72·0
November ...	77·3	79·5	79·4	85·6	12·6	73·0	9th	89·0	17·2	29th	71·8
December ...	76·3	78·3	78·3	83·6	11·2	72·4	8th	85·3	15·1	22nd	70·2
Year ...	79·1	82·0	82·0	88·8	15·4	73·4	August 29th	97·5	31·3	—	66·2
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·2	21·2	—	71·0
9.—HAMBANTOTA.											
January ...	77·3	80·2	83·0	85·7	17·0	68·7	—	87·0	20·9	17th	66·1
February ...	78·1	80·8	84·2	86·7	17·5	69·2	10th	88·0	22·9	1st	65·1
March ...	79·6	82·6	85·6	86·6	15·9	70·7	30th	88·7	19·6	—	69·1
April ...	80·8	83·3	86·3	84·5	11·7	72·8	25th	92·5	23·4	—	69·1
May ...	80·5	82·1	84·1	87·5	12·1	75·4	14th	92·5	21·5	16th	71·0
June ...	80·8	83·0	85·2	88·4	11·1	74·3	25th	93·5	21·4	—	72·1
July ...	81·2	82·2	86·7	93·4	18·7	74·7	—	96·5	25·4	31st	71·1
August ...	78·1	80·3	82·2	85·6	13·8	71·8	29th	91·5	23·4	10th	68·1
September ...	79·4	81·0	83·5	88·3	14·5	73·8	—	94·0	21·9	—	72·1
October ...	78·6	80·4	81·4	87·6	13·5	74·1	—	90·5	20·4	17th	70·1
November ...	77·6	78·8	80·0	82·9	8·9	74·0	—	85·0	14·0	18th	71·0
December ...	77·1	79·0	79·8	84·4	11.8	72·6	7th	86·5	15·9	—	70·6
Year ...	79·1	81·1	83·5	86·8	14·1	72·7	—	96·5	31·4	Feb. 1st	65·1
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90·5	20·9	—	69·6
10.—GALLE.											
January ...	77·8	78·8	80·9	82·3	8·6	73·7	5th	86·0	14·8	28th	71·2
February ...	78·9	80·4	82·2	83·7	9·6	74·1	16th	87·3	16·4	8th	70·9
March ...	80·3	81·7	83·3	84·7	8·7	76·0	11th	87·5	13·6	—	73·9
April ...	80·7	82·1	82·9	84·6	7·4	77·2	4th	87·3	13·4	—	73·9
May ...	80·4	81·2	81·6	83·3	4·9	78·4	4th	85·8	12·8	15th	73·0
June ...	79·8	80·7	81·2	82·7	5·1	77·6	20th	84·4	9·5	30th	74·9
July ...	79·3	80·0	80·5	81·8	4·4	77·4	13th	83·6	9·6	3rd	74·0
August ...	78·6	79·4	79·9	81·1	4·5	76·6	10th	82·8	7·9	23rd	74·9
September ...	79·0	80·0	83·7	81·8	5·4	76·4	29th	83·7	8·8	25th	74·9
October ...	80·3	81·4	82·2	83·6	6·3	77·3	22nd	85·3	10·3	2nd	75·0
November ...	78·1	79·2	80·1	81·9	6·8	75·1	2nd	86·0	13·8	30th	72·2
December ...	77·7	79·2	79·9	81·5	7·3	74·2	20th	83·4	10·8	13th	72·6
Year ...	79·2	80·3	81·3	82·7	6·6	76·1	March 11th	87·5	16·6	Feb. 8th	70·9
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85·3	11·8	—	73·5
11.—KANDY.											
January ...	73·3	75·8	78·2	84·2	18·2	66·0	22nd	88·3	28·1	30th	60·2
February ...	74·2	77·4	82·0	87·2	23·9	63·3	22nd	93·0	37·0	8th	56·0
March ...	75·3	79·2	79·8	87·6	20·5	67·1	—	90·0	29·2	31st	60·8
April ...	76·2	80·2	80·6	88·0	20·1	67·9	4th	91·3	32·1	1st	59·2
May ...	76·1	79·6	78·8	85·1	15·6	69·8	5th	90·0	22·7	—	67·3
June ...	74·5	77·1	77·3	83·3	14·1	69·2	1st	89·0	23·9	18th	65·1
July ...	73·7	75·9	75·8	81·7	12·2	69·5	13th	88·5	22·3	1st	66·2
August ...	74·3	77·2	77·1	82·9	14·2	68·7	11th	87·1	22·8	9th	64·3
September ...	74·3	77·4	78·6	84·2	17·3	66·9	11th	88·8	27·5	28th	61·3
October ...	74·5	78·3	78·3	85·1	18·2	66·9	4th	89·3	27·3	1st	62·0
November ...	73·0	77·5	74·7	84·1	17·2	66·9	2nd	88·7	25·3	14th	63·4
December ...	72·9	75·5	76·8	83·1	16·7	66·4	3rd	86·5	22·9	8th	63·6
Year ...	74·4	77·6	78·2	84·7	17·3	67·4	—	93·0	37·0	Feb. 8th	56·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89·2	26·8	—	62·1
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.											
January ...	56·5	59·5	61·9	66·4	18·3	48·1	30th	70·6	31·8	31st	38·8
February ...	57·2	62·9	65·2	72·2	28·6	43·6	22nd	76·0	41·2	5th	34·8
March ...	59·6	65·5	63·0	71·5	21·2	50·3	19th	76·3	34·3	31st	42·0
April ...	61·3	67·9	64·5	72·3	20·7	51·6	7th	77·0	34·8	6th	42·2
May ...	60·9	65·0	62·7	69·0	14·1	54·9	—	75·8	28·8	26th	47·0
June ...	58·4	61·2	60·0	64·8	10·0	54·8	5th	75·0	25·0	28th	50·0
July ...	58·0	60·1	59·4	63·6	9·2	54·4	13th	72·3	21·8	13th	50·5
August ...	57·4	60·9	57·9	64·2	8·8	55·4	15th	73·8	25·6	14th	48·2
September ...	58·4	62·2	61·0	66·1	14·1	52·0	26th	73·8	26·3	22nd	47·5
October ...	59·0	63·1	61·1	67·6	14·8	52·8	—	75·0	29·0	19th	46·0
November ...	58·7	62·3	61·0	66·4	13·6	52·8	1st	70·6	24·5	16th	46·1
December ...	57·2	60·2	61·6	65·6	15·6	50·0	—	68·8	25·1	29th	43·7
Year ...	58·6	62·6	61·6	67·5	16·0	51·5	April 7th	77·0	42·2	Feb. 5th	34·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73·7	29·0	—	44·7

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
13.—HAKGALA.											
January ...	56·5	58·7	59·7	59·0	7·7	51·3	—	61·5	20·0	31st	41·5
February ...	57·1	61·4	63·1	61·4	14·7	46·7	22nd	66·5	28·0	3rd	38·5
March ...	59·5	63·4	62·8	63·4	11·0	52·4	—	67·5	20·0	—	47·5
April ...	62·1	66·8	64·8	67·5	12·7	54·8	—	70·0	25·0	4th	45·0
May ...	62·8	66·7	64·1	67·7	10·2	57·5	—	72·0	19·5	—	52·5
June ...	60·4	63·0	61·7	63·0	6·6	56·4	—	69·5	14·5	—	55·0
July ...	59·8	62·1	61·0	64·3	7·8	56·5	13th	70·5	15·5	—	55·0
August ...	60·2	63·1	62·2	63·3	7·9	55·4	9th	68·5	16·5	9th	52·0
September ...	60·5	63·4	63·1	63·2	8·2	55·0	28th	70·5	21·0	28th	49·5
October ...	60·3	62·9	62·5	65·6	10·1	55·5	—	70·0	19·5	29th	50·5
November ...	59·1	61·6	60·9	63·2	8·3	54·9	—	65·0	15·5	16th	49·5
December ...	56·9	58·4	59·2	60·2	6·9	53·3	—	61·5	18·5	21st	43·0
Year ...	59·6	62·6	62·1	63·5	9·5	54·0	—	72·0	33·5	Feb. 3rd	38·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67·7	19·4	—	48·3
14.—BADULLA.											
January ...	67·8	69·9	71·6	78·8	16·9	61·9	30th	81·1	28·1	28th	53·0
February ...	68·8	72·5	74·9	82·8	23·8	59·0	—	87·0	34·8	2nd	52·2
March ...	71·3	75·3	75·0	89·4	25·6	63·8	—	91·5	32·0	31st	59·5
April ...	74·0	79·8	78·5	89·6	25·8	63·8	—	90·3	34·5	5th	55·8
May ...	74·1	80·3	77·1	90·0	25·2	64·8	—	90·3	28·4	3rd	61·9
June ...	72·9	78·5	77·1	89·5	26·4	63·1	—	90·0	32·5	19th	57·5
July ...	72·6	77·9	75·7	88·1	23·8	64·3	23rd	88·8	28·8	31st	60·0
August ...	?	?	?	88·2	27·3	60·9	9th	90·2	34·2	25th	56·0
September ...	?	?	?	88·2	28·9	59·9	24th	91·1	38·3	21st	52·8
October ...	73·4	79·5	77·6	87·9	25·1	62·8	2nd	89·0	33·4	18th	55·6
November ...	70·3	74·9	71·5	86·6	22·2	64·4	—	88·0	29·0	16th	59·0
December ...	67·6	69·7	70·2	86·5	23·6	62·9	—	86·8	29·6	22nd	57·2
Year ...	?	?	?	87·1	24·5	62·6	—	91·5	39·3	Feb. 2nd	52·2
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88·7	32·0	—	56·7
15.—VAVUNIYA.											
January ...	Observations cancelled										
February ...											
March ...											
April ...											
May ...											
June ...											
July ...											
August ...											
September ...											
October ...											
November ...											
December ...											
Year ...											
Means of extremes											
16.—KURUNÉGALA.											
January ...	79·3	81·3	85·6	89·0	18·0	71·0	22nd	94·0	27·5	3rd	66·5
February ...	81·6	84·2	96·2	94·2	24·8	69·4	—	99·2	36·7	7th	62·5
March ...	81·8	85·4	86·8	92·6	19·3	73·3	24th	95·5	24·8	5th	70·7
April ...	83·1	85·6	88·8	92·4	17·4	75·0	4th	96·0	27·2	1st	68·8
May ...	81·6	84·5	84·1	88·7	12·4	76·3	4th	94·5	19·7	—	74·8
June ...	82·4	86·9	84·3	87·5	11·6	75·9	28th	91·2	18·4	16th	72·8
July ...	80·1	81·6	83·2	86·4	10·8	75·6	13th	91·5	18·5	3rd	73·0
August ...	80·7	83·2	83·9	88·5	13·4	75·1	—	92·0	19·2	2nd	72·8
September ...	81·7	84·6	85·8	90·7	16·0	74·7	26th	96·2	24·7	26th	71·5
October ...	81·1	84·6	84·9	90·3	16·4	73·9	1st	94·0	23·8	23rd	70·2
November ...	79·2	82·7	81·9	88·3	15·3	73·0	2nd	93·2	22·7	25th	70·5
December ...	79·3	82·0	83·5	87·3	15·0	72·3	5th	91·5	23·0	—	68·5
Year ...	81·0	83·9	85·3	89·8	16·0	73·8	—	99·2	36·7	Feb. 7th	62·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94·1	23·9	—	70·2

TABLE XI.—Sea Level Equivalents of Monthly Mean Temperature for 1893.

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	79·4	78·0	80·5	81·1	80·9	80·7	80·1	80·4	79·9	80·1	78·6	79·4	9 ·9
Ratnapura ...	77·4	78·7	78·7	79·3	78·1	77·9	78·0	78·9	78·7	78·3	76·5	77·9	78·1
Puttalam ...	75·7	76·8	78·4	80·4	81·2	81·5	79·4	79·1	79·1	?	?	75·5	?
Anuradhapura ...	76·9	79·0	80·2	83·0	84·2	83·5	81·5	83·0	84·0	82·0	78·5	76·8	81·0
Mannár ...	79·1	79·6	80·4	85·9	85·3	84·3	82·6	82·2	81·9	82·4	79·0	78·3	81·7
Jaffna ...	77·5	79·6	81·3	85·3	84·0	83·2	83·3	81·4	81·1	82·0	78·7	76·7	81·2
Trincomalee ...	81·1	79·6	80·2	83·9	83·8	83·6	81·5	84·0	82·9	80·6	78·1	78·1	81·2
Batticaloa ...	75·8	76·5	77·0	80·0	82·4	81·5	80·8	82·1	84·7	79·6	77·4	76·4	79·2
Hambantota ...	77·4	78·2	79·7	80·9	80·6	80·9	81·3	78·2	79·5	78·7	77·7	77·2	79·2
Galle ...	77·9	79·0	80·4	80·8	80·5	79·9	79·4	78·7	79·1	80·4	78·2	77·8	79·3
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	Cancelled		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIII.—Monthly Means and Extremes of Pressure for 1893.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
1.—COLOMBO. ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·835	·897	·773	·124	·969	1st	·696	12th	·273
February ...	·885	·952	·819	·133	1·020	25th	·801	—	·219
March ...	·841	·905	·778	·127	·988	1st	·648	17th	·340
April ...	·808	·862	·755	·107	·959	—	·676	18th	·283
May ...	·803	·853	·754	·099	·934	14th	·662	7th	·272
June ...	·790	·832	·748	·084	·919	22nd	·664	—	·255
July ...	·793	·835	·751	·084	·928	29th	·699	19th	·229
August ...	·847	·894	·800	·094	·976	4th	·755	19th	·221
September ...	·857	·912	·803	·109	·977	15th	·753	28th	·224
October ...	·838	·898	·781	·117	·975	23rd	·662	8th	·313
November ...	·845	·904	·787	·117	·982	28th	·719	8th	·263
December ...	·874	·936	·812	·124	·992	6th	·740	31st	·252
Year ...	·835	·890	·780	·110	1·020	Feb. 25th	·648	March 17th	·372
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·968	—	·706	—	·262
2.—RATNAPURA. ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·775	841	·710	·131	·910	30th	618	14th	·292
February ...	·823	·892	·754	·138	·934	24th	·647	21st	·287
March ...	·778	·846	·710	·136	·924	1st	·605	24th	·319
April ...	·730	·791	·670	·121	·892	11th	·570	17th	·322
May ...	·734	·784	685	·099	·862	11th	·599	2nd	·263
June ...	·734	·764	·704	060	·855	17th	·573	7th	·282
July ...	·737	·787	·687	100	·867	3rd	·586	12th	281
August ...	·756	·813	·699	·114	·872	4th	614	20th	·258
September ...	·777	·836	·719	·117	·880	1st	·652	29th	·228
October ...	·764	·825	·704	·121	·886	23rd	·599	2nd	·287
November ...	·771	·830	713	117	·896	28th	·654	1st	242
December ...	·807	·868	·746	122	·910	6th	·666	29th	·244
Year ...	·766	·823	·709	·114	·934	Feb. 24th	·570	April 11th	·364
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·890	—	·615	—	·275
3.—PUTTALAM. ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	847	·910	·785	·125	1·005	22nd	·686	13th	·319
February ...	874	·950	·798	·152	1·027	25th	·751	18th	·276
March ...	·831	·894	·769	·125	·994	1st	·659	23rd	·335
April ...	·776	835	·718	·117	·961	3rd	·637	26th	·324
May ...	·752	·802	·703	·099	·901	9th	·626	16th	·275
June ...	·765	·817	·714	·103	898	22nd	·632	13th	·266
July ...	·744	·792	·697	095	·873	3rd	·575	19th	·298
August ...	·794	·840	·748	·092	·898	4th	·639	—	·259
September ...	·815	·867	·763	·104	·936	15th	666	10th	270
October ...	·829	·882	·776	·106	·983	28th	·704	8th	·279
November ...	·807	·867	·751	·116	977	23rd	·632	10th	·345
December ...	·864	·941	·788	·153	1·043	2nd	·644	23rd	·399
Year ...	808	·866	·751	·115	1·043	Dec. 2nd	575	July 19th	·468
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·958	—	·654	—	·304
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA. ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·614	·673	·557	·116	751	30th	·486	13th	·265
February ...	·646	·713	579	·134	·768	25th	·532	23rd	·236
March ...	·602	·666	·538	·128	·759	4th	·423	24th	·336
April ...	·537	·601	·473	·128	·720	11th	·387	—	·333
May ...	·507	·558	·456	·102	·646	9th	·385	15th	·261
June ...	·487	·536	·438	·098	·617	22nd	·370	5th	·247
July ...	·487	·534	·441	·093	·615	3rd	·389	19th	·226
August ...	·534	·584	·485	·099	·654	4th	·440	7th	·214
September ...	·546	·601	·491	·110	·673	15th	·427	21st	·246
October ...	·518	·571	·466	·105	·667	23rd	·344	6th	·323
November ...	·572	·631	513	·118	·791	6th	·452	9th	·339
December ...	·619	·665	·574	·091	·712	2nd	·507	31st	·205
Year ...	·556	·611	·501	·110	·791	Nov. 6th	344	Oct. 6th	·447
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·698	—	·428	—	270
5.—MANNÁR. ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	914	·972	·8 56	·116	1·048	1st	·767	12th	·281
February ...	·939	1·007	·872	·135	1·067	25th	·840	22nd	·227
March ...	·895	·964	827	·137	1·073	4th	·730	24th	·343
April ...	·826	·884	·768	·116	·996	1st	·658	26th	·338
May ...	·784	·833	·735	·098	·917	9th	·671	2nd	·246
June ...	·770	·820	·720	·100	·901	22nd	·645	8th	·256
July ...	·775	·821	·729	·092	·892	3rd	·668	16th	·224
August ...	·821	·872	·770	·102	·939	4th	·715	20th	·224
September ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October ...	·817	·871	·763	108	·983	24th	·690	8th	·293
November ...	·854	·909	·800	·109	·972	16th	·666	10th	·306
December ...	·919	·971	·868	·103	1·015	2nd	·806	28th	·209
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIII. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
6.—JAFFNA. ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·912	·964	·861	·103	1·067	1st	·774	12th	·293
February ...	·944	1·008	·881	·127	1·063	25th	·839	22nd	·224
March ...	·891	·955	·828	·127	1·057	4th	·727	24th	·330
April ...	·811	·873	·750	·123	1·004	11th	·640	27th	364
May ...	·767	·814	·720	·094	·918	9th	·637	1st	·281
June ...	·752	·797	·708	089	·858	21st	·632	7th	·226
July ...	·758	·80_	·714	·088	·862	3rd	·636	24th	·226
August ...	·797	·849	746	·103	·911	13th	·694	14th	217
September ...	·816	·877	·755	·122	·942	15th	·691	9th	·251
October ...	·831	890	·772	·118	990	23rd	·689	3rd	·310
November ...	·882	·936	·829	·107	·992	17th	·761	10th	·231
December ...	·950	·998	·902	·096	1·038	20th	·826	31st	·212
Year ...	·843	·897	·789	108	1·067	Jan. 1st	·632	June 7th	·435
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·976	—	·712	—	·264
7.—TRINCOMALEE. ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·804	·853	·756	·097	·946	1st	·687	13th	·259
February ...	·842	898	757	·141	·944	25th	·757	19th	·187
March ...	·792	·817	·738	·109	·921	2nd	·648	21th	273
April ...	·716	·774	·659	·115	·891	11th	·548	27th	·343
May ...	·660	·713	·607	·106	814	9th	·526	1st	·288
June ...	·647	·697	·597	·100	787	22nd	·536	7th	·251
July	·651	698	·605	093	·765	2nd	544	24th	·221
August ...	·688	·744	·633	·111	·819	4th	·590	7th	·229
September ...	·701	·761	·642	·119	·843	15th	·563	9th	·280
October ...	·728	·788	·669	119	890	24th	·569	3rd	·321
November ...	·778	·830	726	·104	·915	28th	·671	—	·244
December ...	·834	·884	784	·100	·934	20th	·715	31st	·219
Year ...	·737	790	·683	·107	·946	Jan. 1st	·526	May 1st	·120
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·872	—	·613	—	·259
8.—BATTICALOA. ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·878	·923	·833	·090	·993	1st	·781	14th	·212
February ...	·921	·966	·877	·089	·993	26th	·856	14th	·137
March ...	·904	·919	·859	·090	·995	—	·781	—	·214
April ...	·830	874	·786	·088	957	10th	·705	—	·252
May ...	·779	·824	735	·089	·873	10th	·702	1st	·171
June ...	·761	·808	·715	·093	·869	22nd	·672	13th	·197
July ...	·749	·793	·705	·088	·848	5th	·663	—	·185
August ...	·789	·835	·744	·091	882	4th	·705	18th	177
September ...	·800	·844	·756	088	·877	13th	·725	22nd	·152
October ...	·823	·868	·779	·089	965	24th	·688	9th	·277
November ...	·842	·887	·789	·098	·950	16th	·727	12th	·223
December ...	·905	·948	·862	·086	·982	6th	·801	31st	·181
Year ...	·832	877	·787	·090	·995	—	·663	—	·332
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·932	—	·734	—	·198
9.—HAMBANTOTA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·824	·887	·761	·126	·914	28th	·695	14th	·219
February ...	·852	·905	800	·105	951	25th	·763	12th	·188
March ...	·828	·882	·774	·108	916	31st	·684	18th	·232
April ...	·818	·876	·760	·116	·916	1st	·636	26th	·280
May ...	·782	833	·732	·101	·915	9th	·608	31st	·307
June ...	·755	·808	702	·106	812	—	·709	8th	·133
July ...	768	·822	714	·108	882	31st	666	12th	·216
August ...	·812	·868	·757	·111	·914	5th	·676	18th	·238
September ...	·825	·877	·773	·104	·926	3rd	·707	21st	·219
October ...	·836	889	·783	·106	·915	27th	·732	19th	·183
November ...	·815	·869	·762	·107	·976	14th	·718	—	·258
December ...	·845	896	·794	·102	·934	18th	·765	4th	·169
Year ...	·813	·868	·759	109	·976	Nov. 14th	·608	May 31st	·368
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·917	—	697	—	·220
10.—GALLE. ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·830	·883	777	106	·959	1st	·721	11th	·238
February ...	·880	·972	·828	·104	·977	24th	·801	—	·176
March ...	·845	·898	·793	·105	·976	1st	·708	23rd	·268
April ...	·805	858	753	105	·955	10th	·677	17th	·278
May ...	·794	·846	·743	·103	·917	9th	·663	1st	·254
June ...	·768	·818	·719	·099	·911	22nd	·641	6th	·270
July ...	·774	·825	·721	·101	·929	3rd	·658	19th	·271
August ...	·840	·892	·789	103	·950	4th	·751	—	·199
September ...	·844	896	·792	·104	·969	15th	·751	21st	·218
October ...	·896	877	·775	·102	961	23rd	·703	2nd	·258
November ...	835	887	·784	·103	·957	28th	·713	7th	·244
December ...	·859	·911	·808	103	·967	2nd	·753	31st	·214
Year ...	·825	·877	774	·103	·977	Feb. 24th	·641	June 6th	·336
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·952	—	·712	—	·240

TABLE XIII. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range
11.—KANDY.	28+	28+	28+	—	28+	—	27+	—	—
January ...	·162	·217	·107	·110	·300	1st	1·018	12th	·282
February ...	·198	·260	·137	·123	·363	25th	1·089	17th	·274
March ...	·165	·222	·108	·114	·303	1st	1·026	—	·277
April ...	·129	·190	·069	·121	·278	10th	·987	17th	·291
May ...	·111	·154	·069	·085	·226	10th	·991	1st	·235
June ...	·100	·145	·056	·089	·229	21st	·977	7th	·252
July ...	·100	·143	·057	·086	·233	3rd	1·017	10th	·216
August ...	·142	·189	·096	·093	·258	4th	1·060	--	·198
September ...	·154	·211	·098	·113	·274	15th	1·040	9th	·234
October ...	·146	·199	·094	·105	·264	24th	1·017	3rd	·247
November ...	·162	·212	·112	·100	·295	28th	1·050	8th	·245
December ...	·194	·248	·141	·107	·311	29th	1·085	31st	·226
Year ...	·147	·199	·095	·104	·363	Feb. 25th	·977	June 7th	·386
Means of extremes	—	—	—	--	·276	—	1·028	--	·248
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.	23+	23+	23+	—	23+	.	23+	...	—
January ...	1·030	1·064	0·996	·068	1·144	1st	·932	13th	·212
February ...	1·065	1·093	1·037	·056	1·158	24th	·908	3rd	·250
March .	1·065	1·096	1·035	·061	1·158	1st	·958	24th	·200
April ...	1·041	1·066	1·016	·050	1·145	11th	·916	17th	·229
May ...	1·031	1·061	1·001	·060	1·118	—	·936	16th	·182
June .	1·005	1·037	0·973	·064	1·128	22nd	·898	7th	·230
July ...	·998	1·028	0·968	·060	1·110	2nd	·892	24th	·218
August ...	1·029	1·061	0·998	·063	1·100	—	·948	19th	·152
September ...	1·044	1·086	1·002	·084	1·156	--	·912	9th	·244
October ...	1·039	1·075	1·004	·071	1·132	23rd	·935	8th	·197
November ...	1·042	1·084	1·001	·083	1·148	28th	·960	9th	·188
December ...	1·056	1·093	1·019	·074	1·142	6th	·974	27th	·168
Year	1·037	1·071	1·004	·067	1·158	--	·892	July 24th	·266
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	1·137	-	·931	—	·206
13.—HAKGALA.	24+	24+	24+	—	24+		24+	—	—
January ...	·520	·559	·481	·078	631	1st	·407	12th	·224
February ...	·572	·614	·530	·084	·682	25th	·486	7th	·196
March ...	·544	·591	·498	·093	·652	5th	·427	—	·225
April ...	·520	·559	·481	·078	·643	10th	·401	17th	·242
May ...	·488	·530	·447	·083	·607	9th	·421	—	·186
June ...	·454	·488	·420	·068	·596	22nd	·336	19th	·260
July ...	·452	·482	·423	·059	·537	3rd	·342	17th	·195
August ...	·501	·534	·468	·066	·594	4th	·417	23rd	·177
September ...	·492	·531	·454	·077	·607	—	·356	11th	·251
October ...	·501	·537	·465	·072	·607	26th	·389	7th	·218
November ...	·525	·568	·483	·085	·632	28th	·426	8th	·206
December ...	·557	·594	520	·074	644	2nd	·458	31st	·186
Year ..	·510	·549	·472	·077	682	Feb. 25th	·336	June 19th	·346
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·619	-	·408	-	·211
14.—BADULLA.	27+	27+	27+	—	27+	—	27+	—	—
January ...	·716	·766	·666	·100	·846	9th	·567	12th	·279
February ...	·760	·817	·703	·114	·889	24th	·652	2nd	·237
March ...	·721	·777	·666	·111	·885	2nd	·569	19th	·316
April ...	·665	·717	·614	·103	·832	2nd	·509	27th	·323
May ...	·631	·670	·592	·078	·752	9th	·513	1st	·239
June ...	·614	·654	·575	·079	·776	22nd	·487	7th	·289
July ...	·607	·639	·576	·063	·719	2nd	·519	24th	·200
August ..	·648	·694	·602	·092	·776	3rd	·559	7th	·217
September ...	·655	·707	·603	·104	·797	15th	·547	10th	·250
October ...	·658	·703	·614	·089	·828	22nd	·534	10th	·294
November ...	·702	·748	·656	·092	·840	17th	·593	5th	·247
December ...	·746	·796	697	·099	·841	2nd	·618	31st	·223
Year ...	·677	·724	·630	·094	·889	Feb. 24th	·487	June 7th	.402
Means of extremes	--	—	--	-	·815	—	·556	-	·259
15.—VAVUNIYA.									
January ...									
February ...									
March ...									
April ...									
May ...									
June ...									
July ...									
August ...	Observations cancelled								
September									
October ...									
November ...									
December ...									
Year ...									
Means of extremes									

TABLE XV.—Monthly Means of Pressure in 1893, reduced to their Sea-level Values.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+
Colombo	·875	·925	·881	·848	·843	·830	·833	·887	·897	·878	·885	·914	·875
Ratnapura ...	·888	·934	·889	·842	·856	·846	·849	·864	·890	·874	·881	·920	·878
Puttalam	·874	·901	·858	·803	·779	·792	·771	·821	·842	·809	·856	·891	·833
Anurádhapura ...	·921	·950	·907	·849	·793	·795	·795	·828	·838	·801	·870	·931	·856
Mannár	·926	·951	·907	·838	·796	·782	·787	·833	?	·817	·866	·931	?
Jaffna	·921	·953	·900	·820	·776	·761	·767	·806	·825	·840	·891	·959	·852
Trincomalee ...	·879	·917	·867	·791	·735	·722	·726	·763	·776	·803	·853	·909	·812
Batticaloa... ..	·904	·947	·930	·856	·805	·787	·775	·815	·826	·849	·868	·931	·858
Hambantota ...	·874	·902	·878	·868	·832	·805	·818	·862	·875	·886	·865	·895	·863
Galle	·878	·928	·893	·853	·842	·816	·822	·888	·892	·874	·883	·907	·873
Kandy	·862	·905	·868	·829	·781	·774	·812	·852	·861	·851	·866	·879	·845
Nuwara Eliya ...	·914	·913	·911	·860	·867	·885	·888	·931	·920	·860	·918	·896	·897
Hakgala	·919	·885	·841	·780	·683	·741	·761	·806	·707	·791	·841	·908	·805
Badulla	·952	·987	·937	·859	·823	·809	·807	·836	·819	·853	·945	1·004	·886
Vavuniya	—	—	Observations cancelled				—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI.—Direction and Mean Movement of Wind for 1893.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.—COLOMBO.												
N.	1,613	377	69	133	—	Anemograph out of order.	do.	Anemograph under repair.	do.	do.	472	1,678
N.N.E.	1,570	507	217	52	—						803	3,965
N.E.	1,366	293	131	19	—						121	693
E.N.E.	273	292	370	78	—						70	231
E.	224	80	379	105	—						129	165
E.S.E.	217	282	642	975	80						286	40
S.E.	51	144	215	350	199						387	25
S.S.E.	25	91	234	250	119						364	5
S.	—	10	83	33	210						102	15
S.S.W.	—	83	286	203	1,630		do.		do.	do.	29	—
S.W.	48	200	196	819	4,783						279	—
W.S.W.	40	263	575	1867	1,233						145	15
W.	116	393	95	268	332						100	10
W.N.W.	121	516	438	448	8						272	74
N.W.	199	179	164	8	—						128	13
N.N.W.	325	727	274	81	—						393	278
Calm	—	—	—	—	—						—	—
Variable	—	72	71	23	—						—	49
Resultant { Miles ...	4,745	1,620	380	2,490	7,840	?	?	?	?	?	832	1,661
Resultant { Direction	N 21½ E	N 19¼ W	S 4½° E	S 41° W	S 41½° W	?	?	?	?	?	N 22½° E	N 20° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	198	160	141	191	277	244	234	213	198	194	136	231
Average Resultant { Miles ...	6,246	2,646	1,338	2,266	6,016	7,233	5,875	8,891	6,854	3,982	1,384	5,615
Average Resultant { Direction	N 6½° E	N 9½° W	S 61° W	S 20° W	S 40° W	S 48½° W	S 51½° W	S 51½° W	S 50° W	S 58½° W	N 37½ W	N 2½° W
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	208	153	124	144	208	247	220	216	216	179	140	93
2.—RATNAPURA.												
N.	1	—	?	4	13	15	14	13	11	5	2	2
N.E.	4	1		7	7	6	4	5	3	—	1	1
E.	5	3		1	2	1	1	—	2	—	4	1
S.E	4	4		2	1	1	2	1	—	3	4	3
S.	13	10		1	2	—	—	—	—	11	11	9
S.W.	22	17		12	6	12	16	2	2	11	9	22
W.	7	9		18	14	3	5	25	21	20	18	21
N.W.	6	10		13	16	22	20	16	21	11	11	1
Calm	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	45	52	?	49	52	55	50	68	71	55	44	68
Resultant { Direction	S 35° W	S 52° W	?	N 75½° W	N 48° W	N 39½° W	N 54½° W	N 52° W	N 51° W	S 26½° W	S 68½° W	S 55½° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	11·4	?	7·1	?	8·5	18·5	9·5	11·0	35·2	9·6	13·8	10·9
{ Percentage	11	8	13	16	41	73	72	77	72	56	27	18
{ Direction	S 35° W	S 37° E	S 33½ E	N 57° W	N 38° W	N 39° W	N 39½° W	N 32° W	N 39½° W	N 32° W	N 57° W	S 82½° W
Average Diurnal Velocity... ...	17	23	23	26	25	42	35	22	31	22	20	21

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3.—PUTTALAM.												
N.	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
N.E.	51	28	32	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	35	62
E.	1	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
S.E.	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
S.	—	—	2	3	3	—	1	5	—	3	—	—
S.W.	—	2	6	42	59	60	61	57	60	56	1	—
W.	—	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
N.W.	5	11	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not shown ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	87	53	45	68	98	100	100	92	100	88	80	100
Resultant { Direction	N 38° E	N 26° E	N 29¾° E	S 49¾° W	S 42½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 41° W	S 45° W	S 42° W	N 28° W	N 45° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	146·7	125·2	107·8	167·3	295·8	299·4	260·0	312·7	311·2	209·5	60·6	135·9
Average Resultant { Percentage	72	57	14	72	94	96	95	95	95	74	12	67
Average Resultant { Direction	N 33½° E	N 29½° E	S 76½° W	S 45° W	S 43° W	S 46° W	S 45° W	S 46° W	S 45° W	S 47½° W	N 26° W	N 36° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	132	134	129	135	258	339	328	203	294	203	109	111
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.												
N.	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	22
N.E.	17	11	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	17
E.	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
S.E.	20	22	17	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	10	5
S.	1	—	1	2	2	1	2	7	—	7	1	1
S.W.	—	—	7	31	56	51	45	51	60	36	8	1
W.	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
N.W.	4	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	—	11	15	3
Calm	7	17	18	18	—	4	11	1	—	9	16	12
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	42	41	22	56	93	87	76	90	100	59	8	54
Resultant { Direction	N 77½° E	S 80½° E	S 61½° E	S 37° W	S 42° W	S 49° W	S 45° W	S 41½° W	S 45° W	S 66¼° W	N 43¼° W	N 24¼° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	25·3	25·5	19·1	33·7	81·1	74·7	82·5	108·1	115·0	58·6	20·7	28·3
Average Resultant { Percentage	77	56	36	4	61	86	85	86	84	43	24	57
Average Resultant { Direction	N 24° E	N 31½° E	N 44½° E	S 10½° W	S 35° W	S 34½° W	S 35½° W	S 32° W	S 32½° W	S 38° W	N 35° W	N 19° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	28	29	23	33	71	97	104	98	96	47	29	24
5.—MANNÁR.												
N.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1
N.E.	30	14	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	35	60
E.	4	10	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
S.E.	—	4	5	11	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	1
S.	—	1	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	7	2	—
S.W.	—	—	—	27	61	57	61	62	60	34	4	—
W.	—	3	4	8	—	2	—	—	—	12	2	—
N.W	27	24	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	67	41	40	52	97	97	99	100	100	69	62	98
Resultant { Direction	N 9° E	S 7° W	N 29° E	S 43° W	S 45½° W	S 45° W	S 44¾° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 44¾° W	N 41½° E	N 45½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	164·1	112·2	112·9	163·2	344·4	317·2	?	?	?	?	215·0	256·0
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	38	27	53	83	89	84	93	96	53	53	77
Average Resultant { Direction	N 34½° E	N 31° E	N 12° E	S 33½° W	S 35° W	S 40½° W	S 39° W	S 39° W	S 41° W	S 43° W	N 30½° E	N 29° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	207	180	135	146	197	238	294	234	239	177	191	208
6.—JAFFNA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
N.E.	58	36	39	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	27	52
E	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
S.E.	1	17	14	24	4	4	7	—	—	11	11	1
S	—	—	—	2	7	7	8	17	4	2	—	—
S.W.	—	—	4	16	50	48	42	28	56	35	5	1
W.	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	17	—	2	—	—
N.W.	2	1	—	8	1	—	3	—	—	6	12	7
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	77	70	65	33	89	89	80	84	98	56	42	84
Resultant { Direction	N 45° E	N 68½° E	N 64¼° E	S 10½° E	S 31½° W	S 37¼° W	S 37¼° W	S 44½° W	S 42½° W	S 34° W	N 41° E	N 37½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	101·8	128·5	133·0	208·9	457·1	373·2	303·4	412·9	429·0	276·6	121·0	104·4
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	66	45	49	79	91	92	91	91	51	31	67
Average Resultant { Direction	N 40° E	N 50½° E	S 72½° E	S 3½ W	S 22° W	S 37° W	S 36° W	S 34° W	S 38° W	S 39° W	N 25° E	N 33½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	84	85	118	177	315	355	328	318	318	199	87	129

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.												
N.	11	3	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	18
N.E.	33	22	17	6	—	—	5	1	4	13	17	42
E.	10	8	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
S.E.	4	16	19	20	11	5	6	5	9	6	14	1
S.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
S.W.	2	1	2	18	49	47	42	54	43	36	3	—
W.	—	1	2	1	—	6	8	—	1	3	2	—
N.W.	1	—	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	7	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Variable ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	73	60	56	45	81	85	75	84	66	35	71	92
Resultant { Direction	N 18½° E	N 80¼° E	N 84° E	S 38¾° E	S 34½° W	S 46¼° W	S 55½° W	S 40½° W	S 37½° W	37¾° W	N 50¾° E	N 33½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	283·7	183·7	154·5	125·1	176·6	163·8	155·7	182·6	179·8	146·2	163·0	302·3
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	70	64	54	59	82	80	66	64	27	40	62
Average Resultant { Direction	N 40½° E	N 59½° E	S 79¼° E	S 50½ E	S 31½° W	S 49° W	S 50° W	S 50° W	S 50½° W	S 54½° W	N 23½° E	N 29° E
Average Diurnal Velocity... ...	274	220	180	177	229	384	367	317	301	214	162	236
8.—BATTICALOA.												
N. ...	26	17	6	11	11	4	6	10	9	13	15	30
N.E.	15	14	11	11	4	1	5	1	2	9	8	11
E.	14	14	17	15	15	15	7	17	14	16	9	11
S.E.	—	1	12	5	11	5	8	5	10	9	8	1
S.	1	2	7	7	8	9	10	14	10	5	3	1
S.W.	—	—	—	1	8	5	6	1	2	—	1	2
W.	—	1	—	—	1	6	4	6	6	2	1	1
N.W.	1	2	1	2	3	8	2	3	6	3	3	4
Calm	5	5	8	8	7	7	4	5	1	5	12	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Resultant { Percentage	70	60	53	43	29	12	31	22	19	43	36	64
Resultant { Direction	N 33¼° E	N 41° E	S 88½° E	S 69½° E	N 86½° E	S 36¼° E	S 62° E	S 66¼° E	S 70° E	N 67¾° E	N 51¾° E	N 20¾° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	140·8	127·1	114·0	95·0	92·8	99·3	68·8	92·6	98·7	99·5	74·8	134·1
Average Resultant { Percentage	69	63	49	51	38	16	10	27	28	27	37	55
Average Resultant { Direction	N 21° E	N 34° E	N 67° E	N 86° E	S 83° E	S 43° E	S 41° E	S 69° E	S 62½° E	N 80° E	N 29° E	N 21½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	201	178	138	138	129	122	129	129	124	120	131	164
9.—HAMBANTOTA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
N.E.	56	45	42	28	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	55
E. . ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
S.E.	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
S. ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W. ...	—	—	—	9	53	47	42	52	46	44	8	1
W.	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	4	—	—
N.W.	—	—	6	11	—	—	8	1	—	—	3	—
Calm	1	5	12	6	1	—	—	6	2	8	25	3
Variable ...	4	5	—	1	2	7	12	—	1	1	1	1
Resultant { Percentage	92	79	68	33	95	85	69	88	92	43	25	90
Resultant { Direction	N 45½° E	N 46° E	N 39° E	N 27½° E	S 45° W	S 49¾° W	S 56° W	S 46½° W	S 43° W	S 51° W	N 32° E	N 46¼° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	91·3	36·0	83·7	108·2	188·3	198·1	169·5	107·8	107·1	48·5	45·8	101·4
Average Resultant { Percentage	78	71	45	44	88	94	92	96	95	80	16	54
Average Resultant { Direction	N 55½° E	N 68° E	N 85° E	S 30½° W	S 46° W	S 49½° W	S 53½° W	S 51° W	S 48½° W	S 48° W	S 9° W	N 63° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	206	197	153	168	245	246	256	264	177	206	131	160
10.—GALLE.												
N.	—	2	—	1	—	1	11	—	1	—	1	2
N.E.	3	6	6	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	1	1
E.	—	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
S.E. ..	3	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
S.	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
W.	2	—	2	6	14	13	—	21	14	13	3	—
N.W.	1	3	6	20	42	45	—	40	37	37	14	3
Calm . ..	50	11	39	25	5	1	—	—	6	11	40	48
Variable ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	51	17	12	22	35	93	96	92	81	75	27	71
Resultant { Direction	S 66¾° E	S 36° E	N 47½° E	N 55½° W	N 57° W	N 54° W	N 52½° W	N 60¾° W	N 55¼° W	N 56¾° W	N 43½ W	N 7¼° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	90·4	79·4	86·1	131·6	213·0	269·6	284·0	244·9	180·5	176·4	86·9	86·7
Average Resultant { Percentage	19	6	6	25	64	85	84	85	78	65	30	21
Average Resultant { Direction	N 44½° W	N 43½° W	S 55° W	N 85° W	N 67° W	N 58½° W	N 56° W	N 59½° W	N 57½° W	N 57½° W	N 53° W	N 51½° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	66	62	74	100	188	237	211	217	202	178	97	77

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
11.—KANDY.												
N.	1	1	1	4	—	1	2	—	4	—	8	3
N.E.	6	9	4	6	—	3	1	1	3	4	10	13
E.	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
S.E.	33	28	27	8	11	10	9	4	3	6	13	29
S.	10	8	3	1	6	3	—	2	4	4	10	9
S.W.	1	1	1	8	12	8	8	13	4	4	—	—
W.	—	—	2	3	15	7	12	6	8	7	6	—
N.W.	4	5	8	14	15	26	27	28	28	33	13	1
Calm	4	2	12	9	3	—	2	1	3	2	—	—
Variable ...	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	7	3	2	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	60	52	34	17	47	36	50	53	52	48	8	63
Resultant { Direction	S 45½° E	S 52½° E	S 51½° E	N 52½° W	S 66½° W	N 74½° W	N 71¾° W	N 78½° W	N 57° W	N 59¼° W	N 12½° E	S 65¼° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	23·7	24	17	17	27	26·7	20	31·1	30·3	20·6	11·4	26·6
Average Resultant { Percentage	51	53	34	27	60	65	67	66	66	51	19	30
Average Resultant { Direction	S 85° E	S 62° E	S 53° E	S 41½° W	S 57° W	S 71½° W	S 72½° W	S 66° W	S 72½° W	S 63° W	S 30½° W	S 61° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	66	68	39	30	45	62	61	90	49	50	40	43
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.												
N.	—	—	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
N.E.	3	1	5	6	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
E.	20	10	9	6	1	1	—	3	—	3	7	11
S.E.	27	23	23	15	3	2	2	—	1	12	22	27
S.	2	7	5	4	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	3
S.W.	—	9	5	9	14	7	9	10	9	12	7	7
W.	6	5	6	11	21	27	27	28	40	27	11	5
N.W.	4	1	6	7	19	19	23	19	9	6	9	6
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	58	57	32	17	65	72	79	73	86	49	24	43
Resultant { Direction	S 63° E	S 28¼° E	S 49¼° E	S 7½° W	N 83° W	N 79½° W	N 78¾° W	N 85½° W	N 89¾° W	S 64¾° W	S 3½° E	S 39½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Average Resultant { Percentage	38	36	35	19	31	67	76	65	63	36	8	48
Average Resultant { Direction	S 52° E	S 44° E	S 48° E	S 19½° E	S 84½° W	N 71° W	N 71° W	N 72½° W	N 72° W	N 78½° W	S 7½° E	S 74° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
13.—HAKGALA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	1	1		1	—	1	4	—
N.E.	5	1	8	—	—	3	—	2	1	6	16	10
E.	45	52	36	37	8	1	4	6	—	12	9	22
S.E.	—	1	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	1
S.	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	1	—	1
S.W.	—	1	—	6	14	27	14	18	26	8	2	—
W.	2	—	1	4	16	12	31	15	7	12	3	1
N.W.	—	—	—	5	18	10	9	19	23	9	3	—
Calm	10	1	9	6	4	6	4	1	3	10	17	27
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	75	94	73	45	48	60	70	55	68	11	35	47
Resultant { Direction	N 86° E	S 89° E	E	S 84½° E	N 84° W	S 75½° W	S 85° W	N 85° W	S 88½° W	N 63¼° W	N 56¾° E	N 79¾° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	27	46	29	61	142	187	166	172	166	87	26	17
Average Resultant { Percentage	80	87	84	61	18	68	83	79	60	19	28	51
Average Resultant { Direction	S 59° E	S 60° E	S 61° E	S 63½° E	N 50½° W	N 65½° W	N 63° W	N 60° W	N 60° W	N 39° W	S 79½° E	S 69° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	74	83	84	95	179	328	313	268	245	159	92	100
14.—BADULLA.												
N.	—	9	8	3	6	8	1	4	2	3	3	3
N.E.	52	28	32	33	35	34	39	34	41	34	41	55
E.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1
S.E.	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	—	1	1	—
S.	—	1	—	3	3	2	—	4	3	—	—	—
S.W.	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	4	2	—	—
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
N.W.	3	4	—	1	1	1	2	3	3	—	1	—
Calm	6	11	20	16	13	14	19	10	5	14	9	3
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	82	63	58	56	58	63	63	59	61	52	73	93
Resultant { Direction	N 41½° E	N 28° E	N 36° E	N 47½° E	N 42° E	N 37° E	N 41° E	N 51° E	N 42¾° E	N 50½° E	N 43¾° E	N 43¾° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	?	?	42	43	40	42	37	41	46	36	42	61
Average Resultant { Percentage	80	87	72	67	58	63	67	60	59	66	81	79
Average Resultant { Direction	N 34½° E	N 36° E	N 36½° E	N 38½° E	N 31° E	N 34° E	N 32° E	N 31° E	N 30½° E	N 38° E	N 43° E	N 40½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	?	?	50	49	49	46	44	44	45	43	47	53

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
15.—VAVUNIYA.												
N.												
N.E.												
E.												
S.E.												
S.												
S.W.												
W.												
N.W.												
Calm												
Variable ...	Observations cancelled.											
Resultant { Percentage												
Resultant { Direction												
Mean Diurnal Velocity												
Average Resultant { Percentage												
Average Resultant { Direction												
Average Diurnal Velocity												
16.—KURUNEGALA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
S.E.	29	25	31	11	2	2	3	31	30	36	19	41
S.	4	5	5	19	34	38	46	31	26	18	7	—
S.W.	5	11	15	22	20	12	10	—	—	—	1	—
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calm	2	5	8	6	6	8	3	1	4	13	32	8
Variable ...	5	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Resultant { Percentage	60	55	64	71	82	81	89	91	86	45	41	
Resultant { Direction	S 50½° E	S 26½° E	S 17½° E	S 9° W	S 14½° W	S 8¼° W	S 5¼° W	S 23° E	S 24° E	S 29° E	S 30° E	S 50½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	43·6	34·9	17·5	13·7	20·8	14·8	17·7	25	20·7	14·3	7·2	31·7
Average Resultant { Percentage	43	40	15	39	66	66	72	44	71	44	11	35
Average Resultant { Direction	N 37° E	N 38° E	N 2° E	N 43° E	S 12½° W	S 10° W	S 7½° W	S 2° W	S 2½° W	S 1½° W	N 5° W	N 53° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	47	38	36	20	31	37	35	33	43	23	17	38

TABLE XVII.—Temperature of Evaporation in 1893.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9¼ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9¼ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.									
January	73·6	68·7	75·4	76·8	8·1	5·7	2·9	6·2	7·9
February	73·0	68·4	74·7	76·1	7·7	4·9	3·0	6·7	5·0
March	75·2	71·5	76·9	77·1	5·6	5·2	2·0	6·0	7·6
April	74·9	72·7	74·0	78·1	5·4	6·1	2·5	9·4	6·3
May	76·1	74·0	77·3	77·0	3·0	4·7	2·9	5·5	5·8
June	75·2	73·4	76·4	76·0	2·6	5·4	3·8	5·9	6·4
July	74·6	73·2	75·4	75·2	2·0	5·4	4·0	5·8	6·5
August	74·5	72·9	75·3	75·2	2·3	5·8	4·0	6·4	7·0
September	74·8	74·6	74·9	74·8	0·2	5·0	1·3	6·8	7·1
October	74·4	72·0	75·9	75·2	3·2	5·6	2·8	6·5	7·5
November	74·1	71·5	75·5	75·3	3·8	4·4	1·7	5·1	6·3
December	73·4	69·8	74·6	75·7	5·9	5·9	2·2	7·3	8·2
Year	74·5	71·9	75·5	76·0	4·1	5·3	2·8	6·5	6·7
2.—RATNAPURA.									
January	72·0	68·6	73·3	74·1	5·5	5·2	1·3	4·4	9·8
February	72·1	68·1	73·9	74·3	8·2	6·2	1·3	5·7	11·6
March	75·2	69·6	79·0	76·9	7·3	3·3	1·5	2·6	5·8
April	75·1	71·3	77·3	76·6	5·3	4·0	0·8	4·3	7·1
May	75·4	72·4	77·2	76·6	4·2	2·5	1·0	3·3	3·3
June	74·8	72·2	76·1	76·1	3·9	2·9	1·1	3·3	4·5
July	74·5	72·5	75·7	75·4	2·9	3·3	1·4	3·8	4·6
August	74·3	71·8	75·9	75·2	3·4	4·4	1·1	4·8	7·4
September	74·3	71·2	76·1	75·6	4·3	4·2	1·2	3·8	7·5
October	74·1	71·2	75·7	75·3	4·1	4·0	1·2	4·1	6·7
November	74·5	71·2	75·8	76·4	5·1	1·8	1·1	1·9	2·4
December	73·7	70·1	75·2	75·9	5·8	4·0	1·3	4·3	6·3
Year	74·2	70·8	75·9	75·6	5·0	3·8	1·2	3·9	6·4

TABLE XVII. *(continued)*.—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
3.—PUTTALAM.									
January	?	?	74·1	75·2	?	?	?	5·0	5·5
February	?	?	75·9	75·8	?	?	?	7·5	7·1
March	?	?	77·3	77·0	?	?	?	5·1	5·4
April	77·2	73·0	79·5	79·2	6·2	3·1	0·3	4·1	4·8
May	76·6	75·6	75·4	78·8	3·2	4·5	1·1	7·5	7·0
June	77·0	75·1	78·0	77·9	2·8	4·4	4·1	4·2	4·8
July	76·6	74·4	77·8	77·7	3·3	2·7	0·3	3·5	4·3
August	76·7	74·5	77·7	78·0	3·5	2·3	0·2	3·1	3·7
September	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October } Inaccurate observations. ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November } ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December }	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.									
January	69·3	64·6	71·3	72·0	7·4	6·9	3·2	7·8	9·7
February	68·5	62·4	71·2	72·0	9·6	9·8	3·7	11·0	14·8
March	71·4	66·8	73·7	73·8	7·0	8·1	3·8	8·9	11·5
April	72·8	68·3	75·0	75·2	6·9	9·5	4·3	10·6	13·6
May	73·4	70·7	74·8	74·6	3·9	10·1	4·7	11·2	14·4
June	72·8	70·9	74·3	74·0	4·0	10·0	4·7	11·6	13·7
July	71·9	69·2	72·9	73·5	4·3	8·9	4·9	10·2	11·6
August	71·6	68·7	72·6	73·5	4·8	10·7	5·4	12·0	14·7
September	72·8	68·5	74·4	75·6	7·1	10·5	5·3	12·5	13·7
October	74·1	71·1	76·1	75·0	3·9	7·3	1·3	9·6	11·0
November	73·1	70·1	74·8	74·6	4·5	4·7	1·1	6·3	6·6
December	71·2	66·9	73·5	73·2	6·3	4·9	1·6	5·5	7·7
Year	71·9	68·1	73·7	73·9	5·8	8·4	3·8	9·8	11·8
5.—MANNÁR.									
January	73·7	70·8	74·8	75·6	4·8	5·4	2·4	6·2	7·7
February	73·2	69·2	74·8	75·5	6·3	6·4	1·4	8·1	9·8
March	75·7	72·6	77·0	77·4	4·8	4·7	1·6	6·5	6·0
April	78·4	74·3	80·0	80·8	6·5	7·5	1·8	7·8	12·9
May	79·3	76·6	80·5	80·9	4·3	6·0	3·4	6·9	7·7
June	78·4	75·9	79·7	79·6	3·7	5·9	3·4	7·3	7·1
July	77·4	74·9	78·7	78·5	3·6	5·2	2·4	6·3	6·9
August	76·9	74·7	78·0	77·9	3·2	5·3	2·9	6·4	6·8
September	76·4	74·0	77·5	77·6	3·6	5·5	3·1	6·8	6·6
October	77·4	74·4	78·8	78·9	4·5	5·0	2·4	6·1	6·5
November	75·8	73·1	77·4	77·1	4·0	3·2	1·8	3·6	4·1
December	74·3	71·4	75·8	75·8	4·4	4·0	2·8	4·3	5·0
Year	76·4	73·5	77·5	78·0	4·5	5·3	2·4	6·4	7·2
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	78·0	69·5	74·9	74·6	5·1	4·5	0·9	5·8	6·9
February	73·5	69·3	75·6	75·6	6·3	6·1	1·3	7·8	9·2
March	76·5	73·0	78·2	78·2	5·2	4·8	1·1	5·8	7·6
April	79·7	76·6	81·4	81·2	4·6	5·6	1·7	6·5	8·6
May	79·7	77·9	80·7	80·6	2·7	4·3	2·6	4·8	5·4
June	78·6	76·9	79·4	79·5	2·6	4·6	2·8	5·2	2·8
July	77·5	76·1	77·1	79·2	3·1	5·8	5·0	6·8	5·7
August	77·6	75·8	78·3	78·7	2·9	3·8	2·3	4·0	5·2
September	78·0	75·9	78·7	79·5	3·6	3·1	3·5	4·0	1·8
October	77·4	75·3	78·6	78·4	3·1	4·6	2·2	5·4	6·2
November	76·7	74·3	78·0	77·0	2·7	2·0	0·5	2·6	2·9
December	74·1	71·3	75·8	75·3	4·0	2·6	0·7	3·4	3·7
Year	76·8	74·3	78·1	78·1	3·8	4·3	2·1	5·2	5·5
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	74·4	72·9	75·1	75·1	2·2	3·3	2·0	4·0	4·0
February	74·6	72·0	75·9	76·0	4·0	4·6	2·3	5·1	6·4
March	76·2	73·4	77·5	77·8	4·4	3·6	1·5	4·3	5·1
April	78·1	74·2	80·0	80·1	5·9	5·4	2·0	6·4	7·7
May	77·9	74·4	78·9	80·6	6·2	5·5	2·3	6·1	8·1
June	77·9	74·7	78·6	80·3	5·6	5·3	2·1	5·3	8·5
July	76·2	73·2	76·9	78·5	5·3	4·9	2·6	5·2	7·1
August	75·7	72·7	76·3	78·0	6·7	7·9	3·7	8·2	11·9
September	74·6	71·3	75·1	77·5	6·2	7·9	4·0	9·0	10·6
October	75·3	72·4	76·1	77·4	5·0	4·9	1·8	6·0	6·9
November	75·4	72·8	76·7	76·8	4·0	2·3	1·1	2·3	3·5
December	73·4	71·7	74·3	74·2	2·5	4·3	3·2	4·7	4·9
Year	75·8	73·0	76·8	77·7	4·7	4·9	2·4	5·5	7·0

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9 A.M.	3½ P.M.
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	72·9	70·5	74·0	74·1	3·6	2·8	1·6	3·3	3·6
February	72·1	68·1	74·1	74·1	6·0	4·3	2·2	4·9	5·7
March	74·1	70·4	75·8	76·1	5·7	2·8	2·0	3·2	3·1
April	76·0	71·8	78·4	77·9	6·1	3·9	2·2	4·7	4·8
May	76·9	72·7	78·8	79·1	6·4	5·4	2·3	6·9	7·1
June	75·8	72·3	77·4	77·6	5·3	5·6	2·2	7·5	7·1
July	76·3	72·2	78·3	78·4	6·2	4·4	2·3	5·5	5·5
August	78·6	72·8	81·0	82·0	9·2	3·4	2·3	4·7	3·2
September	77·4	72·5	79·7	80·0	7·5	4·2	2·0	5·5	5·1
October	75·8	71·4	77·9	78·1	6·7	3·7	1·7	5·2	4·3
November	74·8	71·3	76·8	76·3	5·0	2·5	1·7	2·7	3·1
December	73·5	70·8	75·0	74·8	4·0	2·8	1·6	3·3	3·5
Year	75·4	71·4	77·3	77·4	6·0	3·8	2·0	4·7	4·7
9.—HAMBANTOTA.									
January	73·3	67·4	74·6	77·8	10·4	4·0	1·3	5·6	5·2
February	73·6	68·0	75·1	77·7	9·7	4·5	1·2	5·7	6·5
March	75·1	69·6	76·7	79·2	9·6	4·5	1·1	5·9	6·4
April	76·1	71·6	76·9	79·8	8·2	4·7	1·2	6·4	6·5
May	76·6	74·4	76·9	78·7	6·3	3·9	1·0	5·2	5·4
June	76·3	73·2	76·7	79·0	5·8	4·5	1·1	6·3	6·2
July	76·1	73·5	75·5	79·3	5·8	5·1	1·2	6·7	7·4
August	72·1	70·6	73·5	72·2	1·6	6·0	1·2	6·8	10·0
September	74·6	72·4	74·8	76·7	4·3	4·8	1·4	6·2	6·8
October	73·6	72·6	74·2	74·1	1·5	5·0	1·5	6·2	7·3
November	73·9	72·7	74·6	74·6	1·9	3·6	1·3	4·2	5·4
December	73·2	71·3	73·6	74·9	2·6	3·9	1·3	5·4	4·9
Year	74·5	71·4	75·3	77·0	5·6	4·5	1·2	6·0	6·5
10.—GALLE.									
January	75·1	71·9	75·6	77·7	5·8	2·7	1·8	3·2	3·2
February	75·3	71·6	75·7	78·5	6·9	3·6	2·5	4·7	3·7
March	77·1	73·9	77·9	79·5	5·6	3·2	2·1	3·8	3·8
April	77·8	75·1	78·8	79·6	4·5	2·9	2·1	3·3	3·3
May	78·3	76·5	79·1	79·3	2·8	2·1	1·9	2·1	2·3
June	77·9	75·9	78·7	79·0	3·1	1·9	1·7	2·0	2·2
July	77·3	75·6	77·9	78·4	2·8	2·0	1·8	2·1	2·1
August	77·1	75·1	77·9	78·3	3·2	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·6
September	77·4	75·1	78·3	78·7	3·6	1·6	1·3	1·7	2·0
October	76·9	74·5	77·8	78·1	3·9	3·4	2·8	3·6	3·8
November	76·2	73·8	77·0	77·7	3·9	1·9	1·3	2·2	2·4
December	75·5	72·6	76·4	77·6	5·0	2·2	1·6	2·8	2·3
Year	76·8	74·3	77·6	78·6	4·3	2·4	1·9	2·7	2·7
11.—KANDY.									
January	67·0	63·7	68·1	69·3	5·6	6·3	2·3	7·7	8·9
February	65·8	61·5	67·2	68·8	7·3	8·4	1·8	10·2	13·2
March	69·5	66·2	71·3	71·1	4·9	5·8	0·7	7·9	8·7
April	70·7	67·3	72·2	72·5	5·2	5·5	0·6	8·0	8·1
May	71·4	68·8	72·6	72·8	4·0	4·7	1·0	7·0	6·0
June	70·1	67·6	71·6	71·2	3·6	4·4	1·6	5·5	6·1
July	70·1	67·8	71·2	71·2	3·4	3·6	1·7	4·7	4·6
August	69·4	66·9	70·5	70·9	4·0	4·9	1·8	6·7	6·2
September	68·9	65·3	70·2	71·1	5·8	5·4	1·6	7·2	7·5
October	69·3	65·8	71·0	71·2	5·4	5·2	1·1	7·3	7·1
November	69·6	66·7	71·4	70·7	4·0	3·4	0·2	6·1	4·0
December	67·8	64·6	68·7	70·2	5·6	5·1	1·8	6·8	6·6
Year	69·1	66·3	70·5	70·3	4·0	5·2	1·3	7·1	7·4
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.									
January	53·4	46·3	55·9	58·0	11·7	3·1	1·8	3·6	3·9
February	50·6	40·8	53·0	58·1	17·3	6·6	2·8	9·9	7·1
March	55·4	48·4	59·0	58·9	10·5	4·2	1·9	6·5	4·1
April	56·6	49·6	60·4	59·9	10·3	4·7	2·0	7·5	4·6
May	58·1	53·3	60·8	60·2	6·9	2·8	1·6	4·2	2·5
June	56·4	52·6	58·7	57·8	5·2	2·0	1·4	2·5	2·2
July	56·6	53·6	58·2	58·0	4·4	1·4	0·8	1·9	1·4
August	55·8	52·0	57·9	57·4	5·4	1·6	1·4	3·0	0·5
September	54·8	49·4	57·6	57·3	7·9	3·6	2·6	4·6	3·7
October	56·0	50·9	58·8	58·2	7·4	3·0	1·9	4·3	2·9
November	56·6	51·8	59·1	59·0	7·2	2·1	1·0	3·2	2·1
December	54·6	48·8	56·9	58·2	9·4	2·6	1·2	3·3	3·4
Year	55·4	49·8	58·0	58·5	8·7	3·1	1·7	4·5	3·2

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
13.—HAKGALA.									
January	54·9	50·1	56·7	58·0	7·9	1·6	1·2	2·0	1·7
February	52·7	44·6	55·2	58·2	13·6	4·4	2·1	6·2	4·9
March	57·7	51·4	60·8	61·0	9·6	1·8	1·0	2·6	1·8
April	60·2	53·8	63·7	63·3	9·5	1·9	1·0	3·1	1·5
May	61·7	56·8	65·4	62·9	6·1	1·1	0·7	1·3	1·2
June	58·9	55·4	61·0	60·3	4·9	1·5	1·0	2·0	1·4
July	58·2	55·3	59·8	59·6	4·3	1·6	1·2	2·3	1·4
August	57·2	53·8	59·0	58·8	5·0	3·0	1·6	4·1	3·4
September	57·9	53·2	58·6	59·1	5·9	3·5	1·8	4·8	4·0
October	57·3	53·6	58·8	59·6	4·0	3·0	1·9	4·1	2·9
November	57·9	54·0	59·9	59·9	5·9	1·2	0·9	1·7	1·0
December	56·0	52·4	57·4	58·3	5·9	0·9	0·9	1·0	0·9
Year	57·5	52·9	59·7	59·9	7·0	2·1	1·3	2·9	2·2
14.—BADULLA.									
January	65·8	61·8	67·2	68·4	6·6	2·0	0·1	2·7	3·2
February	64·3	58·1	61·4	68·3	10·2	4·5	0·9	6·1	6·6
March	67·8	63·3	69·8	70·4	7·1	3·4	0·5	5·5	4·6
April	72·7	63·1	77·1	77·9	14·8	1·3	0·7	2·7	0·6
May	72·2	64·4	76·9	75·3	10·9	1·9	0·4	3·4	1·8
June	68·3	62·7	71·1	71·1	8·4	4·6	0·4	7·4	6·0
July	70·7	63·9	73·7	74·5	10·6	1·9	0·4	4·2	1·2
August	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
September	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
15.—VAVUNIYA.									
January	Observations cancelled.								
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
Year									
16.—KURUNEGALA.									
January	72·4	68·5	73·7	74·0	6·5	6·9	2·5	7·6	10·6
February	72·6	66·8	76·1	74·9	8·1	9·0	2·6	8·1	16·8
March	75·3	71·8	77·4	76·9	5·1	6·5	1·5	8·0	9·9
April	77·3	73·3	78·9	79·6	6·3	5·9	1·7	6·7	9·2
May	77·5	74·5	79·5	78·6	4·1	4·1	1·8	5·0	5·5
June	76·5	73·5	77·7	78·2	4·7	5·9	2·4	9·2	6·1
July	76·1	73·4	77·3	77·5	4·1	4·0	2·2	4·3	5·7
August	75·3	72·7	77·0	76·4	3·7	5·4	2·4	6·2	7·5
September	74·9	72·0	76·8	75·9	3·9	6·8	2·7	7·8	9·9
October	75·3	71·9	77·1	76·9	5·0	5·8	2·0	7·5	8·0
November	75·0	71·9	77·0	76·1	4·2	4·2	1·1	5·7	5·8
December	73·4	70·3	74·7	75·2	4·9	5·9	2·0	7·3	8·3
Year	75·1	71·7	76·9	76·8	5·1	5·8	2·1	6·9	8·6

TABLE XVIII.—Tension of Atmospheric Vapour for 1893.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.					2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	·759	·797	·818	·663	January ...	·710	·753	·712	·666
February ...	·753	·770	·834	·656	February ...	·704	·760	·686	·666
March ...	·806	·845	·827	·746	March ...	·836	·959	·845	·705
April ...	·761	·713	·798	·772	April ...	·819	·880	·819	·758
May ...	·838	·864	·848	·801	May ...	·845	·891	·873	·773
June ...	·809	·833	·821	·773	June ...	·824	·858	·841	·773
July ...	·785	·804	·786	·765	July ...	·813	·839	·821	·779
August ...	·773	·791	·781	·747	August ...	·789	·831	·774	·763
September ...	·797	·775	·769	·837	September ...	·795	·851	·786	748
October ...	·765	·777	·774	·745	October ...	·783	·816	·787	·748
November ...	·786	·816	·794	·749	November ...	·831	·866	·877	·752
December ...	·748	·756	·788	·699	December ...	·783	·818	·812	·720
Year ...	·782	·795	·803	·746	Year ...	·794	·845	·803	·738

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Vapour Tension.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	?	?	?	?
February ...	?	?	?	?
March ...	?	·871	·855	?
April ...	·899	·954	·935	·810
May ...	·858	·781	·919	·874
June ...	·881	·902	·922	·819
July ...	·890	·897	·890	·902
August ...	·884	·911	·908	·834
September	?	?	?	?
October	?	?	?	?
November	Inaccurate observations.		?	?
December	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.				
January ...	·629	·664	·658	·567
February ...	·572	·612	·590	·515
March ...	·672	·712	·700	·605
April ...	·681	·728	·689	·626
May ...	·690	·715	·662	·692
June ...	·672	·691	·655	·671
July ...	·699	·775	·669	·655
August ...	·635	·651	·628	·636
September ...	·662	·672	·701	·613
October ...	·745	·770	·721	·745
November ...	·757	·779	·770	·723
December ...	·699	·739	·721	·637
Year ...	·676	·709	·680	·640
5.—MANNÁR.				
January ...	·763	·779	·782	·727
February ...	·740	·756	·752	·712
March ...	·828	·841	·860	·782
April ...	874	·917	·879	·826
May ...	·923	·948	·951	·870
June ...	·903	·942	·918	·849
July ...	·871	·897	·882	·836
August ...	·854	·872	·886	·824
September ...	·839	·855	·860	·801
October ...	·869	·901	·901	·807
November ...	·854	·894	·878	·792
December ...	·795	·835	·825	·726
Year ...	·843	·870	·863	·796
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	·754	·789	·764	·709
February ...	·742	·782	·753	·690
March ...	·851	·888	·865	·800
April ...	·936	·971	·944	·893
May ...	·960	·985	·971	·924
June ...	·918	·934	·930	·889
July ...	·867	·845	·921	·834
August ...	·896	·916	·911	·862
September ...	·920	936	·954	·872
October ...	·880	·905	·888	·848
November ...	·892	·927	·914	·834
December ...	·810	·846	·828	·758
Year ...	·869	·894	·887	·826
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	·805	·816	·816	·783
February ...	·798	·828	·811	·756
March ...	·859	·886	·887	·804
April ...	·890	·937	·920	·814
May ...	·886	·904	·933	·822
June ...	·897	·908	·920	·863
July ...	·807	·855	·882	785
August ...	·782	·796	·798	·754
September ...	·747	·748	·787	·706
October ...	·816	·822	·853	·773
November ...	·854	·889	·882	·791
December ...	·766	·785	·780	·734
Year ...	·826	·848	·856	·782

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	·769	·797	·797	·715
February ...	·735	·780	·766	·658
March ...	·808	·849	·858	·718
April ...	·849	·908	·890	·751
May ...	·854	·892	·895	·775
June ...	·816	·828	·857	·764
July ...	·852	·895	·899	·761
August ...	·943	·998	1·054	·778
September ...	·890	·941	·958	·772
October ...	·845	·886	·905	·746
November ...	·829	·886	·858	·744
December ...	·737	·825	·716	·731
Year ...	·829	·874	·870	·743
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	·769	·783	·883	·643
February ...	·776	·795	·863	·671
March ...	·820	·839	·911	·711
April ...	·837	·825	·930	·758
May ...	·867	·855	·908	·839
June ...	·849	·836	·907	·806
July ...	·834	·792	·901	·810
August ...	·707	·736	·652	·733
September ...	·795	·779	·831	·777
October ...	·763	·762	·746	·782
November ...	·790	·800	·783	·788
December ...	·762	·739	·799	·750
Year ...	·797	·795	·843	·756
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	·835	·843	·907	·756
February ...	·831	·825	·925	·743
March ...	·889	·903	·957	·807
April ...	·918	·942	·968	·846
May ...	·940	·969	·972	·880
June ...	·931	·956	·965	·872
July ...	·912	·927	·946	·862
August ...	·913	·937	·950	·852
September ...	·919	·946	·956	·855
October ...	·881	·907	·916	·816
November ...	·878	·898	·917	·818
December ...	·857	·873	·917	·782
Year ...	·892	·910	·942	·824
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	·587	·591	·606	·564
February ...	·535	·540	·539	·525
March ...	·652	·671	·653	·636
April ...	·686	·696	·661	·681
May ...	·720	·725	·738	·698
June ...	·685	·707	·689	·658
July ...	·690	·705	·705	·659
August ...	·660	·662	·679	·639
September ...	·638	·649	·666	·600
October ...	·657	·672	·672	·628
November ...	·676	·685	·710	·634
December ...	·620	·618	·653	·589
Year ...	·650	·661	·664	·626
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	·384	·409	·446	·297
February ...	·313	·303	·409	·227
March ...	·403	·433	·457	·320
April ...	·418	·441	·485	·328
May ...	·468	·490	·497	·416
June ...	·437	·470	·460	·382
July ...	·445	·466	·468	·402
August ...	·420	·449	·459	·374
September ...	·397	·430	·432	·328
October ...	·422	·453	·458	·355
November ...	·439	·469	·475	·374
December ...	·403	·431	·447	·332
Year ...	·413	·437	·458	·344

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Vapour Tension.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	·425	·463	·467	·346
February ...	·359	·371	·437	·268
March ...	·463	·504	·521	·365
April ...	·509	·558	·561	·408
May ...	·540	·603	·562	·455
June	·485	·517	·509	·430
July ...	·470	·491	·493	·426
August ...	·441	·458	·463	·403
September ...	·432	·450	·459	·388
October ...	·443	·453	·483	·394
November ...	·473	·498	·509	·412
December ...	·441	·456	·480	·387
Year ...	·457	·493	·495	·390
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	·613	·634	·655	·550
February ...	·552	·571	·609	·476
March ...	·638	·666	·678	·571
April ...	·805	·897	·948	·570
May ...	·777	·885	·856	·591
June ...	·641	·669	·688	·565
July ...	·734	·779	·839	·586
August ...	?	?	?	?
September ...	?	?	?	?
October ...	?	?	?	?
November ...	?	?	?	?
December ...	?	?	?	?
Year ...	?	?	?	?

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
15.—VAVUNIYA.				
January ...	Observations cancelled.			
February ...				
March ...				
April ...				
May ...				
June ...				
July ...				
August ...				
September ...				
October ...				
November ...				
December ...				
Year ...				
16.—KURUNÉGALA.				
January ...	·703	·728	·727	·653
February ...	·686	·791	·647	·621
March ...	·791	·821	·791	·761
April ...	·861	·898	·887	·797
May ...	·892	·941	·905	·331
June ...	·834	·826	·885	·793
July ...	·849	·880	·866	·803
August ...	·809	·844	·810	·772
September ...	·776	·818	·761	·749
October ...	·814	·828	·821	·783
November ...	·812	·850	·822	·765
December ...	·675	·763	·548	·715
Year ...	·792	·832	·789	·754

TABLE XXII.—Mean Relative Humidity of the Air in 1893.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.				
January ...	76	74	68	85
February ...	79	73	78	85
March ...	78	75	70	90
April ...	75	62	75	88
May ...	79	77	75	86
June ...	77	76	73	83
July ...	77	75	73	82
August ...	75	73	71	82
September ...	79	71	71	94
October ...	76	73	69	87
November ...	81	78	74	91
December ...	75	70	66	89
Year ...	77	72	72	87
2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	78	80	62	92
February ...	74	75	56	92
March ...	85	89	75	92
April ...	84	81	72	98
May ...	88	85	85	95
June ...	86	85	80	95
July ...	85	83	80	93
August ...	81	79	69	95
September ...	83	85	69	95
October ...	81	82	68	94
November ...	92	92	89	95
December ...	82	80	73	93
Year ...	83	83	73	94

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	?	?	?	?
February ...	?	?	?	?
March ...	?	79	77	?
April ...	87	83	81	98
May ...	81	69	79	95
June ...	91	82	79	82
July ...	88	85	81	94
August ...	90	87	85	98
September ...	?	?	?	?
October ...	?	Inaccurate observations.		?
November ...	?			?
December ...	?	?	?	?
Year ...	?	?	?	?
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.				
January ...	70	67	61	82
February ...	61	56	46	80
March ...	66	63	56	80
April ...	62	59	51	78
May ...	61	57	48	78
June ...	61	56	50	78
July ...	64	60	56	76
August ...	58	54	47	74
September ...	59	53	51	74
October ...	71	63	58	93
November ...	80	73	73	95
December ...	78	76	67	92
Year ...	66	62	55	82

TABLE XXII. (*continued*).—Humidity of the Air.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
5.—MANNÁR. *				
January ...	76	73	67	88
February ...	74	67	62	92
March ...	80	73	75	93
April ...	72	70	55	92
May ...	76	73	70	85
June ...	76	71	72	85
July ...	78	74	72	89
August ...	77	74	72	86
September ...	77	72	73	86
October ...	79	76	74	88
November ...	86	85	83	90
December ...	82	80	78	88
Year ...	78	74	71	89
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	81	76	72	95
February ...	75	68	64	92
March	80	76	70	95
April ...	78	74	68	92
May ...	81	80	78	84
June ...	81	79	77	88
July ...	75	72	76	78
August ...	83	83	79	89
September ...	87	85	83	92
October ...	80	77	74	90
November ...	91	89	87	98
December ...	88	85	83	98
Year ...	82	79	76	91
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	85	82	82	90
February ...	79	78	73	88
March ...	84	81	79	93
April ...	78	74	70	91
May ...	78	76	69	88
June ...	79	78	68	91
July ...	79	79	72	88
August ...	69	68	56	84
September ...	68	64	60	81
October ...	80	75	72	93
November ...	89	89	85	95
December ...	80	79	78	84
Year ...	79	77	72	89
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	87	84	84	93
February ...	81	79	75	90
March ...	88	86	87	90
April ...	83	80	79	90
May ...	77	72	72	88
June ...	77	70	72	89
July ...	81	77	77	89
August ...	85	81	86	88
September ...	82	78	79	90
October ...	84	79	81	93
November ...	89	88	87	92
December ...	87	84	84	93
Year ...	83	80	80	90
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	82	76	79	92
February ...	81	75	74	95
March ...	81	75	74	95
April ...	80	73	74	95
May ...	83	79	77	95
June ...	81	73	75	95
July ...	78	72	70	94
August ...	75	71	60	94
September ...	79	73	72	93
October ...	78	73	69	93
November ...	83	81	76	94
December ...	82	76	79	93
Year ...	80	73	74	94
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	88	85	86	94
February ...	84	80	85	88
March ...	86	84	84	90
April ...	87	86	86	91
May ...	91	91	89	92
June ...	91	91	90	93
July ...	91	91	91	92
August ...	93	93	93	93
September ...	92	92	91	94
October ...	85	85	84	87
November ...	90	90	89	93
December ...	90	88	89	93
Year ...	89	88	88	92
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	72	66	63	88
February ...	60	58	50	92
March ...	76	67	64	96
April ...	77	67	67	97
May ...	80	71	74	95
June ...	81	76	74	92
July ...	83	79	80	91
August ...	78	71	73	91
September	77	70	68	92
October ...	78	69	70	95
November ...	81	74	82	97
December	77	70	71	91
Year ...	77	70	68	93
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	83	81	80	89
February ...	66	52	66	79
March ...	78	69	79	87
April ...	76	65	77	87
May ...	85	76	87	91
June ...	88	86	87	91
July ...	92	89	92	94
August ...	91	84	97	91
September ...	80	77	80	84
October ...	83	77	85	88
November ...	88	83	87	94
December ...	84	81	81	90
Year ...	83	77	83	89
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	91	89	91	92
February ...	77	68	76	86
March ...	60	87	91	94
April ...	90	85	92	94
May	94	92	92	97
June ...	92	90	92	94
July ...	90	87	92	91
August ...	84	79	82	91
September ...	78	76	79	89
October ...	85	79	86	90
November ...	93	90	95	96
December ...	94	94	95	95
Year ...	88	85	89	92
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	89	86	84	99
February ...	79	71	71	94
March ...	84	75	79	97
April ...	97	88	98	95
May ...	91	85	92	97
June ...	80	68	74	97
July ...	91	81	94	97
August ...	?	?	?	?
September ...	?	?	?	?
October ...	?	?	?	?
November ...	?	?	?	?
December ...	?	?	?	?
Year ...	?	?	?	?

TABLE XXII. (*continued*).—Humidity of the Air.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
15.—VAVUNIYA.					16.—KURUNÉGALA.				
January ...	Observations cancelled.				January ...	72	69	59	88
February ...					February ...	67	68	45	87
March ...					March ...	74	68	62	93
April ...					April ...	72	74	65	91
May ...					May ...	83	79	77	92
June ...					June ...	76	64	75	88
July ...					July ...	83	81	77	89
August ...					August ...	77	74	69	88
September ...					September ...	72	69	61	87
October ...					October ...	76	70	68	90
November ...					November ...	82	76	74	95
December ...					December ...	75	69	65	90
Year ...					Year ...	76	72	66	90

TABLE XXV.—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1893.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.				4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.			
January	3·2	2·6	3·8	January	7·5	8·0	7·0
February	2·0	2·0	2·0	February	4·3	5·6	3·0
March	3·4	2·3	4·6	March	7·3	7·2	7·5
April	4·9	4·4	5·5	April	6·5	6·0	7·0
May	7·6	7·6	7·6	May	8·0	8·0	8·0
June	7·2	7·2	7·2	June	8·9	8·7	9·1
July	7·7	7·5	8·0	July	9·3	8·9	9·7
August	4·4	3·9	4·9	August	8·2	8·0	8·4
September	5·4	5·5	5·3	September	6·8	6·9	6·8
October	5·8	4·9	6·8	October	7·5	7·7	7·4
November	7·5	6·2	8·9	November	9·4	9·5	9·3
December	3·0	2·7	3·4	December	8·2	8·1	7·8
Year	5·2	4·7	5·7	Year	7·6	7·7	7·6
2.—RATNAPURA.				5.—MANNÁR.			
January	6·9	5·7	8·1	January	4·0	3·7	4·4
February	5·6	4·5	6·8	February	2·2	2·0	2·4
March	6·1	6·9	5·4	March	4·4	3·4	5·4
April	7·5	6·0	9·0	April	4·4	4·0	4·9
May	9·6	9·4	9·9	May	5·1	4·7	5·5
June	9·3	9·3	9·3	June	5·6	5·0	6·3
July	9·2	9·0	9·5	July	7·1	6·3	8·0
August	8·1	7·8	8·4	August	4·6	4·2	5·0
September	7·0	6·9	7·1	September	4·1	3·5	4·8
October	7·5	7·2	7·9	October	4·9	4·3	5·3
November	8·9	8·0	9·0	November	7·2	6·5	7·9
December	6·4	5·2	7·7	December	5·4	4·8	6·0
Year	7·7	7·2	8·2	Year	4·9	4·4	5·5
3.—PUTTALAM.				6.—JAFFNA.			
January	6·3	6·4	6·2	January	4·1	4·3	4·0
February	6·4	6·5	6·4	February	3·0	2·9	3·2
March	7·2	7·2	7·2	March	3·9	4·2	3·7
April	7·0	7·0	7·0	April	3·6	3·4	3·9
May	7·2	7·6	6·8	May	3·7	3·7	3·7
June	7·1	7·2	7·1	June	4·6	4·5	4·7
July	7·7	8·0	7·5	July	5·6	5·7	5·5
August	7·1	7·6	6·7	August	4·0	4·4	3·7
September	6·7	6·8	6·6	September	4·0	4·5	3·5
October	7·8	7·8	7·8	October	4·6	4·8	4·4
November	8·0	8·1	7·9	November	6·0	6·0	6·0
December	7·3	7·3	7·4	December	4·9	4·9	4·9
Year	7·2	7·3	7·1	Year	4·2	4·3	4·2

TABLE XXV. (*continued*).—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1893.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.			
January	4·9	5·0	4·8
February	3·3	3·5	3·2
March	4·6	4·7	4·6
April	3·2	2·9	3·5
May	4·0	3·1	4·9
June	4·7	3·8	5·7
July	5·5	4·8	6·3
August	3·9	3·0	4·8
September	4·0	2·9	5·1
October	4·3	3·7	4·9
November	7·3	7·2	7·4
December	5·5	4·9	6·2
Year	4·6	4·1	5·1
8.—BATTICALOA.			
January	3·1	3·0	3·3
February	2·9	2·3	3·3
March	3·2	2·8	3·6
April	2·8	2·2	3·4
May	2·6	2·1	3·2
June	2·6	2·3	2·9
July	3·0	2·4	3·6
August	2·7	2·3	3·1
September	2·8	2·4	3·2
October	3·1	2·7	3·5
November	3·9	3·5	4·3
December	3·2	2·8	3·6
Year	3·0	2·6	3·4
9.—HAMBANTOTA.			
January	2·8	2·7	3·0
February	3·5	3·4	3·6
March	4·1	3·9	4·4
April	4·4	4·5	4·4
May	4·6	3·9	5·3
June	4·9	5·6	4·3
July	4·5	4·8	4·2
August	3·9	3·7	5·1
September	3·9	4·4	3·5
October	3·4	3·6	3·2
November	4·6	4·7	4·6
December	4·5	4·0	5·1
Year	4·1	4·3	4·1
10.—GALLE.			
January	3·9	3·4	4·4
February	2·9	2·4	3·4
March	3·4	3·1	3·7
April	4·5	4·0	5·1
May	4·8	4·9	4·7
June	4·5	4·7	4·3
July	4·2	4·3	4·2
August	4·2	4·1	4·3
September	3·8	3·8	3·8
October	3·6	3·7	3·5
November	5·1	4·7	5·5
December	4·1	3·2	5·1
Year	4·1	3·9	4·3
11.—KANDY.			
January	4·0	3·0	5·0
February	2·6	1·6	3·6
March	5·1	2·8	7·4
April	5·5	3·8	7·3
May	7·2	6·7	7·8
June	7·2	7·2	7·5
July	8·2	8·0	8·4
August	7·0	6·7	7·3
September	5·4	5·8	5·1
October	5·6	4·9	6·3
November	7·5	6·1	9·0
December	5·3	4·2	6·4
Year	5·9	5·1	6·8
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.			
January	1·8	0·5	3·2
February	1·2	0·6	1·0
March	3·4	1·1	5·7
April	3·2	0·5	6·0
May	4·2	2·9	5·6
June	6·1	5·8	6·5
July	8·1	7·1	9·1
August	4·5	3·2	5·8
September	3·0	3·1	2·9
October	6·6	5·0	8·2
November	7·6	5·7	9·6
December	5·6	3·7	7·5
Year	4·6	3·5	5·9
13.—HAKGALA			
January	6·9	5·7	8·2
February	3·4	2·2	4·6
March	7·0	5·5	8·5
April	5·0	3·0	7·0
May	5·6	3·6	7·6
June	6·7	5·6	7·9
July	7·8	6·9	8·7
August	5·4	4·0	6·8
September	5·4	4·1	6·8
October	7·0	5·8	8·3
November	8·9	8·0	9·9
December	8·8	8·4	9·3
Year	6·5	5·2	7·8
14.—BADULLA.			
January	4·1	4·2	4·1
February	3·2	2·5	3·9
March	5·6	4·5	6·8
April	5·0	4·0	6·0
May	6·1	4·5	7·5
June	7·2	6·2	8·2
July	7·4	6·4	8·5
August	4·8	3·4	6·2
September	5·0	4·1	5·9
October	5·5	4·1	6·9
November	7·6	6·5	8·8
December	7·6	7·2	8·0
Year	5·7	4·8	6·7
15.—VAVUNIYA.			
January ...	Observations cancelled.		
February ...			
March ...			
April ...			
May ...			
June ...			
July ...			
August ...			
September ...			
October ...			
November ...			
December ...			
Year ...			
16.—KURUNEGALA.			
January	5·5	5·2	5·8
February	4·2	3·2	5·2
March	6·2	5·3	7·2
April	6·5	6·0	7·0
May	8·4	8·5	8·4
June	8·4	8·4	8·5
July	8·5	8·6	8·5
August	8·4	8·8	8·0
September	8·0	8·3	7·7
October	7·5	7·4	7·6
November	8·3	8·4	8·3
December	4·9	5·0	4·9
Year	7·1	6·9	7·3

TABLE XXIX.—Inches of Rainfall in each Month of 1893.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	5·42	2·36	5·15	20·39	10 32	11·01	2·20	1·01	1·99	5·59	18·10	6·13	89·67
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	8·60	2·18	9·62	9·53	25·56	31·46	12·64	6·60	4·46	12·61	20·36	12·32	155·94
North-Western	Puttalam ...	0 70	1·43	7·37	5·16	1·32	0·73	0·05	1·40	0·06	4·50	12·69	2·03	37·44
North-Central	Anurádhapura ...	0·72	0·64	6·41	4·71	0·52	0·55	4·40	0·03	0·08	8·86	10·32	2·65	39·89
Northern ...	Mannár ...	0·08	0·56	3·28	3·30	0·16	0·92	0·91	0	0	3·26	13·01	2·52	28·00
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	0·93	1·20	3·32	0·98	1·79	0·03	4·92	0·49	0	1·15	13·77	15·39	43·97
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	3·92	1·81	8·20	1 87	6·90	0·95	5·90	0·20	3·79	6·09	35·18	5·18	79·99
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	9·64	2·06	11·02	2·45	1·96	0·47	2·43	0·60	1·98	5·88	13·74	6·62	58·85
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	13·13	2·57	2·06	0·39	4·52	1·77	0·95	1·86	0 63	4·32	18·59	3·58	44·37
Do. ...	Galle ...	6 35	1·38	3·86	22·55	9 34	9 22	5 81	6·97	5·31	3·11	20·00	8·36	102·26
Central ...	Kandy ...	1·53	3·98	7·67	4·34	3 16	12·27	5·89	4·12	2·30	4·95	12·20	5·68	68·09
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	4·18	0·72	8·69	0·60	4·79	13·57	8·62	3·57	1·34	4·59	12·28	5 50	68·45
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	5·25	1·20	11·55	3·15	5·49	11·48	5·82	2·81	1·27	7·64	14·55	10·52	80 73
Uva ...	Badulla ...	3·65	1·43	10·36	3·41	7·31	6·16	3·69	1·69	0·68	7·61	15·51	9·40	70·90
Northern ...	Vavuniya ...	Observations cancelled.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	Kurunégala ...	0·75	5·84	11·69	8·19	5·17	9·30	1·38	2·11	1·03	12·64	9·69	3·59	71·38

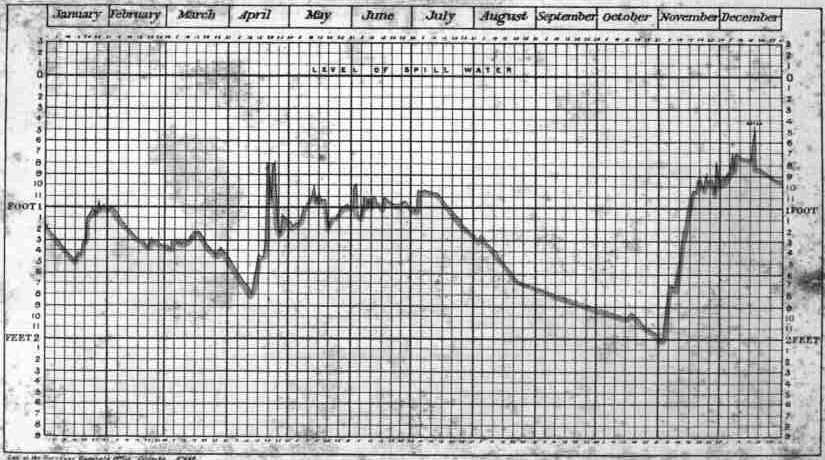
TABLE XXX.—Number of Days on which Rainfall was Measured in 1893.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	10	10	18	19	26	17	11	13	13	20	27	8	192
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	13	7	17	15	19	24	22	20	9	21	26	11	214
North-Western	Puttalam ...	6	5	12	10	10	5	2	1	1	10	20	7	89
North-Central	Anurádhapura ...	5	4	14	10	3	3	8	1	1	13	22	14	98
Northern ...	Mannár ...	3	2	10	5	1	1	3	0	0	6	25	13	69
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	5	2	10	6	1	2	6	2	0	7	25	16	82
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	11	5	17	4	10	11	9	5	5	11	28	19	135
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	14	8	18	6	6	3	9	3	4	15	22	20	128
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	5	1	10	3	14	5	5	9	3	5	17	11	88
Do. ...	Galle ...	16	8	16	18	27	26	19	22	13	16	25	21	227
Central ...	Kandy ...	10	4	14	14	22	21	24	17	13	23	25	15	202
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	11	3	15	3	22	21	27	17	10	20	23	8	180
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	18	5	19	11	17	20	25	20	11	20	25	23	214
Uva ...	Badulla ...	14	5	21	12	15	11	14	8	6	13	24	20	163
Northern ...	Vavuniya ...	Observations cancelled.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	Kurunégala ...	5	5	12	16	20	19	24	17	8	21	18	5	170

D. G. MANTELL,
Acting Surveyor-General.

1.

Diagram showing the Level of water in the Colombo Lake during the Year 1893.



Lith at the Surveyor General's Office Colombo 1894

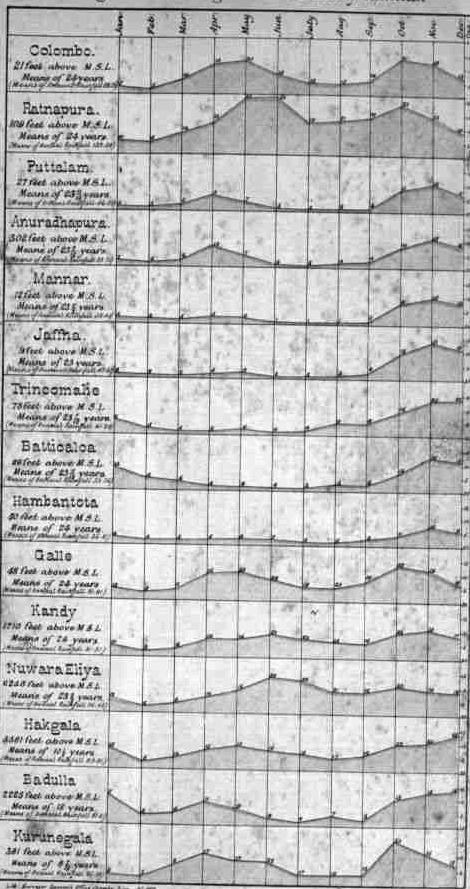
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, May 1894.

A. E. Cornell

Actg. Surveyor General

II.

Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, May 1894.

Note – Figures along the Curves denote the No. of days.

PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1893.

THE progress of new works during 1893 has been very considerable, while the existing Public Works of the country have been efficiently maintained. The total expenditure under all heads has been Rs. 4,347,755-49, which is Rs. 519,162-32 in excess of the previous year, an increase of 7.31 per cent.

2. Particulars of the expenditure, of which the following is an abstract, will be found elsewhere in this report :—

	Rs.	c.
Establishment	340,770	12
Extraordinary expenditure	2,205,975	25
Recurrent expenditure	1,701,011	49
Total ...	4,347,755	49

3. From funds specified below these charges have been met as—

	Rs.	c.
Supply Bill (under Ordinance No. 26 of 1892)	2,953,417	71
Supplementary Supply Bill (under Ordinance No. 12 of 1893) ...	145,147	33
Unexpended balances of previous years	556,256	49
Road Ordinance funds	267,293	55
Private contribution	64,140	12
Surplus funds	343,924	4
Lower Board funds	17,467	36
Irrigation fund	451,166	92
Local loan	97,243	34
Votes on other Departments	4,000	54
Total ...	4,347,755	49

4. Dividing the cost of Establishment proportionately the approximate expenditure for each Province has been :—

Province.	1893. Rs.	c.	1892. Rs.	c.	Decrease. Rs.	c.	Increase. Rs.	c.
Western ...	1,097,769	58	1,030,005	29	—	—	268,009	57
Central ...	589,126	4	518,724	81	70,449	23	—	—
Northern ...	405,461	24	372,947	39	—	—	14,485	97
Southern ...	299,976	38	344,542	78	—	—	44,565	40
Eastern ...	209,068	27	290,037	69	81,270	83	—	—
North-Western ...	441,125	70	436,799	10	—	—	4,326	60
North-Central ...	196,370	16	183,382	54	12,987	22	—	—
Uva ...	416,661	54	238,501	69	—	—	178,160	14
Sabaragamuwa ...	337,410	72	299,893	29	37,517	43	—	—
Total ...	4,097,969	67	4,347,755	49	192,224	59	510,547	41

5. Reference is invited to the diagrams appended to this report. For "Total Expenditure and Cost of Establishment" they date from 1846; for "Road Maintenance and Mileage," "New Roads," "Buildings," and "Miscellaneous" from 1860; for "Canals and Irrigation" from 1863.

6. *Establishment.*—The relative cost of Establishment in expenditure has been 7·83 per cent. As Head of the of the Public Works of the Colony are executed departmentally and not by contract (the Western Province is the only part of Ceylon where there is sufficient competition for contracts) this percentage is comparatively very low, and is principally due to the small salaries rating in the Public Works Department, whose officers, with but few exceptions, give the best of their lives freely and energetically to their arduous and responsible work, and not unfrequently sacrifice their health by faithful devotion to duty. An engineer's work is before the world; among the professions, he is almost the only one whose work can be judged by results, for a doctor may kill a patient or a lawyer deliver a wrong judgment and nobody be any the wiser, but the civil engineer cannot possibly have a defect in a work of construction or maintenance without its being known to every body.

7. A saving of Rs. 206,784 has been saved on the votes granted for various works in charge of the Department, and with few exceptions, amounting to Rs. 51,150 approximately, this large sum represents savings and economies on estimates by officers of the Department. It is very creditable to them that instead of expending every cent allotted for a public work such a large sum in the aggregate should have been saved for future public use.

* Provisions under heads 1892 are given from the date of their creation.

The votes of 1893, under the head of "Surplus Funds," have no doubt been derived from the previous savings of this Department, and as such are a standing record of the efficiency of its administration and of its economy in work.

8. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The saving by the "MacBride system," which the Director has the pleasure of reporting annually since its introduction in 1885, still continues without the least sacrifice of efficiency. For the year 1893 it amounted to Rs. 920,702. For the eight years of its operation it has reached the enormous sum of Rs. 6,051,669. In the report of the Director of Public Works for 1892 he remarked that cart owners have taken advantage of the increased facility of traction, which the improved roads give, to vastly increase the loads carried. This remark led to criticism, based on the following argument: "Tea is lighter than coffee and the metalled surface of the roads has been narrowed." But the rate of cart hire is the true test to apply to any statement regarding the condition of the Ceylon roads—it has never been lower than it is at present or *than it has been continuously since the year* 1886.

It is stated that tea is lighter than coffee, but, notwithstanding, a pound of tea and a pound of coffee remain the same weight, and any one has merely to go and look at a cart loaded with tea, with its elongated contrivances in front and at back of the cart for carrying tea chests, to form an opinion as to whether the load of tea at present carried is not greater than that of coffee in its palmiest days.

The narrowed metal surface is more imaginary than real, but in the few instances in which it has been ordered—and it has only been so ordered where the circumstances require it—there has been no reduction in the quantity of metal applied. On a recent tour in the Eastern Province the Director remarked that, from the nature of the traffic, but seven to eight feet of roadway were ever worn, the remaining width being overgrown with grass and weeds. For many miles illuk grass ranged from two to three feet high, and it appeared a waste of money to clear this grass, metal where it had been growing, and then allow it to spring up immediately after; for, as stated, traffic never touched where it grew. The order was thereupon given to confine the width of metalling to ten feet, which admits of any vehicles in common use passing each other without leaving the hard roadway. This plan allows a greater thickness of metal being applied to where the wear and tear of traffic comes, and will prevent waste. There is, however, very little meeting or passing of traffic on the average country road in Ceylon: in the journey mentioned it was not necessary, though there is considerable traffic on the Badulla-Batticaloa road, to leave the beaten track more than three or four times each day, each time occupying but a few seconds.

The original width of metalling of up-country roads was twelve feet: it is still twelve feet, and more wherever required; on low-country roads the traffic also regulates the width to be maintained.

One of the principal reasons for not metalling the extreme sides of roads is that traffic never touches them, and metal gets loose in consequence; another and a humane reason is consideration for the barefooted pedestrians of the country.

There were 3,412·24 miles of principal roads maintained at an average rate of Rs. 329·82 per mile, being a reduction of 40 per cent. on the average of twenty years ago.

9. *Maintenance of Bridges.*—The existing bridges of the country were well maintained during 1893, and were in good condition for traffic when the year ended, with but few exceptions: notably, some of the old wooden pile bridges in the Southern Province, and the worst of those in Sabaragamuwa on the Ratnapura road, which were, as far as the vote would admit, replaced by permanent iron structures in pursuance of the policy introduced by His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon (Lord Stanmore), a policy which has since been steadily adhered to.

10. *Maintenance of Canals.*—Now that a steamer service between Grandpass and Negombo may be considered established, and that it is not improbable that its extension, at present contemplated, as far as Chilaw will come into operation at no very distant date, the improvement of this means of navigation on a more extended scale than hitherto is worthy of consideration. The Director has been told by two of the chief promoters of this enterprise that only light draught steamers will be run, and that 1 ft. 6 in. of water will float them when loaded; but, judging from the fact that where the canal is so shallow as two feet the progress is slow, it appears that a certain depth under the propellor is indispensable where there is no expanse of water for the exercise of full propulsive power, and this, after discussing the question with Messrs. Wardrop and Figg, should not, it is considered, be less anywhere than 1 ft. 6 in., giving a total depth of 3 ft. 6 in. Reference will be found further on in this report under Provincial details to the general condition of the canal from Colombo to Puttalam; but it is right to mention that one vote for the Western Province of Rs. 10,000 and another for the North-Western Province of a like sum have been taken with the Estimates of 1894, and that the general condition of the canal is now being improved. There should be some regulations for the traffic: owing to the want of such the boatmen, regardless of the consequences to themselves, attempt to pass each other at the narrowest and shallowest and most inconvenient places, and then howl loudly because their boats stick and are detained. In the Suez Canal the regulations require that vessels should remain at certain stations so that they may pass and repass without risk, and it is not an uncommon thing for mail steamers to be obliged to wait for several hours at one of these stations in order to allow ordinary steamers to pass. The Puttalam canal boatman, to whom time can be no object, as evidenced by the careless manner in which he navigates the canal, rather than wait for an hour or two at a convenient point for passing, endeavours to force a passage anywhere, and occasionally gets hopelessly stuck in the mud—a punishment that he richly deserves. It is this disregard of order that will interfere more than anything else with the development of steamboat traffic to Chilaw. To check it traffic regulations are recommended.

The centre of the canal is sufficiently deep everywhere generally, the exception being immediately after the heavy rains of either monsoon, when silt in enormous quantities is deposited in the canal bed (this is gradually being remedied), but the sides remain shallow. No amount of dredging will effectually maintain deep sides: every cubic yard taken out with this object is replaced in a few days by slipping, the soil of the banks is loose and free, and unfortunately there is no permanent cure save building a wall along each side. The cost of a wall would be Rs. 10 per foot run or Rs. 52,800 per mile; thirty miles at least should be so treated, but the Director would be sorry to recommend the expenditure. He does, however, recommend that votes of the amount of this year should be continued for a few years.

11. *Maintenance of Irrigation Works.*—The maintenance of Government irrigation works is under the control of the Public Works Department, and has received that due attention which is characteristic of its efficient officers; no accident occurred to any tank or channel supervised by the Department named during 1893; all works were regularly and carefully inspected, and repairs, wherever found necessary, were attended to in good time. Reference to new works of irrigation under construction will be found elsewhere.

12. *Maintenance of Public Buildings.*—Last year it was stated in the Administration Report of the Director of Public Works that the public buildings of the country were being efficiently maintained at the remarkably low rate of 2 per cent. on the valuation made in 1892. This rate was adhered to in the year under review without any deterioration resulting therefrom. On the contrary, the opinion is gaining ground—an opinion fully justified by the existing state of things—that the public buildings were never, not merely in better condition than at present, but in as good.

13. *New Works.*—Under this head a reference to reports by the Provincial Engineers is invited. The principal works in point of estimated cost, expenditure, and engineering were :—

(1) The Kelani-ganga bridge
(2) The new General Post Office.
(3) The new roads in the Province of Uva.
(4) The Dehiwala flood-outlet.
(5) The Deduru-oya bridge.

14. *The Kelani-ganga Bridge.*—The following is a review of the works executed during 1893, which has been furnished by Mr. C. V. Bellamy, the Engineer in charge. To it has been added a diagram of excavation in cylinders, and a progress section or diagram to illustrate at a glance the exact position of the work at the end of the year named. So far the Director has every reason to be satisfied with the character of the work as executed, its progress, and certain economies which Mr. Bellamy has introduced since he assumed charge :—

The works in hand on 1st January, 1893, included excavation and pile driving for foundation of north abutment and the supply of earthwork for the approach roads. The amount spent out of the estimate was Rs. 63,526·42, of which Rs. 41,543·66 was for ironwork, cylinders, &c., on order. The quantity of actual work done at the site was represented by the sum of Rs. 3,659·59, the balance, Rs. 18,323·17, being expended in the collection of materials and the purchase of plant.

The work at the north abutment proceeded, so that by the 22nd February, 1893, the excavation of foundation was complete, and the concrete was finished by the 16th June, when the brickwork of abutment was commenced. Operations here were greatly retarded by the quantity of water which had to be dealt with, necessitating the constant use of a 6-in. centrifugal pump. The brickwork was entirely suspended also during the latter end of June and beginning of July owing to heavy floods coming down the river. The abutment was, however, carried up to level of bed-stones and finished off with a string course by the end of October, when it was ready to receive the ironwork of the bridge itself.

The excavation of the foundation of the south abutment was commenced during July, and the laying of concrete began on 6th September, being finished by the end of same month, and the brickwork was started early in October. This abutment was completed to string course level by the end of December.

The formation of the approaches commenced in November, 1892, the soil for the south approach road being procured at the commencement from the Madampitiya Government quarry. Later on arrangements were made to obtain soil from "The Grove," Madampitiya, and from lands of private individuals in addition. Much useful work has been done by the locomotive and trucks, which commenced running between Madampitiya quarry and the bank on 17th April, 1893, previous to which time and from 25th February the trucks had been pushed by hand. The cost of soil delivered by trucks is 20 per cent. less than that delivered by carts. The soil for the north approach road was obtained from the neighbourhood of Hunupitiya and Kelaniya, a distance of about three miles; but as this work lay in the hands of two or three men, whose conduct thereof was not satisfactory, it was arranged to obtain soil for this approach also from Madampitiya, and at a reduced cost, and it is hoped that the approach will be ready for ballasting and metalling by the middle of March next.

Up to the end of December, 1893, 25,916 cubes of earth had been deposited on the bank, leaving a balance of 4,635 to be done. It is expected that this quantity will be greatly exceeded owing to the amount of sinkage which has taken place in the bank on the south side of the river, particularly between the Madampitiya road and the river, where the land is nothing but swamp.

No commencement was made in sinking of cylinders until the latter end of March, though the driving of guide piles was commenced on 22nd February. By this time a five-ton steam derrick crane had been fixed on a barge in the river, and on 6th April the first cylinder in the river at pier No. 5 was placed in position. The sinking of both cylinders of this pier proceeded, so that by the end of October the down-stream cylinder was ready to receive the concrete, having touched rock at a depth of 60 ft. below river bed. The up-stream cylinder was completed and filled with concrete by the end of December, having reached rock at 58 ft. below river bed.

In the meantime Nos. 1 and 6 piers on the south and north bank respectively had also been commenced, the work of the former being done by a 3-ton crane. No. 1 pier, commenced early in May, was completed and filled with concrete by the end of September, both cylinders finding rock at 60 ft. below ground level.

The sinking of the cylinders of the 6th pier (that on the southern bank) was suspended in June, after reaching a depth of about 40 ft., owing to want of an efficient crane, but operations recommenced in October, and at the close of the year the up-stream cylinder, sunk to a depth of 64 ft. below ground level, was ready to receive the concrete, while the down-stream cylinder, sunk to 68 ft. below ground level, still showed signs of sinking. Much anxiety has arisen over this cylinder owing to the very large depression of soil around the cylinder which has taken place from time to time, due to the sand boiling up inside. As it has since, however, withstood a test of 100 tons, it is confidently expected that little or no further settlement will take place, and this cylinder will be completed probably early in March next. During October the cylinders of No. 4 pier were placed in position and the sinking commenced, so that by the end of the year each had reached a depth of over 40 ft.

The operations at this pier were noteworthy, owing to both cylinders having suddenly run a considerable distance. In the case of the up-stream cylinder the run was about 12 ft., but in the down-stream cylinder it was over 20 ft., causing the pier and the weights, 44 tons, to disappear suddenly, rapidly, and entirely below the level of the water. The down-stream cylinder ran gradually, but upon removal of the weights of the up-stream cylinder it was found that a fracture had occurred through five sections, a length of 20 ft.

The cylinders of No. 3 pier have been commenced, and those of No. 2 will be set immediately.

The aggregate depth to be sunk of all the cylinders is probably 722 ft. The aggregate depth sunk to close of year under review is 482 ft., leaving a probable balance of 240 ft. Seeing that all cylinders are now in hand it may be expected that this part of the work will be complete by June next, or about fifteen months from the commencement of this particular part of the work.

The superstructure commenced to arrive from England in November, and arrangements for the erection of the first span, beginning from the northern end of the bridge, have been made so as to begin erecting early in January, 1894.

Building lots, with a frontage to the Kelani bridge approaches, will become available when the works are completed. The Director has prepared a plan of these lots, which number 297, each with a clear 25 ft. frontage, and has recommended Government to provide an additional sum of Rs. 62,500 for filling up to the roadway level, thus making them immediately available as building sites for boutiques, or other places of business, or for roadside residences. It is the general opinion that an average of Rs. 1,000 should be realized in the sale of each lot, provided its finished level is that of the adjoining roadway.

15. *The New General Post Office.*—Mr. Tomalin, the designer and officer in charge of the new General Post Office, furnishes the following account of the work performed during 1893. His devotion to this building is almost a case of structure-worship, while the considerable amount of work carried out departmentally is most creditable to him and to his chief, Mr. T. Smith :—

Work on the new General Post and Telegraph Office during the year was confined chiefly to carrying up the walls from a few feet above foundation level to the level of the roof, where the work was temporarily stopped to allow of ironwork and the roof principals being fixed.

A contract for casting the heavy columns was let to Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Limited, in May, and the work, which was one requiring considerable care and skill, was satisfactorily completed within the contract time. The heavy iron trusses were made in the Government Factory, the workmanship being excellent; the framing and fitting of the ironwork for floors, &c., was also performed in the Government Factory, besides numerous castings required for the work. The ironwork was fixed on the north side of the building during the latter half of November and early in December, and the woodwork of the roof of that part of the building was commenced on 6th December and progressed rapidly. The ironwork of the other part of the building was erected in January of the current year.

The sawing of timber was pushed forward as rapidly as possible in the Government Factory, and the woodwork of the floors and partitions was well advanced. The whole of the doors and windows were completed and placed in store ready for fixing.

The stone-flying staircases were completed during the year. The very large stones required were quarried at Pánaduré and transported to Colombo. A large quantity of cut stones for staircases was roughly dressed at Ruwanwella and Ratnapura and transported by boat to the Colombo lake, and removed thence to the site—this method being found cheaper than obtaining the stone nearer at hand and transporting by road.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of skilled bricklayers owing to the large number of public and private works in progress. The average daily number of men and women employed on the work throughout the year was 315, and of this number about 180 were skilled artificers.

16. *New Roads in Uva.*—The Madulsima road (11¼ miles in length) has been opened for traffic. It is an example of a cheap and well-constructed hill-country road, having cost Rs. 123,668·14, or Rs. 10,753·75 per mile. There are a few dangerous points which ought to be protected by a parapet and widened, and to which the saving of Rs. 2,332 effected on the original estimate of Rs. 126,000 should be devoted.

The Hindagala road extension was approaching completion at the end of the year, and will be opened in March, 1894. On the 26th January last the Director drove to the Badullawatta gap, which is within half a mile of the end of the extension.

The Spring Valley road made good progress, and there was not so much difficulty experienced in 1893 in getting good work done as there had been in 1892. It is anticipated that the completion of this road will be accomplished in June, 1894. Thus, in little more than two years in the rough and rugged country of the Province of Uva 22½ miles of new road will have been constructed and opened for traffic, to which should be added the extensive improvement of the Ella-Hindagala road, a distance of six miles. To Mr. H. B. Harvey, the Provincial Engineer, belongs the chief credit of this remarkable instance of expedition, energy, and good work.

17. *The Dehiwala Flood-outlet.*—Reference is invited to the Director's report on this work for 1892. Therein will be found his views and opinions of the advantages of flood-outlets and a distinct statement that they, for the reasons therein given, will not prevent floods recurring, but that their only effect will be to mitigate the duration of floods. Nothing short of confining the Kelani-ganga between two banks will ever completely relieve the low-lying flat lands from inundation, but at the same time deprive them of the rich silt from the highly cultivated lands above, which makes them so productive. It is nonsense to talk of scour affecting these low flat lands prejudicially: the fall to the sea is so slight and so gradual that scour is unknown; the lands therefore get every particle of the rich manure from the tea estates; therefore, who shall say that their owners, or reputed owners, are not better off under a periodical inundation than they would be deprived of it?

18. *The Deduru-oya Bridge.*—The progress made with this important work has been satisfactory in everything but cylinder-sinking. The officer in charge (Mr. Gregson) has been ill, which would account for the lack of progress of this part of the work. The end of 1894 should see the bridge nearly completed. It is proposed to move Mr. Gregson to a healthier charge and place a more robust officer at Deduru-oya.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

19. Mr. T. Smith, Provincial Engineer, submits the following descriptive particulars of what has been done during 1893. His work last year was as good and reliable as it has ever been throughout his long public service.

The Provincial Engineer, in reporting the progress of 1893 in the Western Province, describes what a large number of useful works have been completed, and how well advanced have been all the works in his charge. The following account of the principal works will be read with interest. With an expenditure of Rs. 975,069·12 the year has been a busy one, and both Provincial Engineer and District Engineers deserve great credit for their hard work and its successful results :—

The following new works were begun during the year :—

New Jail at Mutwal.—This building, designed for the accommodation of 400 convicts to be employed in the Northern Arm, was begun in March and completed within five months—a record of quick, expeditious work. The estimated cost was Rs. 90,000, the actual cost being Rs. 84,529·65. It is capable of extension for the housing of 200 additional convicts if necessary.

In addition to the jail itself accommodation has been provided for an Assistant Superintendent, a jailor, head overseer, seven officers, and twenty guards.

Wards for Sick Passengers, Colombo Hospital, have been well advanced towards completion.

Customs Improvements.—A vote of Rs. 150,000 was set apart for the extension of the Customs premises. Satisfactory progress was made with the construction of a new boat-shed for the Master Attendant and for the shelter of his boatmen and other employés.

The execution of the work is necessarily of a tedious description, as the foundations of the walls are supported on cement cylinders. Two steam cranes were employed in sinking those cylinders, fifty-one of which were sunk in position and ready to receive the superstructure before the close of the year. The building will probably be completed within six months.

Wharf Wall and new Warehouse and Master Attendant's Boat-shed.—The work of dredging out a trench for the foundation of the wharf wall in front of the Master Attendant's boat-shed has been completed and the rubble foundation deposited for half the length of the wall; the other half cannot be touched till the Master Attendant has moved into the new boat-shed.

Plans and estimates have been submitted for a ground floor warehouse in lieu of the upstair warehouse which was formerly proposed to be built on this site.

Lenthening of the Jetties.—Work was begun at this desirable improvement, and considerable progress made before the close of the year. Another steam crane is being got ready for the lengthening of the new export jetty.

New Cranes.—Four new cranes have been erected at different points within the Customs premises.

New General Post Office.—Very satisfactory progress was made with the building during the year: the walls throughout have been carried up to roof level, and the trusses of the roof were being fixed before the close of the year. An idea of the architectural pretensions of the structure can now be realized, and it promises to be one of, if not the handsomest building in Colombo. The expenditure to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 194,304·46.

Queen's House, Colombo.—Extensive and most necessary improvements were carried out during the early part of the year. An entirely new roof was placed on the main building, the ceilings of the ball room and dining room were raised and fitted with teak panelling, in addition to numerous other improvements, all of which have materially added to the appearance and general comfort of the interior arrangements.

Amongst numerous other works carried out during the year may be mentioned the completion of the tiling of the Maradana Police Barracks with Calicut tiles, the completion of an extensive boundary wall enclosing the Hendala Leper Asylum, and the building of a new powder magazine at Welikada for military purposes, the latter at a cost of Rs. 15,780.

Convict Establishments.—Numerous additions and improvements were carried out during the year to the several jails and connected buildings in and around Colombo, the materials being supplied by the Department and the work carried out by prison labour.

A vote of Rs. 55,000 was sanctioned for the construction of 150 cells for the further accommodation of prisoners at Welikada; the foundations have been cut, and the work is being proceeded with as far as the supply of skilled convict labour will permit.

Kirilapané Flood-outlet.—This work was carried out to completion early in the year, and comprises a new bridge of 50-ft. span at Wellawatta on the Colombo-Galle road, the lengthening of the minor road bridge on the Bambalapitiya-Pamankada road, and the widening of the channel from the Kepu-ela (immediately to the north of the Spinning and Weaving Company's mills) out to the sea.

This outlet has been the means of carrying off large volumes of flood water, and must have contributed materially to the mitigation of the duration of floods in the low-lying localities in and around Kótté and the neighbourhood. The widening of the railway bridge at Wellawatta has not yet been taken in hand.

Dehiwala Flood-outlet.—As soon as the acquisition of the land required for cutting this flood-outlet (of 100 ft. in width) was accomplished, work was vigorously proceeded with, and the channel from Galle road to the sea completed. A temporary road and bridge were constructed, and the abutments of the new 100 ft. bridge on the Colombo-Galle road were well advanced.

This outlet forms a portion of the scheme styled flood-outlet No. 1, to which reference will be made further on.

Foreshore Reclamation.—The usual operations were carried out during the year, and the work completed up to and including the Pettah main drain. An idea of the immense improvement to this formerly unsavoury locality may now be obtained by a visit to the ground and a walk along the wide and handsome road which has been finished as far as St. John's warehouse. An area of 13 acres has been reclaimed, representing a value of Rs. 390,000. The expenditure on the work to date amounts to Rs. 253,277·74. This includes the cost of nearly half a mile of railway with an engine shed and workshop attached, and the temporary jail and store which are now being demolished since the convicts have been removed to Mutwal jail.

The further extension of the Foreshore Reclamation works will, it is believed, be carried out by the Breakwater Engineer and his staff on arrival from England.

Roads and Bridges. The Kelani Bridge.—This important work was not begun till the end of November, 1892, unlooked for delay in the assessment and acquisition of the lands required for the approaches having prevented an earlier commencement.

The progress made during the year has been very satisfactory: nearly the whole of the heavy approaches, three-quarters of a mile in length, having been completed to within a short distance of finished road level. The abutments on the north and south banks of the river were finished up to girder level, and the staging required for the erection of span No. 1 was placed in position one month before the ironwork sent out from England was received and transported to the north bank. The cylinders of piers Nos. 2 and 6 were completed and sunk to a depth varying from 68 to 72 ft. below water level; the cylinders of pier No. 1 were all but completed. An unavoidable accident occurred while sinking the up-stream cylinders of No. 4 pier caused by a sudden drop under a half load through silt on to a sunken obstruction. The five uppermost cylinders were cracked, and have had to be removed, and will be replaced by new cylinders. A similar accident happened to the down-stream pier, but fortunately no cylinders gave away, no obstruction having been met with during their descent.

A lateral movement of the east wing of the south abutment has taken place. I do not consider it at all serious or unusual: the actual vertical settlement is only about three-sixteenths of an inch at the extreme edge of the concrete foundation. When it is known that settlements to the extent of a foot have taken place on one or other well-known bridges over the Thames, it will be seen that the so-called disaster to the Kelani bridge abutment is a very minor and insignificant occurrence.

The total expenditure on the bridge and approaches to the close of the year was Rs. 295,074·75.

Road from Badureliya towards Kukulegama.—A vote of Rs. 12,500 was sanctioned for the improvement of this road, which connects the Western Province with that of Sabaragamuwa. The money was devoted to the erection of two iron bridges, one over the Muguru-ganga consisting of four spans of 110 ft. which, with approaches, have been completed; the other over the Pol-ela, the ironwork of which has been placed in position with the exception of an additional span, which will be completed early this year.

Miscellaneous.—Amongst other works undertaken during the year may be noted a new police station and barracks in Cinnamon Gardens, which is being erected nearly opposite the stables of the new Havelock racecourse. The station is designed to harmonize with the surroundings, and promises to give relief to what was formerly an unsightly piece of scrub.

New Iron Bridges.—New iron bridges have replaced old wooden and insecure structures in the Colombo, Kalutara, and Negombo Districts, representing a total length or span of 557 ft.

New roads and improvements to old roads are represented by a total of 1¾ mile. Eight and three-quarter miles of gravelled roads were converted into metal roads during the year.

Maintenance of Roads.—The roads throughout the Province have, as usual, been maintained in a satisfactory manner, affording evidence of the gradual but well-merited success of the system now adopted throughout the Department.

Minor Roads.—The annual transfer of one or more minor roads may now be considered as an accepted portion of the increasing duties of the Department.

When it can be satisfactorily shown that owing to a large and increasing traffic, which is likely to continue, a road cannot be satisfactorily maintained, and with which the resources of the District Road Committee are unable to cope, then its transfer should be considered; but the yearly handing over of minor roads, except under such conditions, should be resisted.

It must not be understood that the entire transfer of all minor roads and resthouses is objected to, as such a step would, in my opinion, prove of great ultimate value to the public in general, irrespective of a saving in the disbursement of the funds, which would then be at the disposal of the Public Works Department free of the cost of a separate establishment.

New Works. Flood-outlets.—First in importance is the question of flood-outlets and drainage of the low-lying lands situated along and inland from the coast.

The subject is undoubtedly a large one, and must be met in a liberal spirit and dealt with in a comprehensive manner, as but little can be done without ample funds to carry out the further works which it is now generally admitted must be undertaken before any appreciable measure of relief can be obtained.

Surveys and levels have been taken along the banks of the Kelani-ganga as far as Wak-oya, the object being the limitation of flood waters within the banks of the river, this being considered the only manner in which we can successfully cope with these.

I do not consider that any scheme which proposes to deal with the permanent removal of the bar at the mouth of the Kelani-ganga will afford any practical relief whatever, still less even will the removal of a reef or reefs below low tide level affect the question. Any expenditure on this direction would simply mean money thrown into the sea.

New Bridges required: Colombo to Avisawella Road.—Only three small wooden bridges require to be replaced by iron structures.

Urugodawatta Road.—One new bridge of 75-ft. span is required on this road.

Colombo-Bentota Road.—Two new bridges are required, one of 90-ft. span and one of 75-ft. span.

Negombo-Giriulla Road.—One new bridge of 60-ft. span is required.

Henaratgoda-Minuwangoda Road.—One new bridge of 7 spans of 24 ft. each.

Bopé Road.—One new bridge of 30 spans of 18 ft. each.

Alutgama-Matugama Road.—A new bridge is required to take the place of the ferry at Munamalwatta. This is a very urgent and most important work.

Labugama Road.—There are a large number of wooden bridges on this road, but the existing traffic does not justify any expenditure being undertaken towards improvements.

Irrigation.—No work of construction was carried out during the year. Operations were limited to the upkeep of the minor village tanks and anicuts enumerated below.

Colombo District.—One village tank and two sluices.

Kalutara District.—Nine village tanks, two sluices, one anicut, and connecting ela.

Negombo District.—Five village tanks, one anicut, and one ela.

Labour has been plentiful throughout. No difficulties now exist in any part of the Province, even in the remote portion of the Pasdun kóralé bordering the Kukúlu kóralé, where work requiring skilled labour has been expeditiously carried out on the connecting road from Badureliya towards Kukulegama.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

20. The Provincial Engineer (Mr. Ormsby) has supplied the detailed account, which is given below, of the works executed in the Central Province in 1893. The total expenditure was, on recurrent works Rs. 268,870·41 and on extraordinary works Rs. 157,764·28.

The roads in the Province were maintained in good order, the only one giving occasionally cause for complaint being that from Hatton to Norwood. The traffic on this road is enormous, exceeding, I am convinced, that on any other road in Ceylon. Unfortunately the material procurable locally is inferior, and rapidly disintegrates during wet weather and under the pressure of heavy cart traffic. It thus becomes before the annual remetalling rough and broken up. It will in future, I think, be necessary to thoroughly repair and metal this road twice annually, namely, in April to June and again in October to December. It is also proposed in future to transport better metal from some distance, and provision is made accordingly in the estimate.

The bridges and buildings in the Province have all been maintained in good order.

The most important work undertaken during the year was the construction of a new post office at Nuwara Eliya, on a design left by Mr. Vine, and on an estimate of Rs. 20,000. Tenders were called for, but only one—and that not a very satisfactory one—having been received, it was decided to do the work departmentally. It was commenced in March, and in December all the masonry was completed, the floor joists of iron and wood fixed, the roof framing nearly finished, and the planks for floors and partitions and tiles for roof delivered on the spot. The work is very good, and the building promises to be not only a very convenient and commodious post and telegraph office, but an ornament to Nuwara Eliya. It will be completed in March.

A block of buildings for the accommodation of European nurses was commenced and nearly finished at the Government Civil Hospital, Kandy.

Some further work was done at the Pavilion to the new staircase and *annexé*. Ornamental frames of Indian design were fixed on the five doorways leading to the garden; under the staircase corridor fretwork panels were inserted in the openings in the walls, and other minor works executed.

The Audience Hall was thoroughly repaired, the old carved pillars taken down and the portions destroyed by white ants removed, and solid teak bases morticed into the sound remaining wood; the flat ceiling was removed, and a jakwood ceiling fitted under the rafters of the steep-pitched roof, thus restoring the building to its proper proportions and adding greatly to its appearance and comfort.

The Public Works Department bungalows at Craigie Lea and Pussellawa were altered and improved, and excellent stores and workshops erected for the use of the Department at Nuwara Eliya.

The Old Palace at Kandy was improved, the bath-rooms, &c., being reconstructed, and the stabling and carriage-houses put in good order.

An old building belonging to the Medical Department at Teldeniya was repaired, or indeed almost reconstructed, provided with outhouse accommodation, and made into a residence for the medical officer.

In the construction of new roads good progress was made. The Kintyre-Luccombe road, nearly four miles long, was completed in August, and opened for traffic in September. The Norwood-Upcot road was practically completed in December, but was in partial use for through traffic a month earlier. Both these works were well done by contract, Mr. T. R. Walker being the contractor.

The new road from Carolina to Norton Bridge, 5½ miles long, was commenced at last in September under a contract, and fairly well advanced during the year; the earthwork nearly completed and the culverts for two miles.

A short extension in Maskeliya from Laxapana to Moray and Adam's Peak estate was sanctioned at the end of the year, but could not be commenced in 1893.

As a special work, the clearing of the Nuwara Eliya lake must be mentioned. In spite of much opposition the lake was lowered—no discomfort or nuisance being thereby caused to the residents. The rushes over a very large area were dug out and seven islands thrown up, the margins of the lake being also raised and their contour improved.

The labour difficulty felt so much in 1892 almost disappeared in 1893, and in most districts there were sufficient Tamil coolies to be had all through the year. Borrowing labour from estates on special emergencies has been much more common, and proves an advantage both to the estate superintendent and to Government. The Sinhalese are turning out more readily for road work year by year, and could be always obtained, I think, if daily or even weekly payments were made.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

For the Southern Province the Provincial Engineer forwards a report, from which the following has been extracted. It is to be regretted that his efforts at ingasaman growing has been such a failure, but he is quite in error in his opinion that *Pithicolobium saman* will not grow near the sea. Some of the finest trees in Ceylon are to be found near and quite close to the sea; *e. g.*, at Mullaittivu, Negombo, Batticaloa, and many other places. It is surprising that more success has not attended shade tree culture in the Hambantota District, where Mr. Macgregor is in charge, for he has been generally successful at various stations in floriculture, and it was presumed that the cultivation of shade trees would have succeeded with him, if with anybody.

The whole of the roads in the Southern Province were kept in an efficient state throughout the year, but at the end of the year, consequent on very heavy monsoon rains, the roads suffered severely in the Hambantota District. The whole country was under flood, and embankments got thoroughly soaked and in places washed away.

Government will have before long to face an increased expenditure on the road from Hambantota to Tanamanwila and from Wirawila to Kirinda, as the traffic in rice has increased immensely, and that in salt from Kirinda now comes *viâ* Tissa and Wirawila, and either goes north or south.

The road from Kahawa to Batapola was taken over and the work put in hand under Mr. Inspector de Livera. The work, as far as it has gone, has been very well done.

I have again to recommend that there should be an exchange of roads between Government and the Hambantota District Road Committee. Government should take over the road from Beliatta to Hakmana and properly metal the road throughout from Tangalla to Hakmana, this being a most important road, and as a *quid pro quo* hand back the Dikwella-Beliatta road to the District Road Committee, which road is of very little importance, badly traced, and very narrow.

Money was voted (Rs. 5,000) for the Magama-oya bridge on the road from Wirawila to Tissa, but not deeming the design sufficient I submitted a vote for an improved design, which was not sanctioned. Since then the floods have been higher by four feet than has been before known by the most experienced man in the district—*i.e.*, the guardian of Tissa—so that even now it will be necessary, not only to raise the roadway, which will increase the estimate, but a good deal of caution will have to be exercised. I would strongly recommend one single span of 100 ft. on concrete cylinders with spans to connect the bank, as the timber that comes down during flood will almost be sure to sweep away an ordinary pile structure, let it be built ever so strong.

The Bandattara bridge on the road from Mátara to Hakmana should receive the attention of Government at an early date. This has been estimated for, but not sanctioned.

Out of the works brought forward from 1892 an abutment was rebuilt and an iron girder bridge thrown across the stream at 6½ miles on the road from Galle to Udugama.

Of the votes for 1893 one 15 ft. span iron girder bridge with planked roadway and one of 12 ft. span were put up on the 13¾ and 14¼ mile of the Udugama road, and the abutments built to bed level of the Uttumulla bridge on the 13¼ mile, with all iron work ready for fixing. Also foundations were nearly in for the bridge on the 12¼ mile and ironwork in hand. These four bridges are on the Udugama road.

A new passenger jetty at Galle was put in hand, but progress was slow, and money had to be brought forward for 1894. Although the staging for the steam crane was ready on the 15th July, work of sinking cylinders was not really commenced until 20th October, consequent on the delay in supply of steam crane and excavator got out from England. Fair progress was made in sinking cylinders, but the ground was so foul that old piles and block coral have had to be removed and cut out by native divers.

An alteration was made in the line of buildings occupied by the District Court, known as the Crown Counsel's office, and the latter was converted into an Additional District Court so as to allow the District Judge to carry on work during the sitting of the Supreme Court.

Considerable improvements were carried out to the Government Agent's residence.

The old Police Court and range of buildings, including the Provincial Engineer's office and the Club House, were thoroughly overhauled, and the old Police Court converted into a record room for the Registrar of Lands.

Work was started to increase the discharge of water from the Ambalangoda river by clearing the mouth of boulders and lowering some rock.

A survey was made for the removal of certain rocks in Galle harbour, and indents for plant were drawn out and a report submitted to Government; for want of the necessary plant nothing was done, but the money was brought forward for expenditure in 1894.

The Kepu-ela bridge on the Mátara-Hakmana road, commenced in 1892, was completed, and so also the Tudawe bridge. Both these bridges are 98 ft. span; iron beams, concrete roadways, and the abutments are founded on piles. The work reflects the greatest credit on the two officers connected with it, Messrs. Waddell and Simmons.

A boundary wall was built round the Tangalla hospital, and was so built as to include the site for the future extension already designed and estimated for.

An estimate was sanctioned for the repair of the Hambantota jetty, but there was a failure to supply timber, consequently money was brought forward for 1894.

Irrigation.—The usual upkeep works were duly attended to, and the whole of the works were working well, with the exception of the first seven miles of the Walawe channel from Liyangahatota to Mamadola. Through various causes this section is badly choked, and several attempts have been made to clear it. The Government Agent has been asked for assistance, but the villagers would not work.

The Waggalmodara outlet was completed during the course of the year, and has proved a success in relieving the lands from flood.

An estimate has been submitted amounting to Rs. 20,000 for a flood-outlet at the Moragoda-ela, which includes a 64 ft. span bridge on the 74th mile, Galle to Mátara road.

No new work was undertaken in the Mátara District, but a survey and plans and estimate have been submitted for a flood-outlet for the Talanwila fields, which will be most useful in relieving the discharge by the river mouth. The survey was also made of the old Dutch canal, which will also afford relief.

The anicut at Ellagala, the Tissamaharama headwork, having been washed out beyond the solid rock, a wall was built across same, but this in its turn has not proved sufficient, as the highest flood known has again washed out at the end of this wall; which must be now lengthened and a bund formed and run out in the same line as the bank until it runs itself out.

The bund of Debunuwewa tank was completed and sluiced.

The bisokotuwa at the Yodawewa was put in thorough working order.

There was a serious washout under one of the Udukiriwila anicuts, but the District Engineer was able to effect such repairs as to stop this for a time, and the estimate was sanctioned for a double row of sheet piling for the front, but is carried forward for 1894, as the Forest Department could not supply the timber in time.

Walawe Scheme.—Having an able resident officer in the person of Mr. E. S. de Silva, the work has gone on very rapidly and successfully. The main channel is practically cut all through, but there is a large quantity of rock to be removed in the 27 ft. cutting on the 15th mile. This should be through in May.

Proposals have been made for more distributing channels and for other schemes in connection with this work.

Undoubtedly the first seven miles of main channel will never be kept clear until there are outlets or washouts to the river, as the flow is not sufficient to keep the channel clear. This matter is being looked to, as also regulating gates to the mouth of each distributing channel, and the collection of waste water from the channels by other lines of channel to take in more ground.

Roads have been and are being opened on the upkeep estimate—a 13 ft. driving road along the main channel and 6 ft. riding paths along the distributing channels—but until the main road is culverted and bridged from Liyangahatota to Mamadola it cannot be used.

I have nothing to add to my remarks for 1893, except that the difficulty the District Engineer, Hambantota, has had to contend with still exists, not only in labour, but efficient overseers, and if it was not for the very great trouble and indefatigable exertion of the District Engineer, Mr. Macgregor, nothing much would be done in the district.

Planting Trees.—This is, I am sorry to say, practically a failure. They will not grow near the sea, and where they are planted in the interior, notably near Mátara, the natives ruthlessly destroy them; they will not grow in the Hambantota District except near water.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

The Provincial Engineer of the Eastern Province refers to the following principal works of the year in a report lately received :—

Kalkuda Jetty.—The rapid advance of the shore line in the vicinity of the Kalkuda jetty rendered a revision of the design for this work imperative.

Obelisks, Kalkuda.—There are four of these, two 60 ft. in height and two 45 ft.; these were completed in a sound and workmanlike manner, and efficiently serve the purpose for which they were designed.

Public Works Department Offices.—A permanent, presentable, well-lighted, and well-ventilated building has taken the place of the old dilapidated and unsightly structure that has served as an office for the clerks of the Provincial and District Engineers for many years.

Improvements to Roads.—The balance on estimate No. 125 of 1892 towards the construction of the North Coast road from the 34th to the 43rd mile was expended, and work done proportionate to the expenditure. In the current year, from the vote of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 6,000 were expended in forming a further section of three miles towards Kadiraveli, and the balance will be expended in gravelling and completing that section. A deviation in the trace is being made from the resthouse to the river with a view to shorten distance and considerably lessen cost.

An excellent set of cooly lines consisting of ten rooms, each 10 ft. by 10 ft., and a tool store and overseers' quarters (detached) have been erected near the 82½ milepost, Badulla road.

I can only refer to my remarks in the report for 1892 regarding the excellent results from the erection of comfortable quarters for the labour force employed on this long, tedious, and sparsely populated road.

The general condition of roads in the Batticaloa District has been fairly good. The thorough cutting down of sides of the Badulla road is very necessary, and is provided for in the maintenance estimate for 1894. The allowance of metal for the Kalkuda road should be increased, as the present supply of 17 cubes per mile is insufficient.

The wooden platform bridges on the Badulla road are a constant source of expense and should be replaced, as means admit, by permanent roadways.

There appears to have been no increase in traffic during the year; the returns however are not to be depended upon, but were a proper check instituted I believe a steady annual increase should be shown.

The labour supply, with the exception of skilled labour, has been fairly good throughout the year; the average number employed per month was 451. There is still a great dearth of metal-breakers.

Kalmunai.—The Kalmunai market has been completed. This public building stands in the old Public Works Department premises close to the junction of the *kitange*, South Coast and Sea View roads. The building is 82 ft. by 42 ft., presents a neat appearance, and is great a improvement to the town of Kalmunai. It affords increased accommodation, better ventilation and light, and is cooler than the old market. The cost of the market was defrayed by the Government, and the Provincial Road Committee are now erecting substantial boutiques on the eastern and southern sides of the building.

The hospital has been enlarged by the addition of a paraugi ward and dispenser's quarters. These additions were much needed.

The Karandu-oya bridge on the Potuvil-Mupane road has also been repaired; some of the sheet piling forming the wings was driven down to a greater depth and a rubble shield placed in front to prevent scour. No vote was granted for completion of this road in 1893, nor has any provision been made for 1894, which is to be regretted. A vote of Rs. 10,000 has been taken for the Uva section, which it has been decided shall be expended by the Provincial Engineer of the Eastern Province owing to greater facilities for obtaining labour. Reference is requested to my report for 1892 as to the present state of this road. Two miles more have since been gravelled on the maintenance estimate.

A substantial masonry causeway was constructed across the Sinna Mahatavaram, on the South Coast road between Akkarai pattu and Tiricoil. The recent floods have damaged the gravelled surface of the road, but this can be minimised in future years by the laying of a 3-in. concrete skin, similar to that provided for the Ondachchimadam causeway near Kallar.

Condition of Roads.—The roads in the district have been kept on the whole in good order, although at some points the surface has been scoured by floods. The Karativu-Samanturai road notably suffers in this respect. The Coast road from Kallady to Akkaraipattu is being steadily improved. Within the past two years the wheel tracks of this gravelled road have been repaired for some twenty-five miles with metal, and with more rolling and better consolidation this road must steadily improve. The recent floods have undermined and partly destroyed a portion of the north abutment of the Kanganionodai bridge. The bridge has been temporarily repaired to admit of the passage of traffic pending the making of a survey of a proposed deviation of the river channel and the preparation of estimates.

Labour.—Save at harvest time ordinary cooly labour is fairly plentiful in the district. Metal-breakers are the great difficulty, and repeated efforts to procure suitable skilled coast labour have proved unsuccessful. The only solution of the difficulty, so far as I can see, is for Government to sanction coast advances, such as planters grant to their kanganies from time to time.

The average number of labourers required per month was 543; of these a proportion of about one-twelfth was employed by the Irrigaton Officer and eleven-twelfths by the District Engineer.

Permanent offices and store should replace the present temporary building at the new Public Works Department yard, which should be enclosed by a good wire fence to protect a live fence of "valenduru" or "mulmurutu," which should be planted.

The steady planting and supplying of shade trees—where ingasaman fails margosa should take its place.

Trincomalee District.—The cutting of the Nachchikuda canal was completed. Mr. Colls estimated for and executed the bulk of the work. Mr. E. Ludovici had charge of it for about six weeks, then Mr. Romanes, and now Mr. E. J. H. Christie. Owing to rock being come upon a supplementary estimate became necessary. Until grass or some hardy creeper or weed is induced to grow upon the sour soil to prevent the present heavy scour of the banks and silting up of bed, the maintenance expenditure will prove heavy.

The Kiniyai road has been improved from its junction with the Kandy road to the Kiniyai ferry; a vote should be taken for gravelling this section.

The repairs to the inner harbour jetty have been delayed for want of piles from the Forest Department. These have been supplied on the enhanced rates sanctioned by Government subsequent to the framing of the estimate. A supplementary estimate is now required to meet the increased cost.

The improvement of the Coast road is being carried out as far as a small vote of Rs. 5,000 will permit. Several miles of road have been formed and drained, and temporary bridges are in course of erection. When these are completed cart traffic should be able to ply right through to the district boundary, *i.e.* the Vergal-ár.

The Foul Point and Round lighthouses have also had attention. In the case of the former, rolled beams have replaced the decaying timber balks, and general repairs have been effected to the connected buildings; and as regards Round island, general repairs have been executed.

The survey of the trace from Kiniyai to Kilivetty has been finished, and the plans completed, as also the Allai supply channel. The trace of the irrigation channel to the Teneri fields has proved to be longer than estimated for, and further funds will be required to complete some three miles more.

The roads have been maintained in fair order, and under the annual votes for metalling the surface of the Kandy road is being steadily improved. The traffic returns show a decrease in traffic, but as the returns are far from reliable I do not attach much importance to them.

The average number of labourers, skilled and ordinary, required per month was 446. There has been a deficiency of 58 men per month throughout the year. There is still a difficulty about labour, which must continue so long as the Military and Naval Departments pay higher rates than the Public Works Department can afford. The building of permanent lines along the main roads would materially help to attract labour.

The nursery was kept up under my personal supervision, and, in addition to meeting the requirements of the Department, applications from others were complied with.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

In the North-Western Province the public works have been executed in a highly satisfactory and expeditious manner. The Provincial Engineer is fully justified in describing the year as a busy one, for though there has been but one work of magnitude—namely, the bridge over the Deduru-oya, north of Chilaw—many important public works have been completed without additional officers, notwithstanding the increased supervision involved in the extension of roads, construction of buildings, and the responsible charge of all irrigation works save one, viz., that upon which Mr. H. Parker is employed. I think the time has come when the additional duty in connection with irrigation works should be recognized in some substantial way. When comparison is made of the duties of a Provincial Engineer or District Engineer of to-day and those of twenty years ago their duties appear to have been almost doubled in that period, yet, nominally, the pay is stationary; practically it is considerably less—the debased rupee has made it worth little more than half.

The past year has been a very busy one. In comparing the amount voted in Supply Bill for the Province with other Provinces I find that this comes third, the Western and Central Provinces alone having a larger vote.

Amongst the chief new works completed and commenced during the past year are the Kimbulwana-oya bridge, which, with four miles of newly-metalled road, completes the metalling of the Kurunégala-Dambulla road as far as is necessary in this Province at present, and the iron Lunu-oya bridge between Toppu and Chilaw.

New post and telegraph office at Polgahawela.

A paraṅgi ward at Kurunégala hospital, very desirable, and of great convenience to the hospital authorities.

Twenty permanent cooly lines—a work that should be continued from year to year until every overseer and cooly in the employ of Public Works Department is properly housed.

The Deduru-oya bridge, north of Chilaw—one abutment on Chilaw side was nearly finished, and the approaches both north and south and several small bridges and culverts were well advanced. Sinking cylinders commenced, but progress has been very slow.

Akkarai pattu road was extended two miles to a point where the pilgrims turn off to St. Anna's; this improvement to the old sandy track will considerably lighten their difficulties.

A large number of timber culverts were converted into permanent structures, and narrow parts on several roads have had retaining walls built up. Much, however, in this way still remains to be done.

Commencement was made with the permanent court-house at Marawila and quarters for a Magistrate. Clerks' quarters are also required.

The District Engineer's quarters and office at Dandugama were completed early in the year.

The state of the roads throughout the Province (with a few exceptions) has been fair; if the season had been normal, instead of an abnormally dry one, all the roads would have been in better condition throughout the year; but the absence of water for months prevented the repairs of roads when required; and general repairs, which should commence on 1st September, could not be commenced until the latter part of October, the result being that the work of laying down miles and miles of metal and gravel had to be compressed into two months, in order that it might be got down before the rains ceased. In spite of these adverse circumstances the District Engineers managed to put their roads into very fair order, and what roads I have been over this year compare favourably with their condition the same time last year, which reflects great credit on the District Engineers.

Proposed Works.—The continuation of the road extension from Etalai to Kalpitiya and the North road from Puttalam.

Metalling a further section of the Puttalam-Anurádhapura road and the Negombo-Chilaw road and completion of Wariyapola-Chilaw road.

Annually coverting old wooden bridges and culverts into permanent structures.

Canals: Puttalam Canal.—I checked many of the depths taken by the District Engineer on the 1st and 2nd of October last, but for various reasons the depths now and then differ considerably; there was a difference of 9 in in depth of water on evening of 30th and morning of previous and following days, owing to tide.

Another thing which seriously affects the depth of water in the canal is the cutting of the bar at the mouth of the Maha-oya; this is frequently done by cultivators to drain their lands of flood water, and of course the river itself makes an opening at each change of the monsoon. When I went over the canal on the 12th of January there was plenty of water in it, and I did not meet with any padda boats unable to proceed, but on my recent visit on the 30th evening of the same month the water was very low, and many boats were waiting for high tide before they could pass through the cut portion of canal (37 to 42 miles). On inquiry I found that low water was owing to the following reasons:—

(1) Bar of the Maha-oya having recently been cut by some person or other.
(2) Extreme low tide (being new moon).
(3) The water in the natural rivers (which supply canal) low owing to dry season.

Therefore, without a system of locks a fixed depth of water in the cut canal cannot be guaranteed at all times.

Canal from Toppu to Chilaw.—The canal from Toppu to Chilaw and from Chilaw to Puttalam has been the subject of several special reports. I am glad the Government has consented to sanction a portion of an estimate submitted by me in 1892 for certain improvements to the canal. Considerable difficulty is experienced in keeping the cut portions of the canal at a proper depth, as, owing to several streams running into it, it gets silted up very rapidly in wet weather and the mouths get blocked when the Maha-oya and Deduru-oya are in flood, and then when the bars of these two rivers are cut the depth of water in the canal is suddenly lowered. It is hoped, by means of silt traps and groins, to partially remedy these defects. There are numerous wooden bridges across the canal which will have sooner or later to be replaced by iron ones. They cannot be properly kept up on the upkeep estimate. Towpath bridges are to be improved this year, and the towpath itself in places where it has been destroyed.

With the exception of Mediyawa tank no large work was undertaken.

The number of irrigation works are getting so numerous and scattered that I consider the time has now come to appoint a superintendent of masonry of completed irrigation works, as it is impossible to expect the District Engineer to attend to repairs or the construction of irrigation works except they are on the roadside—that is to say, within half a mile—and yet the Chairman, Provincial Irrigation Board, looks to the Public Works Department to effect repairs to all irrigation works should necessity arise—an utter impossibility, as they have not the time at their disposal to do so.

No serious complaints of short labour have been received from the District Engineer, but coolies are constantly moving from one district to another and from roads to estates. Their chief object is to avoid their creditor (the overseer), though sometimes the loss of labour is owing to want of tact either on the part of the District Engineer or the overseer.

An effort has been made to plant ingasaman trees alongside the roads, but has not met with much success owing to a bad season—the second in succession, as 1892 was also a very dry year.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

The principal works of 1893 in the North-Central Province are described by the Provincial Engineer :—

Additions and Alterations to Buildings.—The temporary building occupied by the Chief Surveyor was, with the exception of the buildings which were of brickwork in lime mortar and portions of the cement floor, entirely rebuilt and two rooms added, one at either end. One room provides an additional bedroom and the other an office for the Chief Surveyor and his staff. The building is entirely roofed with Cannanore tiles, and under the rafters English white fine ceiling-boarding is fixed.

The Provincial Engineer's quarters were enlarged and vastly improved by throwing out from the front a room of semi-octagonal shape on the ground floor, above which an open-sided room was thrown out from the upper verandah.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.—Metalling the Central road from Tiripane, 72nd mile to 81st mile, which was commenced in 1892, was completed satisfactorily by the end of September last. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring water, every drop of which had to be carted from a distance.

Metalling a further section of the Central Road.—The section taken up last year was from Rambewa, 88th milepost to the 98th milepost, and this will be completed in May, 1894. The remainder of the road up to the boundary, Galkandamadu, and also the section from Rambewa to the junction of the Jaffna road with the Puttalam-Trincomalee road, will also be completed this year, partly on improvement and partly on upkeep estimates. The Central road in the North-Central Province will then be completely metalled from end to end. The amount of metal laid on the section of the road northwards from Rambewa was only two cubes per line.

Metalling a portion of the Kandy-Trincomalee Road.—Owing to want of stone-breaking labour no work was done in 1892 on the estimate for Rs. 3,000 sanctioned in 1892. This work, together with that on an estimate for a similar amount sanctioned in 1893 for metalling a further section of the road, was taken in hand last year, and is now completed, so that from Enamalai, 50th milepost, to Theumpattawe, a distance of five miles, there is now a perfect metalled surface laid at two cubes per line. The work has been very well executed. A good well was sunk at the 55th mile, which will be useful not only to the Public Works Department coolies, but to all travellers along this road.

The estimate for 1894 provides for metalling the road from Mirisgoni-oya to Enamalai (46½ to 50th milepost), three and a half miles and the first half of the 56th mile. There will then remain 27½ miles to be metalled to complete the metalling of that portion of the road which runs up to the boundary of the North-Central Province and Eastern Province, and if sufficient funds were available for the purpose I think that the whole work might be completed by the end of 1896. As this is an important road, connecting as it does the station of Trincomalee with Kandy, I would urge the advisability of completing the metalling of it as early as possible. The mails are now carried along the road in a bullock coach, and were the road to be metalled they could be carried in less than half the time in a properly horsed coach, and passengers could be accommodated in greater comfort and larger numbers.

Improving the Puttalam-Trincomalee Road.—Dry rubble stone curbing was built along the two sides of the road through Notchiagama boutiques, and 43 cubes of metal were laid on the softest portion of the road. Eighteen culverts were built and some low-lying portion of the road raised.

Raising a portion of the Central road near Kekirawa.—The road at this point passes across the bed of the Mallawa tank, and as the roadway was insufficiently raised, insomuch that in 1891 the water of the tank flooded, a portion of the roadway causing it thereby to cut up and become almost impassable, it was deemed necessary to raise it for a length of 2,000 ft. to an average height of 2 ft. Work could not be commenced on this until June on account of the tourist season, and the earth was so hard that it could not be cut with a mamoty, so that pickaxes and crowbars had to be used. Eventually the work was completed and the surface covered with metal at two cubes per line, and is now in good order.

Improvement of Habarane-Topawe Road.—This has been completed, and is a good drivable road up to the 8th milepost. From 8th to the 11th milepost all has been done, and the road is complete with the exception of gravelling, which will be done this year. Great inconvenience was caused by the almost entire absence of water along this road for the greater part of last year. An attempt was made to sink a well near the 8th milepost. After working down through 15 ft. of hard soil rock was reached and worked into for about 5 ft. A jumper hole was then driven straight down for 6 or 8 ft., and nothing but solid rock was met with, so the further sinking of the well had to be abandoned.

The nearest source of water supply was three miles from the site of the attempted well. The 11th mile post is at the end of the jungle on the margin of Minneriya tank, so that as soon as the gravel is laid and consolidated between the 8th and 11th mile, it will be an easy drive in a carriage from Habarana right up to the Gansabhawa bungalow below the bund. The distance across the bed of the tank is about two miles when the water in the tank is low, but when the tank is full or nearly so the distance is slightly over three miles. In the latter case the temporary road cannot be driven over.

Improvement of the Anurádhapura-Kurunégala Road, 19 miles.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,700 was sanctioned for the purpose of metalling the first 4¼ miles and for providing a buckled-plate bridge 8 ft. span in place of a wooden structure hitherto in use in the 2nd mile. Owing to scarcity of labour the metalling work could not be commenced until July, when other improvement work on the Central road in the Anurádhapura District had been completed.

Traffic.—The subjoined comparative statement will show the great increase of traffic on the roads in the Province during the last five years :—

Particulars.	Average Number of Carts per Month for 1893.	Average Number of Carts per Month for 1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central road from Mirisgoni-óya to Galkulam ...	620	503	117	—
Central road from Rambewa to Galkandamadu	600	482	118	—
Anurádhapura-Puttalam road ...	683	183	500	—
Anurádhapura-Trincomalee road ...	350	102	248	—
Anurádhapura-Kurunégala road ...	560	73	487	—
Kandy-Trincomalee road	278	129	149	—
Horowapotana-Vavuniya road ...	177	59	118	—
Madawachchi-Mannár road	217	88	129	—
Kekirawe-Kalawewa road	22	70	—	48
Habarane-Topawe road...	46	—	46	—

Irrigation Works.—Constructing a kalingula on the top of the Kalawewa spill wall. The piers were completed early in the year, but, owing to the great difficulty in securing sawyers, the planking has only recently been completed and fitted in place. Kalawewa filled on the 28th November, but the water did not run over the wall for more than six days, and then only to a depth of four or five inches.

Sluicing of Minneriya Tank.—Two estimates of Rs. 6,000 each were sanctioned for the purpose of inserting two low-level sluices in the bund of this tank. For hundreds of years the water from this tank, the supply of which appears to be plentiful, has run to waste through the huge culverts of the sluices that doubtless at one time controlled the distribution of water ; but, like many others of a similar nature, through the neglect of man and the action of natural forces, have fallen into a state of ruin. The water from each sluice passed through a double culvert, each opening of which measured 4 ft. by 2 ft. These culverts are formed with huge blocks of cut stone dovetailed into one another, and are in a very fair state of preservation. The sluices are denominated as Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 is the one nearest to the Gansabháwa bungalow, and is the only one on which, owing to the lateness of the subsidence of water in the tank, any work could be executed during the past year, and for similar reasons, owing to the rise of water in the tank, no work has been possible upon it as yet this year. The excavation at the foot of the bund near the entrance of the culvert disclosed the remains of a bisokotuwa about 10 ft. square at the base and about 10 ft. deep. As the heavy stone pitching relapana starts from close above this level it is but natural to suppose that the bisókotuwa was never constructed to a greater height, so that when the tank was full it is difficult to understand how the flow of water was controlled, seeing that the spill level was quite 30 ft. above the top of the bisókotuwa. I am led to understand that the tank, as originally constructed, had a much lower head of water, when doubtless the bisókotuwa was at such a height as to allow control of the outflow of the water, but that subsequently the bund and consequently the head of water was considerably raised.

When the water in the tank rose in December last, and for the first time for centuries found the exit by the cleared openings of the culvert of No. 1 sluice, the noise caused by the great rush of water so terrified the inhabitants of the Minneriya village that they deserted their houses, thinking that the bund was about to burst, and were with difficulty induced to return after an interval of one or two days by the assurances of the Mudaliyár that there was no reason to apprehend danger.

When I add that this bund is about 55 ft. high at this point, and that at no time was the water higher than 18 ft. above the sill level, it will be easily understood that their fears were groundless.

The work executed on this sluice (No. 1) during 1893 consisted in removing relapana, which, as it consisted of huge blocks of dressed stones, took considerable time and labour ; excavating the approaches to the culvert of the bisókotuwa : excavating and building in the foundation of the sluice tower and raising it to a height of about 7 ft. above sill level. Cutting into the bund to allow of the foundation being excavated was also a work of much difficulty, and owing to the confined space in which the labourers had to work could only be progressed with at a slow rate.

Cement was purchased and carried to the spot. The sluice-gates, lifting gear, ironwork, &c., were only received in December and, even had the sluice been completed, could not have been set up owing to the rise of water in the tank which practically stopped all work. These new sluices, which are to close and open openings of 7 square feet, are of a type novel in this country, though they have been successfully used for some years in large works in England. They consist of wooden doors, working against highly dressed stone faces. They are kept tight against the stone faces by the pressure of water, and raised or lowered by means of screw lifting gear worked by levers from above.

The new sluice for Rampatwila, referred to in my last report, was satisfactorily completed early in the year, and is, I consider, a success. The outlet culvert had to be opened up and rebuilt to a larger size for the greater part of its length, as it had become partially blocked by the roots of trees and had sunk unevenly.

During the year the Central Irrigation Board sanctioned the experiment of introducing into certain village tank sluices an improvement which I had suggested, viz., the adoption of an elbow or bent pipe into the upper opening of Mr. Murray's cement sluice blocks, so that the piping hitherto supported in a vertical position by a spur bund might be laid in a stone-paved trough up the slope of the bund, as it was found that villagers neglected to make up the spur bunds properly, thus leaving in each case a column of pipes to support itself, which resulted in the breaking of the low pipes and consequent partial destruction of the sluice and waste of water. The results of the experiment will be reported on at some future date, but I may say that I feel certain of the efficiency of the improvement and the consequent saving of pipes and water.

Planting Fruit and Shade Trees.—A large number of ingasaman plants were put out when the weather was favourable, but a great many have died for want of sufficient moisture ; the rainy season having been of very short duration, the subsequent heat and drought killing off many plants that might otherwise have done well. Seed was collected and nurseries formed, but all this is of little use when the mónsoon is so free from rain.

A statement showing the progress of planting in this Province is annexed :—

District.	Plantains.	Ingasaman Trees.	Cocoanut.	Palmirah.	Orange.	Jak.	Mango.	Lime.	Cashewnut.	Bullock's Heart.	Breadfruit.	Custard Apple.	Guava.	Nutmeg.	Pomegranate.	Rambutan.	Soursop.
Mihintalé District.																	
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	33	407	128	320	2	23	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since planted ...	7	1380	—	—	2	2	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since died	—	20	26	10	—	17	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance on January 1, 1894 ...	40	1767	102	310	4	8	4	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anurádhapura District.																	
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	—	1535	46	—	22	78	15	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since planted ...	—	385	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since died	—	1126	8	—	11	68	15	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance on January 1, 1894 ...	—	794	38	—	11	16	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maradankadawela District.																	
Balance on January 1, 1893 ...	4	766	560	14	63	39	56	63	—	2	2	1	1	1	5	2	1
Since planted ...																	
Since died																	
Balance on January 1, 1894 ...																	

Labour Supply.—The labour supply throughout the year has been far more satisfactory than during the previous year. The greatest difficulty was experienced, however, in procuring sawyers, and for this reason only are the new building works outside Anurádhapura in such a backward state, and the boarding of the Kalawewa kalingulah so late in being supplied. Prison labour continues to be of service to the Department, having supplied us with 189 cubes of metal during the year, the Department paying the cost of sledged stone.

The building of the Miriswetiya Dágaba gave employment to a large number of prisoners. It is now built to 43 feet above the upper *pesada*, but it will take years to complete entirely. Hitherto the cost of the work to the King of Siam has only included the cost of lime, occasionally sand and skilled labour.

The Abhayagiri Dágaba has during this year exhibited a large number of cracks in the brickwork of the tee, five of which extend from top to bottom of the tee. These are due, I believe, to the settlement in the foundation, and it will be only a matter of time for the structure to relapse into a state of ruin. The cracks have been plastered over to keep out water, and marks have been made on either side of each crack, and a register is kept of the distance apart of these marks to ascertain what and how much movement takes place from time to time.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

The Provincial Engineer, Uva, briefly describes his proposals for 1895 and work for 1893 as follows :—

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 441,445·64. The survey of the Namanakuli-Passara road was well advanced when the year terminated. It is too soon to form a decided opinion of the saving in distance to the Bandárawela railway terminus from Passara and Madulsima and Hewa Eliya districts, but it is not the opinion that it will be less than five miles, while the saving in draught by comparatively easy gradients will be enormous. Unless and until this road is made produce will continue to find its way to and from Batticaloa, and be lost to the railway; when it is made, the section from Haputalé to Bandárawela will pay so handsomely that the extension to Ella may be urged upon grounds which will bear investigation. There is not one connecting road in the Province of Uva: wherever you go by conveyance in that Province you must return by the same route: this road will remove the ugly blot of a disconnected road system.

Another feeder to the Bandárawela railway is the branch road to the Ampitiyakanda gap in Haputalé. The survey has been made and plans and an estimate prepared; the latter amounts to Rs. 176,800; the country is rocky, much broken, and precipitous.

The following new works in the Province of Uva are required :—

(*a*) Quarters for the District Engineer, Haldummulla, and his clerk at Koslanda.
(*b*) Quarters for the clerk of the District Engineer, Passara, at the 13th mile, Batticaloa road.
(*c*) A bridge over the Badulla-oya at the 10½ miles of the Taldena road to serve the roads at Hewa Eliya and Alutnuwara.
(*d*) A set of permanent cooly lines on the Batticaloa road on the Kumbalwella-Ella-Hindugalla road, on the Madulsima road, and on the Naula-Spring Valley road.

The roads in the Province have been maintained in excellent order. The widening of the Badulla-Haputalé road should be continued in 1895, the culverts widened, and the corners cut off, as also on portions of the Badulla-Batticaloa, Hindugalla-Tonacombe, and Madulsima roads.

The timber bridges on the Badulla-Batticaloa road should year by year be converted into iron platforms. No minor roads should be taken over.

Skilled and cooly labour up-country is plentiful now, but in the low-country it is still very difficult to induce labour of any kind to work.

In 1893 the Madulsima cart road of 11¼ miles was completed, the Naula-Spring Valley cart road of 8 miles and the Hindugalla cart road extension of 3¾ miles begun. The metalling, 6 miles, of the Ella-Hindugalla road was completed, as also the fine bridge of 200 ft. over the Kumbukkan anicut on the Wellawaya-Mupane road. Several timber bridges were converted into iron platforms, permanent cooly lines were built, and many improvements and additions to the roads and public buildings were undertaken and completed last year.

The Kumbukkan anicut and 7 miles of the Yodi-ela were completed.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

The Provincial Engineer reports on the various works in his charge in Sabaragamuwa during 1893. There were however none of magnitude undertaken. In view of his traffic return of the road from Ruwanwella to Glenalla the time, it is thought, has now come for considering the necessity of a bridge over the Ritigaha-oya. Seven years ago the construction of such a bridge was

urged, but the traffic then did not justify the expenditure involved in such a work. The large and consequently progressing amount of tea cultivation has certainly increased the traffic. The ford has answered its purpose admirably, being generally passable and safe (a ferry boat is provided when the river is high), and may be allowed to continue to serve the district if the construction of a railway with the Kelani Valley be not far off; but, should the railway question, on inquiry, prove unfavourable, and result in its being shelved, the Ritigaha-oya bridge should be built. The Rakwana-gaṇga bridge on the new road, now under construction, which will open up communication between Sabaragamuwa and the southern sea-board, would prove a most useful work; the river is now impassable to carts, and during floods even to foot passengers.

The Glenalla road has been considerably improved since the Director visited it last, on the 3rd October, 1893.

The principal new works on which expenditure was incurred during the year were :—

1. The District Judge's house in Ratnapura, which was completed during the year. This building was much required, as accommodation for Public Officers is very limited in the station, and owing to the small number of residents private houses cannot always be rented when required.

2. The bridge over the Gurugoda-oya at Ruwanwella was also completed during the year. This completes the connection between the Ratnapura and Kandy roads, and will doubtless be of great benefit to the yearly increasing tea industry in the Kelani Valley. Already, since the opening of the bridge, a mail coach has commenced running between Yatiyantota and the railway station at Veyangoda, which doubtless will be found a great convenience to the inhabitants of the district.

3. The new road from Yatiyantota to Polatagama was completed by the contractor during the year, and is the first link in a line of communication opening the country between Yatiyantota and Bulatkohopitiya.

The roads of the Province have been maintained generally in good order during the year. The vote taken by Government for the improvement of what is now called the Ruwanwella-Glenalla road has enabled me to put this important road into a fair state of repair, and the further vote for the same purpose which has been taken this year will, I hope, remove all causes of complaint.

This road has now become through various causes the most important one in the Province, if we may judge by the number of carts using it. The traffic returns for the last quarter of 1893 give the number of carts passing over the road as 839 per month, or more than double the figures for the main road from Avisáwella to Halpé.

Next in importance to the Glenalla road is that from Pelmadulla to Gilgarron, with a traffic of 670 carts per month.

I beg to recommend that in both these cases the rate for maintenance should be increased.

Further sections of the Kégalla-Bulatkohopitiya road and of the Mádampé-Hambantoṭa road have been cut, and a vote has been taken for the survey of the Ratnapura-Maskeliya trace.

With reference to the two first-mentioned roads it must be remembered that they are only being opened as natural roads and will consequently not be fit for heavy cart traffic for many years to come. I anticipate in these cases somewhat similar difficulties as have occurred in connection with the Ruwanwella-Glenalla road. This road was constructed many years ago, but is only now, in 1894, receiving the finishing touches that fit it to be a second-class cart road.

Great care should be exercised in taking over minor roads to see that all bridges and culverts are put in thorough repair by the Provincial Road Committee before the Government renders itself responsible for them.

On the minor road from Mádampé to Godakawela, which was taken over two years ago, no less than two bridges have had to be partly rebuilt during the year.

I do not recommend that any other minor roads should be taken over by Government. It will, I think, as a rule be found as cheap and more satisfactory to construct a new road on a properly laid out trace passing through the country served by a minor road. This is in fact what is being done in the case of the roads now being made between Godakawela and Wellawe and between Undugoda and Bulatkohopitiya.

The most pressing want is the provision of accommodation for the Public Works Department in Ratnapura. I called attention to this in my last report, but am sorry to see that no vote for the purpose has yet been taken. The District Engineer has no office, and is obliged to do his office work in his own house, some half mile distant from his clerk's office and his workshops. Much time is consequently lost by his clerk in going backwards and forwards, whilst any work that is going on in the yard only receives an occasional visit from the District Engineer instead of being constantly under his eye, as it would be if an office were provided for him in the Public Works yard. There is no powder magazine in Ratnapura, and the stock of powder has consequently to be kept at Pelmadulla, 12 miles off, where it lies in the charge of an overseer—a most unsatisfactory arrangement, as of course during the day the magazine is left in charge of a cooly whilst the overseer is away looking after his work.

There has been little difficulty in procuring ordinary labour for the works of this Province during the year. Siṇhalese labour has flocked to the works on the Mádampé-Wellawe road and the Rakwana-gaṇga irrigation works. It is only when trained metal-breakers are required that some difficulty is found in obtaining them.

The other works brought to my notice were the extension of the Uggalkaltota channel and the Diyainne channel. The former proposal is to continue the channel a further distance of 3½ miles, and an estimate has been sanctioned for the survey of it.

The other proposal is one to lead the water of the Dorawel-oya, the small stream that crosses the Government road at Balangoda along five miles of a new channel, and then through some ten or twelve miles of a natural ravine, to irrigate the land at Diyainne.

The scheme has been under consideration for many years, but has, in my opinion, nothing to recommend it. The land can be more cheaply irrigated, and with a much more copious and regular supply of water, by a further extension of the Uggalkaltota channel.

The expenditure during the year has been as under :—

	Rs.	c.
Rakwana-gaṇga scheme	10,860	0
For maintenance	3,463	35
For surveys	517	26
For small works	970	59
Total ...	15,811	20

DEPARTMENTAL.

Mr. Venning was appointed, on probation, Provincial Engineer of Sabaragamuwa, and Messrs. Taffs, Price, Waddell, Supremanian, Sapapathy, E. S. de Silva, Sanmukan, Auwardt, Ludovici, and De Livera were promoted. The Ceylonese officers of the Department were certainly in great luck during 1893: no less than seven of them out of a total of twenty-four received promotion to higher position and pay. The vacancies which existed at the end of 1892 were filled by the appointment of Messrs. Drieberg, Goodman, Carte, and Court, in March, October, November, and December, respectively.

Messrs. Macpherson, Johnson, Lovegrove, and Colls returned from leave, and Mr. Wrightson went on leave in June and returned in October.

Messrs. E. C. Davies, H. T. S. Ward, T. R. Ward, and A. E. Caldicott proceeded on leave, and Mr. W. P. Fletcher was seconded as Assistant Commissioner for Ceylon at the Chicago Exhibition. There seems no limit to the faith in the capacity, utility, and versatility of the Ceylon Public Works Department. The fact of one of its junior members being selected to assist in pushing tea and cacao and other Ceylon products in a wideawake country like America, makes this evident. Mr. Fletcher's chief, the Special Commissioner (Hon. J. J. Grinlinton), has borne testimony to his valuable aid and energy. But one of the officers whose advancement is checked by their failure to pass the senior examination presented himself: he failed. The junior examination was passed by Messrs. Ludovici and De Livera; all the others who presented themselves failed.

Mr. J. L. Hendrie was suspended from office.

Mr. T. H. Chapman passed the required examination in a native language (Tamil).

Planting of Shade Trees.—The following is a tabulated statement of the number of shade and fruit trees actually growing, all of which have been planted since this meritorious work was begun in 1890:—

Province.	Shade-giving Trees.			Fruit Trees.
	Ingasaman.	Margosa and Suriya, &c.	Iron Bark (Grevillea).	Various kinds.
Western	3,439	5	—	1,309
Central				
Northern	2,674	16,166	—	2,024
Southern	2,836	2	—	566
Eastern	4,637	207	—	727
North-Western	6,346	4	—	231
North-Central	3,640	—	—	1,377
Uva	4,173	30	—	361
Sabaragamuwa	2,239	3	—	777
Total ..	29,974	16,417	—	7,372

Pioneer Force.—The strength of the force at the end of 1893 was 342, a falling off of 29 since 1892:—

Divisions—5.	Number employed.	Nominal Strength of a Division.	Deficiency.	Excess.
Sergeant-Majors	4 ...	5 ...	1 ...	—
Sergeants	6 ...	10 ...	4 ...	—
Corporals	9 ...	10 ...	1 ...	—
First class artificers... ...	24 ...	40 ...	16 ...	—
Second do.	37 ...	60 ...	23 ...	—
Third do.	110 ...	150 ...	40 ...	—
Pioneers and boys	152 ...	225 ...	73 ...	—
Deficiency	— ...	— ...	158 ...	—
Deduct excess	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Actual deficiency	— ...	— ...	158 ...	—

Statement of Factory Works:—Number of works undertaken during 1893, 548. Cost of works, from Re. 1 to Rs. 62,000. Total expenditure during the year, Rs. 236,686·39. Number of men employed, daily average 300.

R. K. MACBRIDE,
Director of Public Works.

Colombo, March 2, 1894.

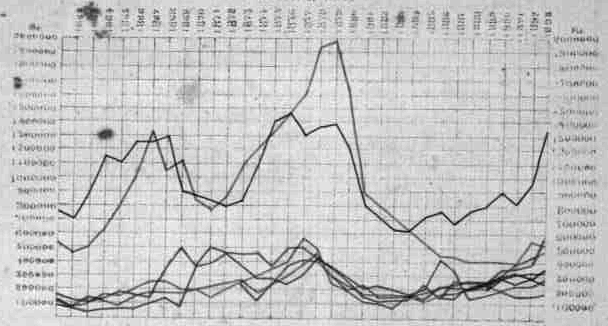
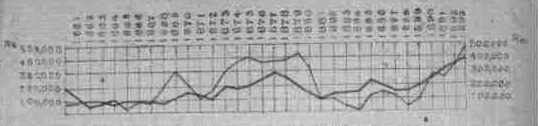
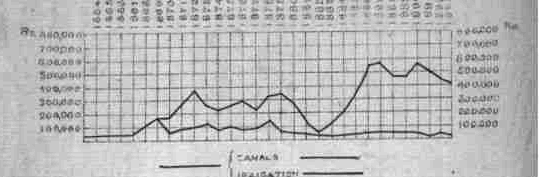


CHART
SHOWING
EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE OF
THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES FOR
THE YEARS 1867 TO 1908
Rs.
2,600,000
2,400,000
2,200,000
2,000,000
1,800,000
1,600,000
1,400,000
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
100,000
1867
1868
1869
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
Rs.
1,000,000
900,000
800,000
700,000
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
NOTES
THE EXPENDITURE INCLUDES THE
PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENT &c
CENTRAL
EASTERN
NORTH CENTRAL
NORTHERN PROVINCE
NORTH-WESTERN
EASTERN
U.P.
BALUCHISTAN

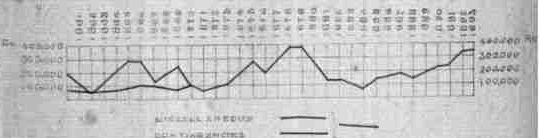
BUILDINGS



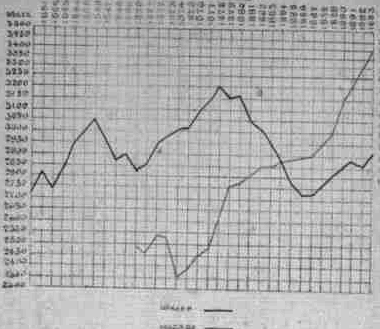
CANALS & IRRIGATION



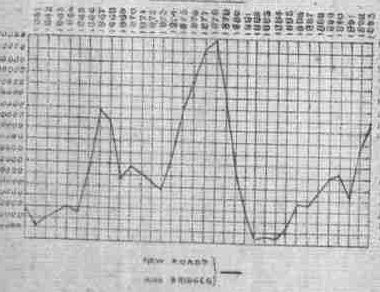
BUNDHRS



DIAGRAM



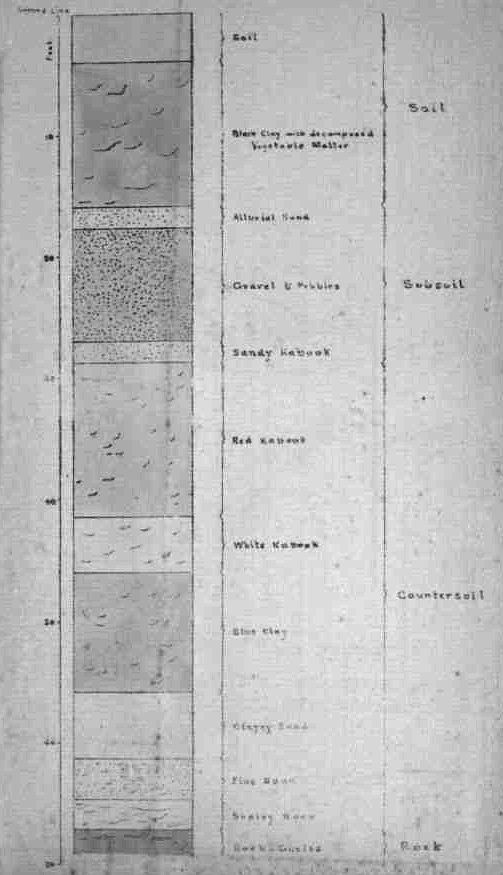
DIAGRAM



COL. MAY 17 1944

Kelani Ganga Bridge

Diagram of Excavation in Cylinders



PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CEYLON DURING 1893.

INASMUCH as doubts have arisen as to the accuracy and value of our criminal statistics during past years, I desire, before commenting on the statistics themselves, to express my opinion that the tables furnished annually by the Attorney-General have for many years past given accurate returns of the number of criminals punished by the different courts of the Island.

But although these tables do not give so thorough and complete a basis for estimating the amount of crime existing in the Island, and whether serious crime is on the increase or on the decrease, as would have been obtained had the tables shown the results of the cases only and had ignored the number of persons convicted and acquitted, sufficient may, I think, be gleaned from them as they stand to enable a fairly correct estimate of the state of the Island with regard to serious crimes to be made, so long as attention is paid to the returns of cases without taking into consideration the returns as to persons.

Where the latter are relied on as a basis for the purpose of comparing the crimes of any one year with the crimes of any other year, an element of error is let in which would render any deduction drawn from such a basis of little or no value. For this reason I shall confine my remarks almost entirely to those portions of the statistical tables which deal with cases and not with persons.

With a view to testing these tables I selected one of the oldest and, I regret to say, commonest crimes which prevails from one end of the Island to the other, viz., cattle stealing, and in Table A hereto annexed I have carried back the number of cases reported to the Magistrates, and the number of cases in which convictions were eventually obtained, to the year 1878, a period of sixteen years. The figures appearing in the second column of this table vary from year to year with a regularity which could only exist (1) if the crime were constant; and (2) if the tables recording that crime were accurately and correctly compiled. [It is a curious and noteworthy circumstance that the cases reported in the first three years of this period number 6,117, exactly eleven more than the cases reported in the last three years, 6,106.]

My remarks as to the value of returns of cases apply with peculiar force to the statistical tables Nos. VIII. and XIII., which in this particular appear to me to be defective; that is, that whereas for many years past the number of cases and the number of persons tried by the Superior Courts of this Colony have been carefully recorded, the results of the cases—*quâ* cases—has not been shown, but only the numbers of the persons respectively convicted and acquitted in each year. A separate record having been kept for cattle stealing cases for very many years has enabled me to supply that defect as regards theft of cattle (see Table A). Yet, with this exception, we have no means of ascertaining, out of the number of more serious offences tried by the Superior Courts, the percentage of cases in which a conviction is obtained. This is, in my opinion, a serious defect, and in my report as Crown Counsel on the Midland Circuit I have endeavoured to supply a small portion of the missing information on this point for that Circuit; and I regret that the task of reporting on the administration of justice throughout the whole Island during the year 1893 should have devolved upon me too late to enable me to furnish any further information than has been given in previous years, the criminal statistics for the year 1893 having in fact been already printed before I was appointed to act as Solicitor-General for the Island.

As mentioned in my report as Crown Counsel, I was absent from the Island during the greater part of 1893, and had but little practical experience with the administration of justice in the Colony during the year, and my report must therefore be founded on the statistics themselves.

The tables show that whereas there was in 1893 an apparent increase in the number of cases reported to the Magistrates (see Table B, to which I shall advert later on) there was nevertheless a considerable falling off in the cases prosecuted before the Superior Courts; and, with the exception of the crimes of homicide and cattle stealing, there can be no doubt that there was a marked falling off in the graver offences committed in the Colony during the year 1893, when the same are compared with any of the years forming the decade 1881–90. The crime of cattle stealing I have shown (Table A) to be constant, and I believe the crime of homicide to have been as constant as that of cattle stealing.

The falling off in the graver crimes, to which I drew attention in my report for the Midland Circuit for the year 1891, coincides with a wave of increased prosperity, which has been most marked during the past three years, and of which there are abundant indications from one end of the Island to the other, besides those which may be gleaned from criminal statistics. During the

past three years railway communication has been enormously extended, and the line has been opened in three different directions to Haputalé, Kurunégala, and Galle; a daily steam packet, postal, and passenger service between this Island and India has been secured; large numbers of the natives born in the Colony have obtained permanent employment in the tea and plumbago industries, both of which have enormously increased during the past few years; and the abolition of the grain and paddy taxes within the same period has altered the condition of the Ceylon goiyás from one of the heaviest to one of the lightest taxed communities in the East, so far at any rate as legitimate taxation is concerned (though there are portions of the Island where the rules framed under the Village Communities' Ordinances put the headmen in a position to exact excessive, I might almost say unlimited rájakariya from their unfortunate fellow-villagers).

I would now invite attention to the homicides in the Island during the year. It will be seen from Table XVII. that there were 137 inquests in which a verdict of homicide was returned—a number slightly in excess of the average of the nine preceding years; of these 137 cases upwards of 115 were committed for trial, 97 were tried in 1893, and convictions were obtained in 62 cases, whilst in 35 cases all the accused were acquitted: there were 16 pending cases of homicide at the end of the year—these have been since tried, and will appear in the returns of the Supreme Court trials for the year 1894; in 2 cases the accused died after commitment and before trial; in 12 cases the accused were discharged after reference to Crown Counsel; two cases were discharged by the Police Magistrate without reference to Crown Counsel; whilst in only 8 cases were there no further proceedings taken owing to the accused being unknown or not arrested. I should mention that the statistics just given are the result of an exhaustive investigation into the homicides of the Island for the year 1893, made by the Committee to inquire into and report upon the serious crimes in this Colony (now sitting), of which Committee I am a member. Only 24 persons were convicted of murder in the year 1893, which, as far as I can gather from previous tables, is a smaller number than the average of the last thirteen years. Before leaving the heading of homicides, I would point out that the percentage of homicides actually brought to trial appears to me to be a large one, and indicates that both the Magistrates and the Police have, as a whole, been working effectively to bring offenders to justice.

I would next draw attention to Table V. The number of cases reported to Magistrates was 62,368, the highest number that has been recorded during the period of nine years that the Criminal Procedure Code has been in operation (see Table B). The increase shown by these figures is however considerably discounted when the cases reported to the Municipal Magistrates are excluded—cases which are principally made up of petty offences within the Municipal towns of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, against the "Police," the "Vagrants," and the "Nuisances" Ordinances, and for the most part punished by the imposition of a small fine.

In order to ascertain whether an increase in the number of cases reported to the Magistrates would necessarily indicate any increase in the more serious crime of the Island I have compiled Table C, which shows that the graver crimes committed for trial in the year 1893 was the smallest but one since the Codes came into operation.

As it has been suggested that crimes of violence have been on the increase of late years, I have prepared Table D, from which it will be seen that there were fewer persons summarily convicted of the offences of assault and petty assault in the year 1893 than in any of the five preceding years. The figures are distinctly in excess of those shown for the years 1885–87—the first three years after the Codes came into operation—but are far fewer than the figures shown for the years 1883 and 1884.

It is impossible to draw decisive conclusions from the tables of any one year, but the following inferences may, I think, be fairly drawn from Tables A, B, C, D, and E:—(1) That whereas the crime of homicide was slightly in excess of the average of the twelve preceding years, there was at least no increase in the actual number of murders; (2) that whereas the number of cattle stealing cases was constant, the percentage of convictions was distinctly in excess of the average of the fifteen preceding years; and (3) that the largest number of cases reported to the Magistrates does not necessarily indicate any increase in the more serious offences, and may be consistent with an actual decrease in the number of cases tried by our Superior Courts. Taking however (1st) the trials before the Supreme and District Courts for the three years 1891–93, both inclusive, as shown in Table C, and (2nd) the total number of cases reported to the Magistrates during the same period as shown in Table B, and comparing them with the totals for any of the six preceding years, we find that whereas there has been a marked increase in the number of cases reported to the Magistrates there has been an equally marked decrease in the offences tried by the Superior Courts during the period aforesaid. This decrease has been too constant to be the result of accident, and, as I have endeavoured to show from other sources, it coincides in time with a period of increased prosperity amongst the native population. There is no reason to suppose that a larger proportion of serious offences were discharged by the Magistrates either before or after reference to Crown Counsel. In fact, such materials as we have point to the contrary: out of the 137 cases of homicide reported in 1893, 115 were eventually committed for trial, and only 14 were discharged, or upwards of 8 cases of homicide committed for trial for every case of homicide discharged; whilst from Table A annexed to my report on the Midland Circuit it can be shown that there were in that Circuit during the years 1891–93, 3·66 cases committed for every case discharged after reference to Crown Counsel, whereas in the four preceding years there were only 3·35 cases committed for each case similarly discharged. Taking all these facts together, they lead, in my opinion, to an almost irresistible conclusion that there has been a very decided decrease in the graver crimes (exclusive of homicide) committed in the Colony during the past three years, and this notwithstanding an increase in the petty offences throughout the same period.

Lastly, I would invite attention to the recommendations which I have made, as Crown Counsel, in my report on the Midland Circuit for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes.

I annex Tables A, B, C, D, and E; Crown Counsel's reports for the Midland, Western, Southern and Northern Circuits, and the Attorney-General's tables for the year 1893.

J. H. TEMPLER,
Acting Solicitor-General.

May 31, 1894.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Cattle Stealing Cases.

Year.	Number of Cases reported to the Magistrates.	Number of Cases in which Convictions were obtained on Trial.	Year.	Number of Cases reported to the Magistrates.	Number of Cases in which Convictions were obtained on Trial.
1878	1,925	206	1886	2,288	336
1879	1,967	182	1887	2,301	396
1880	2,225	340	1888	1,952	441
1881	2,055	389	1889	1,995	427
1882	2,009	319	1890	1,974	373
1883	1,902	233	1891	1,890	283
1884	1,951	241	1892	2,074	359
1885	2,173	345	1893	2,142	382

B.—Total Number of Cases reported to Magistrates.

Year.	To Police Magistrate.	To Municipal Magistrate.	Total.	Year.	To Police Magistrate.	To Municipal Magistrate.	Total.
1885	46,800	3,606	50,406	1890	51,682	7,860	59,542
1886	48,349	4,466	52,815	1891	50,246	8,240	58,486
1887	45,689	3,066	48,755	1892	51,655	9,346	61,001
1888	49,362	5,590	54,952	1893	51,773	10,595	62,368
1889	46,837	5,059	51,896				

C.—Number of Cases tried by the Supreme Court and District Courts since 1885.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.	Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1885	512	—	--	1890	403	571	974
1886	330	625	955	1891	214	472	686
1887	313	633	946	1892	321	508	829
1888	359	544	903	1893	291	509	800
1889	360	558	918				

* Not given.

D.—Number of Persons summarily convicted by the Police Magistrates since 1883 of the Offences of Assault and Petty Assault.

1883	3,700	1889	2,853
1884	3,300	1890	3,212
1885	2,173	1891	3,166
1886	1,810	1892	3,174
1887	2,147	1893	2,685
1888	2,896		

E.—Number of Homicides shown by the Inquests from 1881 to 1893.

1881	139	1888	127
1882	98	1889	140
1883	108	1890	125
1884	113	1891	95
1885	96	1892	123
1886	130	1893	137
1887	142		

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE WESTERN CIRCUIT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the returns of cases tried upon this Circuit during the year 1893.

The total number of Supreme Court cases is 130 and of District Court cases 253, showing a decrease of 24 and 32 cases respectively as contrasted with the figures of the preceding year.

This decrease is, so far as it goes, satisfactory, but having regard to the returns of the four preceding years (as shown in the schedules hereunto annexed) it hardly amounts to evidence of the decrease of crime.

During some months in 1893 my duties as Crown Counsel were performed by Mr. Advocate Walter Drieberg, but, so far as I can judge, little interest attaches to the cases tried, nor has my attention been directed to any new or special points upon which it seems at present desirable to comment, and I purposely refrain from the repetition of suggestions made in previous reports.

E. C. DUMBLETON,
Crown Counsel.

April 25, 1894.

SCHEDULES.

A.—Number of Cases tried or otherwise disposed of before the Supreme Court.

1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
192	204	84	154	130

B.—Number of Cases tried or otherwise disposed of before the District Courts.

1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
216	146	165	285	253

REPORT ON THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF THE MIDLAND CIRCUIT FOR 1893.

As I was absent from the Island on leave during the greater part of the year, and on my return seconded for special service for one month, I have seen but little of the work done in my own Circuit during the year 1893.

Since my last report, viz., the one for the year 1891, the Kurunégala District has been added to the Midland Circuit, and for the purpose of comparing the statistics of crime during past years within the same area as that now comprising the Midland Circuit I have re-compiled statistical Tables C and E annexed hereto, so as to include the Kurunégala cases throughout the years 1886-1893, both inclusive, whilst in Table A I have carried the Kurunégala cases back to the year 1891.

A glance at those tables will, I think, show that the tide of prosperity which has of late years set in over the whole of the hill-country of this Colony—to which I attributed the marked diminution of the more serious offences within the Midland Circuit during the year 1891—is still exercising a beneficial influence over the inland portion of our native population; and it is with pleasure that I am again able to report that, with the exception of homicide, and homicide alone, the diminution in the more serious crime throughout the Midland Circuit has been as decidedly marked in 1893 as it was in 1891.

Even the cases of homicide, though they comprise nearly half of the 64 cases tried by the Supreme Court, compare not unfavourably with many of the preceding years, the number 28 being identical with the number of homicide cases for the year 1892; and the number of persons put upon their trial for homicide in the three years 1891-1893 is, in fact, the lowest for any three consecutive years out of the past twenty.

Table A shows that during the year only 232 cases were forwarded to Crown Counsel for instructions by the several Magistrates within the Circuit. In this table I have been unable to give the Kurunégala cases prior to the year 1891, but notwithstanding the fact that since that date the area of the Circuit has been largely increased, the figures show an actual decrease of cases when compared with any of the preceding years. This decrease in the graver offences within my Circuit I regard as a sure indication of increased prosperity amongst the native population; and though other causes are—as pointed out by me in 1891—at work contributing towards so satisfactory a state of affairs, it cannot be disputed that the marked diminution in the more serious crimes throughout the whole of the Midland Circuit coincides in time with, and has certainly been aided by, the abolition of the grain and paddy taxes.

Before concluding this report I desire to draw attention to one or two defects in our Penal Code and in the working of our Criminal Procedure Code. In a case tried before the Supreme Court in March, 1894, at Kandy, a prisoner was indicted by me with attempt to commit sodomy, and, as an alternative charge, with using criminal force to a boy of about ten years of age with intent to dishonour the boy (in breach of section 346 of the Penal Code). The jury found a special verdict (1) that there had been no attempt at penetration on the part of the prisoner, and (2) that the prisoner had indecently assaulted the boy with intent to gratify his own carnal lust. On this finding the Chief Justice directed the jury to find the prisoner guilty on the second count of the

indictment only, and reserved for the consideration of the Supreme Court whether the facts found disclosed the offence contemplated by section 346 of the Penal Code. After argument the Supreme Court in effect held that section 346 of the Penal Code does not apply to indecent assaults of this nature, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged. The result of this case discloses that boys of tender years are not protected by our law from indecent assaults which fall short of either sodomy or attempt at sodomy, and I venture to suggest that when the Penal Code is next amended provision similar to that contained in section 62 of cap. 100 of 24 & 25 Vict. be introduced to meet this defect.

The other matter to which I desire to draw attention is the definition of the words "Attorney-General" in the Criminal Procedure Code. By a strict application of the interpretation there given Crown Counsel might be prevented from performing the simplest ministerial acts in the discharge of their duties as public prosecutors, unless they can show "special authority" from the Attorney-General for each act. There are certain acts to be done by, and powers conferred on, the Attorney-General under the Criminal Procedure Code, which are no doubt intended to be confined to the Attorney-General alone, such as the power to file informations (section 239), the power to appeal from acquittals (section 404), as is also the power to transfer cases given by section 47 of The Courts Ordinance, 1889. But each Crown Counsel should, in my opinion, be empowered to conduct prosecutions before the Supreme Court, and to present indictments therein under chapter XXII., and to issue instructions to the Magistrates and the fiat designating the court of trial under chapter XX., and generally to do and perform all ministerial acts for the purpose of prosecuting offenders before the Superior Courts of this Colony, without being compelled to produce a special authority from the Attorney-General in respect of every such act; and I venture to suggest that when the Criminal Procedure Code is next amended provision be made empowering Crown Counsel to conduct prosecutions, and generally to do all ministerial acts connected therewith, under a general authority from the Attorney-General in that behalf to be issued to each Crown Counsel on appointment.

I annex Returns A, B, C, D, and E.

Colombo, April 21, 1894.

J. H. TEMPLER,
Crown Counsel.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, during the years 1886 to 1893.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Total Number of Cases disposed of.	Number pending at end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Court.				
1886 ...	65	124	14	—	—	—
1887 ...	74	148	21	89	332	20
1888 ...	82	161	16	147	406	9
1889 ...	69	150	18	79	316	24
1890 ...	70	148	11	97	326	14
1891* ...	47	117	16	97	277	9
1892 ...	109	107	14	66	296	22
1893 ...	73	88	14	57	232	17

* The Kurunégala cases are included in this and the following years.

B.—Supreme Court Trials, 1893.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases at end of Year.
1893 ...	64 ...	134 ...	42 ...	81 ...	22 ...	53 ...	9

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried during the past Eight Years.

Year.	Cases	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Lesser Offences	Acquitted
1886 ...	21 ...	33 ...	9 ...	17 ...	7
1887 ...	26 ...	43 ...	9 ...	16 ...	18
1888 ...	34 ...	67 ...	19 ...	21 ...	24
1889 ...	29 ...	45 ...	13 ...	13 ...	19
1890 ...	36 ...	44 ...	13 ...	9 ...	22
1891 ...	25 ...	31 ...	15 ...	5 ...	11
1892 ...	28 ...	31 ...	7 ...	13 ...	11
1893 ...	28 ...	35 ...	7 ...	13 ...	15

D.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the District Courts within the Midland Circuit during the year 1893.

Name of District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a conviction was obtained.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Kandy	45	65	36	9	45	20
Anurádhapura ...	4	8	3	1	5	3
Badulla	11	16	8	3	9	7
Kégalla ...	25	43	15	10	27	16
Kurunégala	12	19	9	3	11	8
Total ...	97	151	71	26	97	54

E.—Number of Cases tried in District Courts during the past Eight Years.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Kandy ...	90	101	97	90	73	64	74	45
Anurádhapura ...	5	18	3	12	12	9	10	4
Kégalla ...	39	18	36	27	34	25	7	25
Badulla ...	16	17	34	33	32	11	9	11
Kurunégala ...	59	62	17	15	29	19	11	12
Total ...	209	216	187	177	180	128	111	97

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the criminal work of the Northern and Southern Circuits for the year 1893, together with the annual and other returns dealing with the cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

2. The total number of cases tried in the Northern Circuit before the Supreme Court during the year was 18, as contrasted with 19 in 1892.

3. In the District Courts there were only 49 cases, being 10 less than in the previous year.

4. There were no cases of serious importance calling for special mention, and the returns for the year compare most favourably with those of previous years. I am therefore happy to observe that there are good grounds for believing that serious crime is steadily decreasing in this Circuit.

5. In this connection I would invite attention to the very significant fact that during 1893 there were no cases of murder, whilst in 1892 there were 7, and 5 in 1891.

6. The District Court returns also show a decrease in serious offences.

7. The number of inquest proceedings perused and reported upon during the year was 248, while in 1892 the number was 232.

8. I think the attention of Government should be called to the alarming number of alleged deaths by drowning in wells, tanks, &c., in the Northern Province. The figures seem to be out of all proportion to those of other Provinces, and an inquiry into the matter is very desirable. During 1893, out of a total of 169 inquests no less than 57 contained verdicts of death from this cause alone, and in the previous year 62 out of 137, or nearly a half.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

9. In this Circuit 80 cases came before the Supreme Court during 1893, being 22 more than in 1892. In the District Courts the number was 110, as contrasted with 132 in 1892. In other words, the total number of serious cases committed before the Superior Courts in each of the two years was the same, viz., 190.

10. There was a material decrease in the number of murder cases during the year, which is very encouraging. The total number was 10, while in 1892 there were 18, 12 in 1891, 18 in 1890, and 19 in 1889. In the 10 cases last year seven persons were convicted on the capital charge, while in 1892 the number was 20.

11. The majority of the murder cases came from the Tangalla District, where the katty and the gun have been resorted to on the slighest provocation. In the Mátara District the knife seems to have been the most fashionable weapon. I think it would be useful to give the Knife Ordinance a fair trial in these districts, especially as a decrease in the number of cases of grievous hurt with dangerous weapons (under section 317) is not noticeable in the returns. The number of such cases committed before the higher courts in 1893 was 58, and 55 in 1892.

12. The number of inquests in the Southern Circuit perused and reported upon during 1893 was 332, and in the previous year 284.

FELIX R. DIAS,
Crown Counsel.

April 20, 1894.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Northern Circuit during the last Five Years.

	Supreme.	District.
1889	14	54
1890	25	62
1891	12	45
1892	19	59
1893	18	49

B.—Cases of Murder since 1889 in the Northern Circuit.

	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1889	3	3	—	3
1890	6	9	5	4
1891	5	5	2	3
1892	7	9	2	7
1893	—	—	—	—

C.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Supreme Court Cases in the Northern Circuit during 1893.

Offence.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
Grievous hurt, section 317	3	4	2	2
Hurt with dangerous weapons, section 315	1	1	1	—
House-breaking and theft, &c., under sections 443, 369, 68	3	3	3	—
Theft, under section 367	1	3	3	—
False evidence, section 190	1	1	—	1
Robbery and hurt, sections 380, 382	1	3	3	—
Taking illegal gratification, section 158	5	5	—	5
Riot and hurt, sections 145, 315	1	7	5	2
Riot, house-trespass, and hurt, sections 145, 436, 490, 315	1	7	—	7
Unlawful assembly, riot, and theft, sections 141, 145, 369	1	12	—	12
Total	18	46	17	29

D.—Statement showing the Distribution of the District Court Cases in the Northern Circuit during 1893.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
Riot, section 144	1	8	—	8
False evidence, section 190	2	2	1	1
Escapes, &c., section 219	2	2	2	—
Hurt, section 314	4	8	3	5
Grievous hurt, section 316	15	39	17	22
Grievous hurt, section 317	11	14	9	5
Kidnapping, section 354	1	1	—	1
Theft, section 367, 368	4	14	4	10
Robbery, section 380	2	3	1	2
Cheating, section 400	2	2	1	1
Fraudulent dealings with property, section 404	1	1	1	—
House-trespass, section 434	1	2	—	2
House trespass, &c., section 437	2	6	1	5
Other offences against property	1	1	—	1
Total	49	103	40	63

E.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Southern Circuit during the last Five Years.

	Supreme.	District.
1889	93	72
1890	69	86
1891	62	106
1892	58	132
1893	80	110

F.—Cases of Murder since 1889 in the Southern Circuit.

	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1889	19	35	14	21
1890	18	26	12	14
1891	12	19	13	6
1892	18	28	20	8
1893	10	17	7	10

G.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Supreme Court Cases in the Southern Circuit during 1893.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
Abduction, section 357	1	1	1	—
Abduction and rape, sections 357, 364	2	6	5	1
Causing death by negligence, section 298	1	1	—	1
Offences against the Currency Ordinance, No. 32 of 1884	2	3	—	3
Murder, section 296	10	17	7	10
Culpable homicide, under section 297	10	20	18	2
Grievous hurt, sections 317, 316	17	32	26	6
Hurt, section 314	4	8	7	1
Robbery and grievous hurt, sections 380, 383, 317	2	2	1	1
Robbery and hurt, sections 380, 382	11	33	12	21
Robbery and rape, sections 380, 364	1	1	—	1
Robbery, section 380	2	2	2	—
House-breaking and theft, sections 443, 369	6	11	6	5
House-trespass and grievous hurt, sections 442, 317	1	4	4	—
Forgery, section 456	1	1	1	—
False evidence, section 190	2	2	2	—
Obstructing public servant and grievous hurt, sections 183, 317	1	1	1	—
Rape, and attempt, sections 364, 490	2	2	2	—
Unnatural offence, section 365	3	3	1	2
Taking illegal gratification, section 158	1	1	—	1
Total	80	151	96	55

H.—Statement showing the Distribution of the District Court Cases in the Southern Circuit during 1893.

Offence.	Number of Cases	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
Riot, section 144	2	20	—	20
False evidence, section 190	3	3	2	1
Escape from custody, section 219	1	1	1	—
Hurt, section 314	5	9	4	5
Grievous hurt, section 316	20	32	20	12
Grievous hurt, section 317	41	71	36	35
Kidnapping, section 354	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the human body	1	1	—	1
Theft, section 367	5	7	4	3
Robbery, section 380	3	5	5	—
Criminal misappropriation, section 386	1	1	1	—
Fraudulent dealing with property, section 404	1	2	2	—
Mischief, section 410	1	1	1	—
House-breaking, &c., section 443	19	38	14	24
False charge, section 208	1	1	1	—
False personation	1	2	1	1
Other offences against public justice	4	4	2	2
Total	110	199	95	104

STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

I.—Offences: Table showing the Number of Offences reported to the Police or Magistrates* during 1893.

	Total Number of Offences reported.	Offences against the Person.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Property.†	Other Offences.
Police Courts	51,773	12,299	2,142	14,463	22,869
Municipal Magistrates' Courts ...	10,595	—	—	—	10,595

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates.

† Includes both offences against rights of property and injuries to the subjects of property.

II.—Apprehensions and Summonses: Table showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Magistrates' Courts* by Arrest, Warrant, or Summonses for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts.

	Number of Persons Discharged for want of Prosecution by the Party complaining, or for want of Evidence.	Number of Persons in Cases Dismissed on their Merits.	Number of Persons Summarily Convicted.	Number of Persons Committed before the Superior Courts.
Offences against the person... ...	15,460	5,741	2,685	716
Offences against property	14,356	9,011	3,891	654
Cattle stealing	2,843	2,539	722	8
Offences against the Labour Laws (Masters' and Servants' Acts) ...	5,705	229	302	—
Other offences	11,962	6,802	24,050	171
Number of persons summoned or apprehended in 1893 = 107,847.	50,326	24,322	31,650	1,549

Includes also the Municipal Magistrates' Courts.

NOTE.—Purely civil cases in which Magistrates exercise jurisdiction are not included in this or in Table III.

III.—Summary Convictions: Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted during 1893.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Revenue, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters' and Servants' Acts.	Other Offences.
Fine	11,135	1,089	792	22	3,090	22	6,120
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	9	1	—	1	—	—	7
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	51	9	21	4	2	11	4
Simple imprisonment only ...	57	6	15	—	—	15	21
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	2,718	180	1,639	293	41	153	412
Bound over	361	49	164	32	2	1	113
Whipping juvenile offenders ...	465	—	—	25	—	—	438
Released under First Offenders' Act = 95 persons.	14,794	1,334	2,631	377	3,135	202	7,115

IV.—Indictments and Informations in the Superior Courts, including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England, *i.e.*, District Courts, &c., during 1893.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.	Attempt to Murder.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences. Concealment of Birth.	Rape.	Abduction.	Unnatural Crimes.	Abandoning Child.	Offences against Person.	Offences against Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Cattle Stealing.	Miscellaneous.
Judgment for the Crown ...	788	24	39	1	4	19	4	3	—	341	199	88	5	61
Judgment for the Prisoner ...	597	34	12	—	1	7	4	3	—	156	170	82	9	119
Total ...	1,385	58	51	1	5	26	8	6	—	497	369	170	14	180

NOTE.—Eleven persons were hanged during the year.

V.—Comparative Table showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
The number of offences reported to the Police or to the Magistrates* ...	54,952	51,896	59,542	58,486	61,001	62,368
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates*	104,179	91,434	104,467	102,930	106,962	107,847
The number of summary convictions :—*						
1. For offences against the person ...	1,474	1,432	1,934	1,223	1,379	1,334
2. For offences against property ...	2,558	2,644	2,415	2,337	2,275	2,631
3. For cattle stealing ...	411	397	350	271	353	377
4. For other offences ..	8,759	7,995	8,695	9,690	9,054	19,421
Total ...	13,202	12,468	13,394	13,521	13,061	23,763
The number of convictions in the superior courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	447	411	519	349	425	435
2. For offences against property ...	385	358	368	272	333	287
3. For cattle stealing ...	30	30	23	12	6	5
4. For other offences	141	122	101	54	91	61
Total ...	1,003	921	1,011	687	855	788
The number of persons acquitted :—*						
1. In the Superior Courts ...	568	696	763	504	652	597
2. In the Inferior Courts ...	71,595	66,006	73,527	48,300	54,837	74,648

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates.

VI.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance during 1893.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1893	Civil ...	241	96	101	324	1,989	154	26	142	3,075
	Criminal	251	136	126	82	1,206	287	20	257	2,365
Instituted during the year ...	Civil ...	4,297	4,669	6,198	5,874	9,922	2,609	590	1,919	36,078
	Criminal	5,749	6,702	5,951	2,221	4,590	1,979	553	1,540	29,285
Total Number of Cases ...	Civil ...	4,538	4,767	6,299	6,198	11,911	2,763	616	2,061	39,153
	Criminal	6,000	6,838	6,077	2,303	5,796	2,266	573	1,797	31,650
Decisions :—										
Breach of V. C. Rules	Criminal	2,439	3,846	2,313	949	2,142	1,241	271	1,015	14,216
Irrigation		51	198	—	—	45	45	26	6	371
Civil ..	Money	4,306	4,461	6,029	5,808	10,237	2,303	590	1,862	35,596
	Land	17	279	168	18	159	95	16	75	827
Criminal	Assault	1,467	1,156	1,541	849	621	341	140	145	6,260
	Theft	1,417	593	1,536	333	1,264	81	56	231	5,511
	Malicious Injury ...	188	182	275	49	163	40	13	12	922
	Cattle Trespass ...	190	793	230	29	911	194	37	101	2,485
	Maintenance ...	—	—	4	—	5	29	18	4	60
Total Decisions ...	Civil ...	4,323	4,740	6,197	5,826	10,396	2,398	606	1,937	36,423
	Criminal	5,752	6,768	5,899	2,209	5,151	1,971	561	1,514	29,825
Amicable settlements under § 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ...	580	570	765	3,049	1,154	1,156	125	160	7,559
	Criminal	1,065	1,657	801	843	668	1,078	198	130	6,440
Appeals :—										
To Government Agent :—										
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	137	87	306	44	174	93	11	65	917
	Set aside... ...	41	23	82	8	56	53	2	14	279
Criminal	Confirmed ...	215	148	237	14	56	74	9	26	779
	Set aside... ..	38	25	49	2	13	20	—	9	156
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council :—										
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	17	71	31	1	9	6	—	1	136
	Set aside... ...	2	1	6	—	1	7	—	3	20
Criminal	Confirmed ..	14	6	15	1	2	6	—	2	46
	Set aside	4	1	5	—	1	—	—	1	12
Pending on December 31, 1893 ...	Civil ...	215	27	102	372	1,515	365	10	124	2,730
	Criminal	248	70	178	94	645	295	12	283	1,825

VII.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Municipal Magistrates during 1893.

	Vagrant.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Carriers.		Police.		Tolls.		Carriages Let for Hire.		Opium.		Municipal Councils.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																							
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 14 of 1867.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 7 of 1887.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Pending on January 1, 1893.																								
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	17	28
Instituted during the year.																								
Colombo	1859	3024	105	138	397	419	480	496	13	13	2915	3642	13	13	55	65	2	2	—	—	3,774	4,109	9,613	11,921
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	222	3	3	11	11	—	—	22	22	—	—	259	264	128	143	508	665
Galle	73	170	13	13	3	3	27	30	15	15	159	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	258	474	719
Total ...	1932	3194	118	151	400	422	592	748	31	31	3085	3883	13	13	77	87	2	2	259	264	4,086	4,510	10,595	13,305
Convicted.																								
Colombo	1697	2645	82	115	370	389	433	447	11	11	2553	3173	8	8	33	40	2	2	—	—	3,051	3,304	8,240	10,134
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	195	3	3	10	10	—	—	17	17	—	—	145	148	82	93	320	466
Galle	67	161	9	9	3	3	8	8	10	10	148	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	224	409	608
Total ...	1764	2806	91	124	373	392	504	650	24	24	2711	3376	8	8	50	57	2	2	145	148	3,297	3,621	8,969	11,208
Acquitted.																								
Colombo	142	347	17	17	26	29	42	52	2	2	334	440	5	5	22	25	—	—	—	—	727	809	1,317	1,726
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	27	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	114	116	46	50	188	199
Galle	6	9	4	4	—	—	19	22	5	5	11	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	34	65	111
Total ...	148	356	21	21	26	29	83	101	7	7	346	478	5	5	27	30	—	—	114	116	793	893	1,570	2,036
Pending on December 31, 1893.																								
Colombo	20	32	6	6	1	1	11	11	—	—	35	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	89

VIII.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during 1893, and the Results of the Trials.

Offences	Western Province.				Central and North-Central Provinces.				Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				Province of Uva.				Province of Sabaragamuwa.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Abduction, § 357	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	4	4	3	1
Abduction and rape, §§ 357, 364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	1
Assault and rape, §§ 345, 364	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Attempt to murder, § 300	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Causing death by negligence, § 298	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	3
Causing hurt by means of poison, § 319	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—
Causing death by negligence and trespass on burial ground, §§ 298, 329, 272	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	5
Counterfeiting coin, clause 21 of Ordinance 32 of 1884 ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	4	2	2
Counterfeiting and possessing counterfeit coin, clauses 21 and 22 of Ordinance 32 of 1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	4	1	3
Criminal force to a woman, § 345	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Criminal breach of trust, § 390	1	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	4
Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant, §§ 389, 391 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Criminal breach of trust by public servant, § 392 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Culpable homicide not murder, § 297	11	11	10	1	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	20	18	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	5	5	5	—	1	1	1	—	32	42	38	4
False charge, extortion, and aiding, §§ 208, 373, 102 ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2
Forgery, § 456	1	4	—	4	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	3	7
Grievous hurt, § 316	2	4	4	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	7	16	14	2
Grievous hurt with dangerous weapon, §§ 317	19	29	24	5	1	3	3	—	2	2	1	1	16	25	20	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	40	62	50	12
Grievous hurt endangering life, § 329	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
House-breaking, § 443	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
House-breaking and theft, §§ 443, 369	6	10	3	7	1	8	5	3	1	1	1	—	4	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	28	14	14
House-breaking, theft, and grievous hurt, §§ 443, 369, 317 ...	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
House-breaking and hurt, §§ 443, 314	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
House-breaking, theft, and previous conviction, §§ 443, 369, 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	3	2	1
House-breaking, theft after preparation, robbery, and attempt, §§ 443, 371, 380, 381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	1	3	3	—
House-breaking, theft after preparation, and mischief, §§ 443, 371, 411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	—	1	6	6	—
House-breaking and theft after preparation, §§ 443, 371 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	—
Hurt, § 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	8	1
Hurt with dangerous weapon, § 315	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2
Hurt on provocation, § 325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Intentionally giving false evidence, § 190	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	4	1
Lurking house-trespass and theft, §§ 442, 369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Lurking house-trespass and grievous hurt, §§ 442, 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—
Mischief and grievous hurt, §§ 419, 317.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Murder, § 296	12	13	5	8	6	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	3	4	1	1	1	—	8	8	5	3	33	40	17	23
Murder and concealment, §§ 296, 309	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	7	8
Murder and causing disappearance of evidence, §§ 298, 198 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3

Obstruction to railway, clause 30 of Ordinance 26 of 1885 ...	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Obstructing public servant and grievous hurt, §§ 183, 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Possessing counterfeit coin, clause 22 of Ordinance 32 of 1884	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2
Rape, § 364	3	4	4	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	8	7	1
Rape and attempt, §§ 364, 490	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—
Rape and aiding, §§ 364, 102	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Riot and hurt, §§ 145, 315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	2
Riot, house-trespass, attempt, and hurt, §§ 145, 436, 490, 315...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	7
Riot, house-trespass after preparation and mischief, §§ 145, 438, 419	1	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	14
Riot, house-breaking, robbery, and hurt, §§ 145, 443, 380, 382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	8	1	8	—	8
Robbery, § 380	6	10	7	3	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	19	10	9
Robbery and hurt, §§ 380, 382	6	9	2	7	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	11	33	12	21	1	3	3	—	7	16	9	7	1	6	6	—	1	9	7	2	28	79	39	40
Robbery and previous convictions, §§ 380, 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	—
Robbery, hurt, and theft, §§ 380, 382, 369	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Robbery and theft, §§ 380, 367	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
Robbery and rape, §§ 380, 364, clause 2 of Ordinance 16 of 1889	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	1
Robbery and grievous hurt, §§ 380, 317, 383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Taking illegal gratification, § 158...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	6
Theft, § 367	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	7	—
Theft from dwelling-house, § 369	4	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	11	—
Theft and hurt, §§ 367, 315	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft of cattle, § 368	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
Theft of cattle and grievous hurt, §§ 368, 316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Theft from dwelling-house and hurt, §§ 369, 315 ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft by clerk or servant, § 370	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft from dwelling and previous conviction, §§ 369, 68 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Unlawful assembly, riot, and theft, §§ 141, 145, 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	12
Unnatural offence, § 365	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	3	3
Using as genuine a forged document, § 459	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Total ...	107	170	101	69	32	62	34	28	14	22	13	9	80	151	96	55	4	24	4	20	26	50	30	20	8	13	12	1	20	42	28	14	291	534	318	216

LIBRARY

IX.—A Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1893.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1893.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases Disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1893.
				Suits decided on their Merits	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Total No. of Suits disposed of.	
Anurádhapura	18	70	88	16	38	54	34
Badulla	73	249	322	29	195	224	98
Batticaloa	106	361	467	39	343	382	85
Chilaw	157	232	389	49	161	210	179
Colombo	2,230	1,524	3,754	762	524	1,286	2,468
Galle	294	791	1,085	266	557	823	262
Jaffna	266	716	982	73	659	732	250
Kalutara	93	258	351	80	228	308	43
Kandy	194	1,305	1,499	444	671	1,115	384
Kégalla	91	105	196	107	54	161	35
Kurunégala	134	236	370	56	222	278	92
Mannár	8	91	99	8	77	85	14
Mátara	199	298	497	129	188	317	180
Mullaittívu	7	19	26	3	13	16	10
Negombo	330	438	768	98	377	475	293
Puttalam	63	95	158	5	84	89	69
Ratnapura	123	136	259	37	108	145	114
Tangalla	30	84	114	20	58	78	36
Trincomalee	47	132	179	19	118	137	42
Vavuṇiya	12	11	23	5	11	16	7
Total ...	4,475	7,151	11,626	2,245	4,686	6,931	4,695

X.—Table showing the Operations on the Trial Roll in the District Courts of the Island during 1893.

District Courts	Pending on January 1, 1893.	Cases entered on the Roll during the year.	Total Cases for adjudication.	Cases decided on their Merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on December 31, 1893.
Anurádhapura	5	14	19	12	3	4
Badulla	3	59	62	29	25	8
Batticaloa...	9	70	79	39	27	13
Chilaw	52	76	128	49	44	35
Colombo	194	1,025	1,219	762	256	201
Galle	120	592	712	266	407	39
Jaffna	4	155	159	73	65	21
Kalutara	20	123	143	80	49	14
Kandy	30	747	777	444	184	149
Kégalla	53	60	113	78	29	6
Kurunégala	67	92	159	56	77	26
Mannár	3	21	24	8	14	2
Mátara	63	244	307	129	78	100
Mullaittívu	—	4	4	3	1	—
Negombo	46	122	168	98	38	32
Puttalam	11	9	20	5	14	1
Ratnapura	21	48	69	37	17	15
Tangalla	3	38	41	20	13	8
Trincomalee	10	35	45	19	20	6
Vavuṇiya	—	6	6	5	1	—
Total ...	714	3,540	4,254	2,212	1,362	680

XI.—A Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during 1893.

Courts of Requests.	Pending on January 1, 1893.	Instituted or revived during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases Disposed of. On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, *i. e.*, by Admission or by Default, &c.	Total.	Pending on December 31, 1893.
Anurádhapura	51	224	275	96	113	209	66
Avisáwélla and Pasyála	215	1,010	1,225	715	323	1,038	187
Badulla	30	261	291	56	207	263	28
Batticaloa	219	701	920	68	690	758	162
Balapitiya	132	268	400	236	88	324	76
Chávakachchéri... ...	70	420	490	264	215	479	11
Chilaw and Máráwila	116	662	778	168	562	730	48
Colombo	266	1,929	2,195	867	956	1,823	372
Galle	282	644	926	182	602	784	142
Galagedara	20	136	156	38	78	116	40
Gampola	42	364	406	107	250	357	49
Haldummulla	8	159	167	47	101	148	19
Hambantota	19	122	141	16	112	128	13
Hatton	22	160	182	17	141	158	24
Jaffna and Mallákam	124	832	956	77	754	831	125
Kalutara	32	311	343	127	175	302	41
Kandy	83	929	1,012	331	567	898	114
Kayts	39	552	591	133	392	525	66
Kégalla	100	224	324	137	163	300	24
Kurunégala	205	695	900	345	359	734	196
Mannár	31	290	321	14	283	297	24
Mátalé	24	253	277	108	139	247	30
Mátara	248	648	896	278	520	798	98
Mullaittívu	45	105	150	40	68	108	42
Negombo	163	585	748	73	487	560	188
Nuwara Eliya	41	164	205	13	167	180	25
Pánaduré	78	391	469	219	200	419	50
Point Pedro	61	334	395	234	139	373	22
Puttalam	104	334	438	16	342	358	80
Panwila and Urugala	14	99	113	49	50	99	14
Ratnapura and Rakwana	116	532	648	224	327	551	97
Taggalla	28	234	262	58	131	189	73
Trincomalee	35	265	300	35	225	260	40
Vavuniya	83	120	203	37	133	170	33
Total ...	3,246	14,957	18,203	5,425	10,059	15,484	2,719

XII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests in the Island during 1893.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages	For Goods Sold.	On Bills.	On Account	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for delivery of Articles.	For Assault.	For Cattle Trespass.	For opposing Fiscal's Sale	Government Tithe.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenance.	Service.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anurádhapura ...	27	10	3	4	66	—	—	—	10	6	7	—	1	76	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	2	224
Avisáwélla and Pasyála	142	64	217	156	41	—	12	20	15	20	17	1	6	—	—	181	6	41	13	—	—	58	1,010
Badulla ...	21	5	18	24	44	—	—	11	10	7	7	—	17	—	—	74	8	2	7	—	2	4	261
Batticaloa ...	9	16	202	5	29	—	4	19	2	6	3	—	1	—	—	340	18	9	16	—	2	20	701
Balapitiya ...	31	20	121	8	9	3	1	13	4	13	4	—	—	—	—	32	1	6	1	—	—	1	268
Chávakachchéri ...	23	64	59	21	56	—	1	45	1	13	4	—	—	—	—	118	1	6	8	—	—	—	420
Chilaw and Máráwila...	4	30	106	27	61	—	—	—	9	39	—	—	—	—	—	368	7	11	—	—	—	—	662
Colombo ...	72	89	205	61	512	—	3	33	377	99	19	—	—	—	—	286	10	38	2	—	15	108	1,929
Galle ...	51	27	156	52	72	—	—	31	22	16	8	1	3	—	—	114	1	35	2	—	34	19	644
Galagedara ...	28	5	32	31	4	—	2	12	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	136
Gampola ...	15	26	24	11	76	2	—	11	27	17	3	—	3	1	—	103	4	—	1	—	—	40	364
Haldummulla ...	15	12	10	34	16	—	—	—	9	21	—	—	6	—	—	29	2	2	3	—	—	—	159
Hambantota ...	—	8	3	12	9	6	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	14	—	2	3	122
Hatton ...	1	14	—	—	61	—	—	2	21	17	1	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	3	11	160
Jaffna and Mallákam ..	24	74	172	11	153	31	13	4	13	14	20	—	—	—	10	275	—	—	1	—	1	16	832
Kalutara ...	9	12	74	23	33	—	4	26	10	17	3	—	—	—	—	74	6	11	—	—	—	9	311
Kandy ...	24	76	49	35	239	18	8	—	126	38	—	—	5	—	—	281	—	—	2	—	12	16	929
Kayts ...	51	139	46	13	68	—	1	46	2	13	12	—	—	—	—	130	4	—	—	—	—	27	552
Kégalla ...	14	69	38	29	12	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	28	—	2	3	—	1	22	224
Kurunégala ...	35	13	270	32	27	—	—	52	25	11	8	—	5	—	—	192	2	10	—	—	—	13	695
Mannár ...	2	27	89	6	11	4	59	16	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	56	2	—	1	1	—	6	290
Mátalé ...	24	19	34	20	16	—	22	21	10	8	2	—	20	—	—	45	—	5	—	—	1	6	253
Mátara ...	60	9	250	113	33	6	2	23	12	9	13	—	—	1	—	85	2	15	9	—	5	1	648
Mullaittivu ...	3	8	21	2	—	—	15	15	2	13	4	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	4	—	—	—	105
Negombo ...	22	10	170	19	20	—	—	—	7	10	6	—	—	—	—	282	2	—	1	—	—	36	585
Nuwara Eliya ...	5	3	13	4	42	—	—	4	16	8	4	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	16	164
Pánaduré ...	33	45	93	29	20	—	—	49	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	4	14	—	—	7	391
Point Pedro ...	23	35	91	6	17	—	2	13	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	4	—	2	7	334
Puttalam ...	1	34	83	29	70	—	1	20	3	9	—	—	—	—	20	50	—	7	—	—	—	7	334
Paṇwila and Urugala...	10	7	17	9	4	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	4	—	—	5	99
Ratnapura and Rakwána	31	19	99	24	26	—	2	1	6	8	—	—	2	—	15	116	2	14	35	—	52	80	532
Taṇgalla ...	31	9	81	49	2	—	—	13	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	28	1	2	6	1	—	6	234
Trincomalee ...	4	8	60	5	82	1	12	12	8	5	2	—	—	—	—	54	1	—	2	—	2	7	265
Vavuniya ...	3	12	5	7	27	—	6	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	20	—	—	1	120
Total ...	848	1,018	2,911	911	1,958	71	170	522	763	462	160	2	74	78	45	3,788	81	221	184	2	134	554	14,957

g 1893, and their Results.

	Mullaittivu.				Negombo.				Puttalam.				Ratnapura.				Tangalla.				Trincomalee.				Vavuniya.				Total.			
Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	28	—	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	5	4
—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	7	3
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	1
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	79	51	28
8	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	3	2	5	5	—	2	2	2	—	3	5	3	2	3	6	4	2	1	1	1	—	109	210	139	71
16	—	—	—	—	6	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	5	13	11	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	72	115	69	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	32	22	10
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	2	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	35	25	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	26	60	29	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	19	14	5
—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	1	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	3	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	3	4
7	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	1	4	—	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	122	43	79
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	27	15	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
55	—	—	—	—	23	32	20	12	7	14	7	7	17	21	14	7	12	24	16	8	9	14	9	5	1	1	1	—	509	851	470	381

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1893.

IN submitting my report for the year 1893 I may again call attention to the criminal statistics for the whole Island which are contained in the Attorney-General's report. It is useless to repeat these figures, and I have therefore confined myself chiefly to showing the number and nature of the offences with which the Police have had to deal, and to tables showing the number of offences committed in each Province.

2. From the 1st January, 1894, a new system of reports to court and registration of cases has been adopted, and from these statistics are furnished to me quarterly, on which in future my reports will be based. It will then be possible, year after year, commencing from 1st January, 1894, to compare the increase or decrease of crime from reliable figures.

3. As the Police, in conjunction with the Rural Police, are now operating in all parts of the Island, Table A, instead of showing the offences dealt with by Police within "Police limits," now shows the offences in which the Police have taken action throughout the Island. A comparison, therefore, with Table A of 1892 is not possible. It must be remembered in connection with this return that, although the sphere of action of the Police has been greatly increased, the number of the force distributed outside Colombo has not been increased in the same proportion, and the greater part of the country is out of reach of any Police station, and is wholly unprotected by the Regular Police.

MURDERS AND CULPABLE HOMICIDES.

4. Tables B and C deal with murders and culpable homicides throughout the Island. These returns are the most unsatisfactory of all the criminal statistics. We find that this class of crime showed in 1888 127 cases; these fell to 67 in 1891, for which 55 persons were convicted, and have risen again to 116 in 1893, for which 65 persons have been convicted. For the same six years I find that—

In 1888	29 persons were sentenced to be hanged,	and	24	were hanged.
1889	42	do.	do.	32	do.
1890	35	do.	do.	25	do.
1891	27	do.	do.	17	do.
1892	26	do.	do.	16	do.
1893	23	do	do.	12	do.

CRIME GENERALLY.

5. Table E shows the crime in each Province, and is based upon the returns sent to the Attorney-General of cases in the Supreme, District, and Police Courts throughout the Island. From this return we may arrive at the increase or decrease of crime in each Province, but in doing so I think it should be remembered that the extension of the sphere of action of the Police in 1893, and the improvement in the work done by the Rural Police in some parts of the Island, probably brought rather more cases into court than would otherwise have come there.

6. As 1892 was the first year in which this table appeared, that being the first year of the system of Police under Government Agents, we can only compare 1892 and 1893.

7. In comparing the totals of cases committed to each of the Superior Courts, we find that in 1892 653 persons were sent to trial in the Supreme Court, of whom 395 were convicted; in 1893 656 persons were sent to trial, of whom 318 were convicted—an increase of 3 committed to trial and a decrease of 77 convicted.

8. In 1892 864 persons were sent to trial in the District Courts, of whom 460 were convicted; in 1893 893 persons were sent to trial in the same courts, of whom 470 were convicted—an increase of 29 sent to trial and 10 convicted.

9. The above gives a total increase of 32 sent for trial in the Superior Courts for serious crime, and a decrease of 67 convicted.

10. In 1892 106,962 persons were brought before Police Courts, of whom 1,517 were committed to Superior Courts as shown above, and 29,060 were convicted; in 1893 107,855 persons were brought before these courts, 1,549 were committed and 31,650 were convicted—an increase in 1893 of 893 accused, 32 committed for serious offences, and 2,590 convicted of minor offences.

11. An increase of crime appears to have occurred in the Western, the Southern, and Uva Provinces, which give a total increase of 4,220, the other six Provinces showing a total decrease of 3,327. In the Western Province is included Colombo, which shows a decrease in serious crime and an increase in minor offences, which chiefly accounts for the general increase in the Province,

and indeed in the whole Island. These minor offences include petty thefts, petty assaults, cruelty to animals, wasting Colombo water supply, &c., and all Municipal cases.

12. The Central and North-Central Provinces show a most satisfactory decrease in crime, especially in serious crime.

13. On the whole, considering the slight increase in population, serious crime shows but little difference from the previous year, but there is a considerable increase in convictions for minor offences, chiefly in Colombo.

14. The percentage of convictions in the Supreme Court cases in 1892 was 60·49; in 1893 it was 48·47. The percentage in the District Courts was in 1892 53·12 and in 1893 52·63; that in the Police Courts in 1892 28·64 and in 1893 30·78. The percentage in the various Police Courts is shown in Table I.

15. In connection with crime throughout the Island, it may be interesting to refer to some statistics which have been shown me by Mr. Ellis, the Director and Inspector-General of Prisons, which will be included in his Administration Report for 1893. From these it appears that the number of persons committed to prison by the Supreme and District Courts in 1880 was 1,584; from this it has gradually fallen, with but slight fluctuations, except in 1891, which was an exceptional year, to 655 in 1893.

16. As I said above, the return of murders and culpable homicides is unsatisfactory. Before any remedy can be suggested for this class of crime it is necessary to consider the causes which led to the commission of the offences.

CAUSES AND CURES.

17. *Murder and Culpable Homicide.*—I find that in 93 cases of murder and culpable homicide in 1893 in 33 the knife was used, of which 15 cases were in the Western Province and 7 in the Southern Province; in 25 cases clubs were used; in 12 cases, of which 6 were in the Western Province, firearms were used, and the remaining deaths were caused by kicking and other forms of violence.

18. The motives for the commission of the crime were given in 71 cases as anger, 4 as jealousy, and 2 as revenge. The distinction, however, between these three feelings is not easy to determine, but we may at any rate consider that wild and uncontrollable rage is the predominant cause of bloodshed. The motives for 13 of the offences appear doubtful; 1 was committed in resisting lawful arrest, and only 2 appear to have been for the purpose of robbery or gain.

19. Out of 60 cases which I have been able to examine, the circumstances leading to the crime were in 12 cases disputes about land, property, or irrigation, in 10 cases quarrels between husband and wife, in 9 cases quarrels for various causes, in 7 cases deceased were caught stealing, in 2 cases there were quarrels about a mistress; the remainder were for various causes, which in some cases were of course unknown.

20. Anger caused by disputes about land and property has therefore the first place among the causes of homicide in Ceylon, but I believe that this anger could not so often reach the point that it does were it not inflamed by arrack.

21. The system of joint possession in land, cocoanuts, and other property must always cause such disputes to be frequent, and the delay and postponement of cases in the civil courts often increase the ill-feeling between the parties. If some means, free of expense and immediately available, could be found for settling such disputes, temporarily or finally according to the case, the greatest incentive to homicide would be removed. I cannot suggest the details of such means, but it may be possible that the Government Agents may be able to devise some form of village arbitration, subject to review by the Gansabhawa, and, on appeal, by the Government Agent, which may remove, at least in some cases, the incentive to crime. I think this arrangement might have some effect, because in many cases the crime has been committed, not when the dispute first arose, but on its renewal some time afterwards. I offer this suggestion with diffidence: it is for those of longer experience than mine among the people to say if it is possible.

22. For the incentive to crime which holds the second place, quarrels between husbands and wives, I can offer no suggestion. These cases occur chiefly among the most ignorant classes, and we can only hope for improvement by education.

23. For the cause holding the third place it is also difficult to offer any suggestion, but probably many of these quarrels might be settled by some form of arbitration such as I have suggested above.

24. In respect to the fourth cause, in which the deceased have been caught stealing, the carrying of firearms by watchers has often led to the hasty use of them. It is often necessary that watchers should have firearms, but the carrying of them when it is unnecessary should be discouraged. I am of opinion also that licenses for firearms are given in some places too freely. It rests, however, with the rural headmen and policemen in a great degree to remove this cause of crime. If the owner or watcher is certain, on reporting a case of stealing, that it will be followed up with diligence to the best of the ability of the headmen and police officers, he will be less anxious to give vent to his anger on the spot.

25. It is noticeable in how few cases is murder committed for the purpose, or in the perpetration, of robbery.

26. There is little doubt that in many of the above cases arrack plays an important part. It often comes out in the investigation that the quarrel was renewed in an arrack tavern, or that the accused went and got a drink of arrack and returned, showing how frequently the deed was not committed until the perpetrator had fortified and excited himself with arrack. The increased prosperity of the Island during the past few years has led to increased arrack drinking, as is evident by the high rents paid. It is true that the number of arrack taverns has not been materially increased, but in the country districts this is little bar to the spread of arrack.

27. Most of these murders take place in districts far removed from Police stations, and left by the Government unprotected and unvisited by Regular Police. We may therefore to a great extent place the Regular Police out of the question in respect to their prevention, but I think that undue blame is often attributed to the headmen. Investigation proves that the majority of these crimes are the result of wild, ungovernable rage—the deed is generally committed in public, and the perpetrator, as a rule, has no thought of the consequences, and is generally brought to trial.

28. I doubt if the Knife Ordinance will be of much assistance. In many cases the perpetrator has a knife or other cutting instrument with him for agricultural purposes, and if the knife is absent there is always a club, or rice-pounder, or some such thing within reach. The Knife Ordinance has been proclaimed in the Mátara District, and we shall be able to judge of its effect.

29. *Other Crime.*—As regards other crime, I believe the chief incentives to be arrack, gambling houses, and the uncertainty of punishment.

30. As I have said before, prosperity causes arrack drinking, and arrack drinking causes crime.

31. As regards the gambling houses, I reported in my Administration Report of last year the difficulty of obtaining convictions against the gambling house-keepers, especially in Colombo, and if obtained, of sustaining them on appeal to the Supreme Court, has prevented the removal or reduction of these incentives to crime. In Colombo recently a good case was taken step by step under the advice of the Attorney-General's Department, but it met with the usual fate, and the case was dismissed. I consider that this matter requires the very serious attention of Government.

32. The third cause I have given is the uncertainty of punishment. Partly, I conclude, on the ground of economy and partly in consideration of the nature of the population, Ceylon has a very small force of Regular Police in the rural districts—about 750 (placed in various towns) outside Colombo—for a population of nearly 2,900,000. This Police, which is not in itself perfect, but is better than it generally gets credit for, is supplemented by rural headmen and policemen, and it is generally these officers who have to deal with crime in the country. I believe they are improving in their work, but they are often exposed to great difficulties, temptations, and unfortunate influences.

33. After arrest the element of uncertainty by no means disappears, and the table which I have appended shows that it varies considerably according to the Police Court to which a criminal is taken. If he is convicted his chance of success in an appeal to the Supreme Court is generally very good. If the Magistrate desires to commit him to a Superior Court, there is a fair chance of the case being thrown out by the Attorney-General; and if he does eventually stand his trial before a jury, he still has a considerable prospect of escape. These are therefore his chances: first, of escaping arrest; second, in the Police Court; third, the Attorney-General's decision; fourth, appeal or a jury; and these chances have met with sufficient success to encourage the criminal class. I am of opinion that the element of uncertainty in each of these might be considerably decreased.

WORK OF THE POLICE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

34. I have made a separate report on the working of the Police under the Government Agents, and as each Government Agent gives in the Administration Report of his Province a detailed report of the Police, I will only make a few remarks which seem necessary on the Provinces.

Western Province.

35. In the Western Province much attention has been paid to the development of the Rural Police. "Village Sergeants" have been appointed in each subdivision, at a salary of Rs. 15 a month, with control over the village vidánés. They have had rules drawn up for them, and are required to know of, and attend to, every serious offence occurring in the subdivision.

36. *Itinerating Magistrate.*—The Itinerating Magistrate, Mr. Peter de Saram, has done most useful work with most satisfactory results.

37. *New Stations.*—Stations have been established at Péliyagoda, Kolonnáwa, and Pamankada, on the outskirts of Colombo, which should be useful. Arrangements have been made to establish a station on the Kotté road.

38. *Kalutara and Negombo.*—Mr. Elliott states that he requires Inspectors or Sergeant-Majors at Kalutara and Negombo, and I quite agree with him. Such officers were formerly at these places, and were removed at Mr. Dawson's request.

Central Province.

39. *Assistant Superintendent of Police.*—In the Central Province it was found that the Superintendent of Police was unable to exercise sufficient supervision, and an Assistant Superintendent was appointed to aid him.

Southern Province.

40. In the Southern Province a station has been established at Ambalangoda for duty in that place and Balapitimodara, and generally along the Galle road. The Police have done very useful work there, and although Ambalangoda will shortly cease to be the terminus of the railway, the station should not be removed at present.

41. *Tangalla.*—Arrangements were made, and have been carried out in the current year, for a Police station at Tangalla, where it was much needed.

42. *Hambantota.*—The Police Force at Hambantota has been further reduced. I agree with the Assistant Government Agent that the present number of men should be raised to at least two sergeants and twelve constables.

Eastern Province.

43. *Trincomalee.*—In the Eastern Province the office of Inspector at Trincomalee has been abolished.

Batticaloa.—I am of opinion that there should be a much stronger force of Police at Batticaloa.

Other Provinces.

44. In the other Provinces there is no special circumstance requiring mention. In nearly all considerable attention has been paid to the Rural Police, the results of which will, I hope, show later.

COLOMBO.

45. Table D gives a return of all offences coming under the notice of the Police in Colombo.

46. *Murders.*—There were 2 persons accused of murder; in each case jealousy was the incentive. In the first case the husband, a Tamil, caught his wife with her paramour and killed her. He was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. In the second case, a general vague irritation and jealousy appears to have seized the husband, and he shot his wife, an ayah, in Victoria Park. He was hanged.

47. *Homicides.*—There were two cases of manslaughter, both the result of quarrels.

48. *Other Serious Crimes.*—Of the other serious offences, burglary and house-breaking show a very satisfactory decrease from 141 in 1892 to 78 in 1893, while aggravated assault and coining show an increase. On the whole, there is a decrease in serious crime from 268 cases in 1891 and 220 cases in 1892 to 204 cases in 1893.

49. *Minor Offences.*—In minor offences there is a great increase. Cruelty to animals has risen from 322 in 1892 to 419 in 1893, and "All Offences other than above" show an increase of 2,211. Of the cases included in this heading there are 5,156 Municipal cases, including 1,796 for offences in regard to thoroughfares, 502 for nuisance, 314 in respect to carriers, and 405 in respect to vagrants. The offence of petty theft, however, shows an increase, which is unsatisfactory.

50. With regard to these minor offences I have no hesitation in saying that, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Creasy and the Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors under him, and also of many of the sergeants, the increase is mainly due to the increased vigilance of the beat constables.

51. *Jail Delivery.*—A rather curious event in connection with crime occurred in the early part of the year. The Chief Justice, Sir Bruce Burnside, decided that the convictions of 19 notorious thieves and pickpockets of Colombo were bad. These men were all brought back to Colombo and released. Every precaution was taken by the Police on their discharge to prevent as much mischief as possible, and 11 of them were re-admitted to the Welkada Jail within a few months.

52. *New Stations in Cinnamon Gardens and Kotahena.*—The new Police station and quarters in the Cinnamon Gardens have been commenced, and will shortly be ready for occupation. The Kotahena cooly sheds are also being converted into a good and useful station and quarters.

53. *Drill.*—Drill has been carried on under the able instruction of a Drill Sergeant from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The constables are only instructed in such a degree of drill as will enable them to use their arms and to act as a disciplined body.

54. *Police Fire Appliances.*—A fire reel and hose have been placed at each of the stations at Maradána and Kew for protection to the Police barracks.

55. *Barrack Accommodation.*—Barrack accommodation is still required in Colombo, but a great improvement in this respect will take place on the occupation of the Cinnamon Gardens and Kotahena stations.

The quarters of the European sergeants and constables are very indifferent, and I shall be glad if it is possible to give them improved accommodation.

56. *Registration of Servants.*—The registration of servants has been satisfactory, though many employers are careless in this respect and often suffer in consequence. A female clerk has been added to the Registrar's Office for the registration of female servants, with good results.

57. *Registration of Criminals.*—The registration of habitual criminals in Colombo has been found most useful, and I have only waited for the Provincial Police to settle down to their work to suggest its extension throughout the Island.

58. During the year 1893, in Colombo, 1,447 accused persons were taken to the Identification Office. Of these 499, or about 34½ per cent., were found to have been previously convicted, and particulars of their previous offences were furnished to the court officers to be produced to the Magistrate before sentence.

THE BERTILION SYSTEM.

59. I am in hopes that it may be found possible to legislate specially for the use in Ceylon of the Bertilion system of identification, introduced on the recommendation of Mr. Ellis while Acting Inspector-General of Police. This will greatly improve the identification and registration of habitual criminals, and will secure the production of evidence of previous convictions on their trial for fresh offences. It seems probable that the system will shortly be introduced into England, where the matter has recently been considered by a Committee, the report of which has just reached me.

60. With a view to its early introduction here, 1,446 convicted prisoners have been measured during 1893, so that in Colombo we shall have a fair register of the criminal class to commence with.

61. The value of the system, however, will be greatly decreased, unless it is made obligatory by law that a criminal after a certain number of convictions should be committed for trial to the Superior Courts.

62. Mr. Christoffelsz has had charge of the Office of Identification and Registration of of Criminals, and has conducted it in a most useful and successful manner.

HARBOUR POLICE.

63. The Harbour Police, which only numbers 1 Inspector, 7 sergeants, and 26 constables has done useful work, but it has been much hampered for want of a sufficient number of boats; and the number of men is small for the growing business and importance of the harbour. I may add that it is extremely difficult to engage men suitable for this Force.

POLICE HULK.

64 The Police hulk, when it is ready for occupation, will, I think, prove of great assistance.

LICENSING OF HAWKERS.

65 In connection with the harbour I may again state that the licensing of hawkers and peddlers within the municipal and harbour limits would be most useful, and would contribute to the comfort of residents and visitors both in the harbour and in the town.

GENERAL.

66. *Mr. Creasy.*—Mr. Creasy has worked hard and well, and there is a most manifest improvement in the Colombo Police.

67. *Subordinate Officers.*—With regard to the officers under him, I have pleasure in recording what he says in his report :—

The officers have worked well this year, and, with few exceptions, I have great pleasure in stating they have done much to help me in improving the general efficiency of the Colombo force. I do believe it has improved, but much remains to be done, and I believe it is only to be done by constant and continued efforts of the superior officers assisted heartily by those of the subordinate ranks.

68. *Deaths and Retirements in the Police Force.*—Table G shows the deaths and retirements on pension or gratuity during the year. It will be noticed how few men ever reach the full pensionable age of 55, and I think some consideration for the nature of their work should be shown in awarding pensions.

69. *Pay.*—I have dealt with the question of the constable's pay in my special report. There can be no doubt that to maintain the Force in a state of efficiency this must be increased, as we cannot obtain suitable recruits at the present rate of pay.

70. *Headquarter Office.*—In conclusion, I have to mention the great assistance rendered me by Mr. Holland, the Headquarter Superintendent. Mr. Herft, the Chief Clerk, has been a very valuable aid, and the Headquarter Office has worked well.

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Inspector-General of Police.

Colombo, April 30, 1894.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement of all Crime which came to the notice of the Police during 1893.

Nature of Offence.	Total Cases. 1893.	Total Accused Persons. 1893. Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending	Total.
1 Murder	85	50	18	52	27	147
2 Manslaughter	31	20	8	13	12	53
3 Rape	34	27	11	5	8	51
4 Drugging for purposes of robbing...	3	1	-	3	---	4
5 Gang robbery	11	12	25	13	35	85
6 Highway robbery... ...	298	252	230	50	62	594
7 Burglary	356	348	298	130	30	806
8 Causing grievous hurt ...	559	512	348	272	92	1,224
9 Cruelty to animals ...	727	89	21	690	2	802
10 Coffee stealing	76	17	34	54	1	106
11 Cattle stealing	1,104	495	1,976	363	210	3,044
12 Thefts of over Rs. 300 ...	51	12	49	36	7	104
13 Forgery and coining ...	55	50	38	14	13	115
14 Perjury	22	16	4	4	2	26
15 All offences other than the above ...	29,725	13,725	17,040	17,850	2,068	50,683
Total ...	33,137	15,626	20,100	19,549	2,569	57,844

B.—Statement of Murders.

Province.	Population in 1881	Population in 1891.	Police. 1893.	Murders and Culpable Homicides. Within and beyond Police Limits. 1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	Persons Convicted. Within and beyond Police Limits 1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Colombo ...	—	126,825	830	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	-	1	1
Western ...	897,329	635,708	61	56	51	44	25	24	33	39	30	35	20	16	25
Central ...	639,361	474,487	281	22	27	15	11	18	14	14	14	13	8	14	8
Northern ...	302,500	319,296	90	7	8	4	4	6	3	2	6	5	2	2	3
Southern ...	433,520	489,799	156	22	22	18	12	18	11	8	16	12	13	18	6
Eastern ...	127,555	148,444	30	3	6	2	1	1	6	1	2	—	—	—	3
North-Western ...	293,327	320,070	43	17	4	17	11	10	30	11	2	8	10	8	12
North-Central ...	66,146	75,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	159,201	38	—	—	1	3	2	9	—	—	—	2	2	6
Sabaragamuwa	—	258,626	20	—	—	6	—	1	6	—	—	4	—	—	1
Total ...	2,759,738	3,007,789	1,549	127	118	107	67	82	116	75	70	77	55	61	65

C.—Statement of Nationality of Murderers.

Nationality.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Killers. Within and beyond Police Limits 1888	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Killed. Within and beyond Police Limits. 1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Sinhalese ...	1,846,614	2,041,158	222	180	228	39	116	154	95	84	81	46	61	94
Tamils ...	687,248	723,853	38	63	25	30	26	36	20	26	22	17	20	21
Mohammedans ...	184,542	197,166	54	11	11	1	3	10	11	6	3	2	1	1
Burghers ...	17,886	21,231	1	-	1	2	-	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malays ...	8,895	10,133	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
Europeans ...	4,789	4,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Others ...	9,764	9,570	—	—	—	-	—	-	1	1	—	—	—	--
Total ...	2,759,738	3,007,789	315	254	265	92	45	200	127	118	107	67	82	116

D.—Total Cases and Accused Persons in the Colombo Division in which the Police took action.

Nature of Offence	Total Cases. 1892	1893	Total Accused Persons. 1893. Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending	Total.	1892 Total.
1 Murder	2	2	—	1	-	1	2	2
2 Manslaughter	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	7
3 Rape	2	3	—	1	1	2	4	2
4 Drugging for the purpose of robbing	—	2	--	—	3	—	3	—
5 Gang robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6 Highway robbery	3	3	—	1	2	1	4	8
7 Burglary	141	78	20	13	28	7	68	56
8 Aggravated assault ...	13	76	40	16	45	13	114	80
9 Cruelty to animals ...	322	419	70	5	393	1	469	360
10 Coffee stealing	2	6	2	—	5	—	7	2
11 Cattle stealing	17	14	2	6	11	2	21	22
12 Theft of over Rs. 300 ...	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	14
13 Forgery and coining ...	2	8	2	2	4	5	13	3
14 Perjury	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 All offences other than the above ...	6,350	8,480	2,722	1,427	7,873	42	12,064	9,123
Total	6,892	9,103	2,865	1,473	8,369	79	12,786	9,679

E.—Statement showing Total Number of Accused and Convicted in all Courts in each Province.

Province	Population.	Supreme Court. Accused.	Convicted.	District Court. Accused.	Convicted.	Police Court. Accused.	Committed	Convicted.	Total deducting Committals from Police Court. Accused.	Convicted.
1892.										
Western ...	762,533	270	179	245	139	37,500	515	13,565	37,500	13,883
Central ...	474,487	102	56	90	47	15,277	208	5,248	15,277	5,351
North-Central ...	75,333			16	9	1,142		213	1,142	222
Northern ...	319,296	22	9	93	47	15,342	115	1,740	15,342	1,796
Southern ...	489,799	110	83	264	141	16,088	374	3,247	16,088	3,471
Eastern ...	148,444	32	7	40	26	3,556	72	917	3,556	9'0
North-Western ...	320,070	89	45	67	29	8,868	156	1,979	8,868	2,053
Uva ...	159,201	17	12	12	8	3,415	29	1,064	3,415	1,084
Sabaragamuwa ...	258,626	11	4	37	14	5,774	48	1,087	5,774	1,105
Total ...	3,007,789	653	395	864	460	106,962	1,517	29,060	106,962	29,915
1893.										
Western ...	762,533	184	101	353	198	39,297	537	15,719	39,297	16,018
Central ...	474,487	77	34	78	45	15,119	151	5,240	15,119	5,319
North Central ...	75,333			8	5	941	12	165	941	170
Northern ...	319,296	73	13	69	24	13,718	142	1,464	13,718	1,501
Southern ...	489,799	166	96	199	95	18,011	365	4,893	18,011	5,084
Eastern ...	148,444	32	4	46	16	3,441	78	684	3,441	704
North-Western	320,070	67	30	66	38	8,815	133	1,298	8,815	1,366
Uva ...	159,201	18	12	17	8	3,915	35	1,235	3,915	1,255
Sabaragamuwa ...	258,626	39	28	57	41	4,598	96	952	4,598	1,021
Total ...	3,007,789	656	318	893	470	107,855	1,549	31,650	107,855	32,438

F.—Statement showing the Nationalities of the Men employed in the Police during 1893.

Nationality	Inspector-General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Chief Inspectors.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Clerks.	Total.
British	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	2	—	17
Europeans other than British, including Burghers of pure European descent	—	—	1	1	6	—	9	8	—	25
Burghers of mixed descent ...	—	—	1	1	9	2	25	59	5	102
Buddhists belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	359	7	377
Buddhists belonging to India or elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	—	27
Hindus belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	94	3	109
Hindus belonging to India ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	83	—	93
Malays	—	—	—	—	3	—	85	352	2	442
Mohammedans, not Malays, belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	85	—	95
Mohammedans belonging to India and elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	52	—	59
Native Christians	—	—	—	—	3	—	14	170	9	196
Other than the above ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	28	—	33
Total Force ...	1	4	6	3	22	6	189	1,318	26	1,575

G.—Statement showing the Number of Deaths and Retirements in the Force during 1892 and 1893.

	Deaths.		Retired on Pension or Gratuity.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Under 55 years of age ...	9	9	48	50
Over 55 years of age ...	—	1	5	9
Total ...	9	10	53	59

H.—Sanctioned Strength and Cost of the Ceylon Police.

Rank.	1892. Rates of Pay. Rs.	1892. No.	1892. Yearly Pay. Rs.	1893. Rates of Pay. Rs.	1893. No.	1893. Yearly Pay. Rs.
Inspector-General ...	10,000	1	10,000	10,000	1	10,000
Superintendents ...	5,000	2	10,000	5,000	2	10,000
Do. ...	4,500	2	9,000	4,500	2	9,000
Assistant Superintendents ...	3,500	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Do. ...	3,000	4	12,000	3,000	4	12,000
Registrar of Servants and Carts	1,200	1	1,200	1,200	1	1,200
Do. ...	300	1	300	300	1	300
Chief Inspectors ...	2,000	3	6,000	2,000	3	6,000
First Class Inspectors ...	1,500	4	6,000	1,500	4	6,000
Second do. ...	1,200	6	7,200	1,200	8	9,600
Third do. ...	1,000	10	10,000	1,000	9	9,000
Fourth do. ..	840	7	5,880	840	1	840
Sergeant-Majors ...	840	1	840	840	6	5,040
First Class European Sergeants	840	3	2,520	840	3	2,520
Second do. ...	720	8	3,760	720	9	6,480
First Class European Constables	600	4	2,400	600	5	3,000
Second do. ...	480	6	2,880	480	5	2,400
Third do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
First Class Native Sergeants...	480	67	32,160	480	74	35,000
Second do. ...	320	103	32,960	320	103	32,960
First Class Native Constables	270	250	67,500	270	280	75,600
Second do. ...	210	379	79,590	210	428	89,880
Third do. ...	180	505	90,900	180	600	108,000
Chief Clerk ...	1,700	1	1,700	1,700	1	1,700
Clerk and Storekeeper ...	720	1	720	720	1	720
Clerk	900	1	900	900	1	900
Do.	800	1	800	800	1	800
Do.	700	4	2,800	700	4	2,800
Do.	600	7	4,200	600	6	3,600
Do.	500	3	1,500	500	3	1,500
Do.	480	2	960	480	2	960
Do.	400	5	2,000	400	5	2,000
Office Coolies ...	90	2	180	90	2	180
Powder Magazine-keeper ...	360	1	360	360	1	360
Do.	240	1	240	240	1	240
Do.	150	1	150	150	1	150
Total ...		1,399	416,600		1,580	458,250

Allowances	Rent. per Annum.	Forage. Allowance	Forage. per Annum.	Mileage.	Subsistence Allowance when absent from Station, per Diem.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Inspector-General	1,200 ...	— ...	840 ...	0 75	... 10 0
Superintendent, Colombo ...	1,000 ...	1,000 ...	840 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. Central Province...	720 ...	— ...	840 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. Southern Province	500 ...	— ...	840 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. Depôt ...	1,000 ...	— ...	420 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Assistant Superintendent, Colombo	600 ...	— ...	420 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. N.-W. Province ...	360 ...	— ...	840 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. Northern Province	360 ...	— ...	840 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. Superintendents, Colombo ...	360 ...	— ...	420 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Chief Inspectors	— ...	— ...	840 ...	0 50	... 4 0
Inspectors	— ...	— ...	420 ...	0 50	... 4 0
Sergeants, European ... / Constables, do. ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—	From 0 75 to 1 0
Sergeants, Native ... ... / Constables, do. ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—	From 0 37½ to 0 50

At some distant and expensive stations as Hambantota, Rakwána, Badulla, and a few others, all rank receive batta.

The actual amount paid by Government on account of Police was as follows :—

	1892. Rs.	c.	1893. Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	398,712	94	446,328	90
Other Charges, including charges for clothing, for travelling, for transport, for food for prisoners, for removing sick and burying dead paupers	108,797	57	110,682	75
	507,510	51	557,011	65

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.		
Of which repaid by Municipalities ..	82,448	96		82,753	21		
Villages and towns	60,081	44		49,420	5		
Prisons and private individuals ...	14,841	5		13,165	86		
			157,371			145,339	12
Total Police Charges paid from Revenue	—		350,139	—		411,672	53

1.—Statement showing the Percentage of Accused convicted in the Police Courts.

Colombo.

Colombo	36·49
Do. (Additional)	26·07
Do. (Joint)	53·44
Do. (Itinerating)	29·36
Do. (Municipal)	85·00

Western Province.

Avisáwélla	12·91
Kalutara	18·09
Negombo	12·09
Pánaduré	15·59

Central Province.

Gampola	25·77
Galagedara	18·82
Hatton	29·95
Kandy	51·06
Kandy (Municipal)	70·07
Mátalé	37·02
Nuwara Eliya	29·61
Pánwila	28·28

Northern Province.

Chayákachchéri	9·66
Jaffna	11·09
Kayts	10·98
Mannár	25·06
Mullaittivu	35·77
Mallákam	8·79
Point Pedro	10·44
Vavuniya	19·59

Southern Province.

Balapitiya	10·99
Galle	20·32
Galle (Municipal)	84·56
Hambantota	39·64
Mátara	40·95
Tangalla	23·73

Eastern Province.

Batticaloa	18·00
Tricomalee	31·09

North-Western Province.

Chilaw	15·41
Kurunégala...	16·59
Puttalam	17·08

North-Central Province.

Anurádhapura	18·08

Province of Úva.

Badulla	37·01
Haldummulla	21·47

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Kégalla	22·51
Kégalla (Additional)	23·11
Ratnapura	13·84
Ratnapura (Additional).	30·18

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1893.

DURING the year 1893 no very material alterations have been made in the management of the prisons of Ceylon. The transfer system has been extended and improved, and is now worked with ease and regularity. When the railway was opened to Ambalangoda, Galle jail was reduced, and only men sentenced to a month and under are now kept there.

The following are the only jails where local convictions sentenced to over a month are kept:—

The Convict Establishment	Kurunégala
Kandy	Anurádhapura
Ratnapura	

Prisoners sentenced to three months and under are retained at Ratnapura on account of the difficulty of transfer.

At Kurunégala the prisoners are retained entirely on the ground of health, the medical officers being of opinion that Kurunégala men cannot be kept in health in Colombo. An experiment was tried by moving two batches of men into Colombo: the men sickened, and some of them died; the rest had to be sent back and the project abandoned.

At Anurádhapura, as may be seen from Table B, the number of local convictions being extremely small, it is not worth while to transfer men sentenced to under six months; men sentenced to six months and over are sent to Kandy.

Jaffna transfers local convictions to Colombo, but receives from Colombo habitual thieves in their penal stage. The alterations in Jaffna have been completed: accommodation has been provided for fifty habitual thieves (see page C 2 of Administration Report for 1892). It was originally intended to provide accommodation for eighty such prisoners, and it is to be regretted that this was not carried out. If, however, the experiment proves successful, the further alterations required will in all probability be made. The system has been at work for so short a time that it is impossible to pronounce a decisive opinion upon it. Up to the present everything seems to work satisfactorily.

Prisoners who have passed the penal stage and (as a rule) class IV. in the Convict Establishment are transferred, about eighty to Anurádhapura and twenty to Nuwara Eliya, the former for work on the dágaba, the latter for works of local improvement. These are the last remains of the old system of employing prison labour. As long as there are available such admirable fields for penal labour as the Northern Arm, the Reclamation, and the New Dock, the employment of the prisoners at Anurádhapura and Nuwara Eliya cannot be looked upon as advantageous from a prison point of view. There is, however, good reason to hope that the Anurádhapura men will be moved into Colombo in the course of this year.

As the health of the prisoners in the Convict Establishment continued unsatisfactory during the first few months of 1893, it was agreed by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and myself to recommend that an addition should be made to the penal stage diet in Colombo as an experiment. There was some divergence of opinion as to the nature and extent of the extra diet to be supplied, and in order to test the value of different commodities men who were admitted after April 1, 1893, were marked alternately A, B, C. A received two ounces of dholl, B three ounces of fish, and C four ounces of rice in addition to their authorized diet. This extra was given to all penal stage men sentenced to over a month, and was not affected by punishment; thus, a prisoner reduced from penal No. 2 received his extras with his No. 1 diet. The results of this experiment are shown in the tables annexed:—

(*a.*)—Return showing the Total Daily Average of Penal Stage, the Daily Average Sick and Healthy in Penal Stage, with the Number of Deaths for April to September, 1892 and 1893.

Month.	1892.				1893.			
	Total Daily Average Penal Stage.	Daily Average Sick in Penal Stage.	Daily Average Healthy in Penal Stage.	Number of Deaths.	Total Daily Average Penal Stage.	Daily Average Sick in Penal Stage.	Daily Average Healthy in Penal Stage.	Number of Deaths.
April ...	344·68	35·23	309·45	1	449·37	86·40	362·97	2
May ...	357·37	24·33	333·04	1	465·98	70·40	395·58	2
June ...	413·80	35·56	378·24	1	499·42	42·43	456·99	5
July ...	423·10	35·56	387·54	—	476·68	52·67	424·01	3
August ...	456·02	33·25	422·77	5	512·40	47·10	465·30	5
September ...	418·78	38·86	379·92	—	523·05	81·96	441·09	4
Total ...	2413·75	202·79	2210·96	8	2926·90	380·96	2545·94	21
Average ...	402·29	33·80	368·49	—	487·81	63·49	424·32	—

	1892.		1893.
Sick rate per 1,000 of daily average strength ...	84·01	...	130·15
Total deaths for six months per 1,000 of daily average strength	19·88	...	43·05

(*b.*)—Return showing the Total Daily Average of the different classes of extras, the Daily Average Sick of the different extras for the Six Months from April to September, 1893.

		Daily Average on A—Dholl.	B—Fish.	C—Rice.	Total.
April	Total daily average	47·03	32·50	31·17	110·70
	Of which sick	2·93	2·67	3·47	9·07
May	Total daily average	75·74	75·19	75·35	226·08
	Of which sick	5·94	7·94	8·19	22·07
June	Total daily average	96·80	112·43	105·01	314·24
	Of which sick	11·67	10·03	9·33	31·03
July	Total daily average	110·58	123·05	111·74	345·37
	Of which sick	13·55	10·52	12·35	36·42
August	Total daily average	118·71	123·38	112·39	354·48
	Of which sick	13·29	10·93	12·42	36·64
September	Total daily average	143·73	134·37	132·93	411·03
	Of which sick	27·63	15·33	34·27	77·23
Daily average for the 6 months	Total	98·76	100·15	94·77	293·68
	Of which sick	12·50	9·57	13·34	35·41
Daily average sick per 1000 of the daily average strength		126·57	95·55	140·76	120·96

(*c.*)—Return showing the Number of Admissions to Hospital of those receiving extras for the Six Months from April to September, 1893.

	Number from A—Dholl.	B—Fish.	C—Rice.	Total.
April	11	13	19	43
May	29	26	34	89
June	35	31	37	103
July	32	48	56	136
August	38	42	59	139
September	45	34	63	142
Total	190	194	268	652
Average admissions for the six months	31·67	32·33	44·67	108·67
Admissions per 1,000 of daily average strength for one month	320·67	322·81	471.35	371·61

(*d.*)—Return showing the Daily Average of the three classes of extras and the Number of Deaths under each extra for Six Months from April to September, 1893.

	Daily Average of the extras for Six Months.	Number of Deaths	Total Deaths per 1,000 for Six Months on the Daily Average Strength
A Diet	98·76	1	40·50
B Diet	100·15	4	39·94
C Diet	94·77	6	63·31

The opinion of the medical officers that fish would prove a better diet than dholl, and dholl than rice, was borne out; but the anticipation that an increase in the diet would lead to a diminution in the sick and death rates was not realized. The sick and death rates of the Convict Establishment after April 1 continued not only higher than those for corresponding months of 1892, but higher than those for the same months in Kandy, where no extras were given. It is of course impossible to suppose that increased sickness could be the result of extra diet, but the fact that there was such an increase, in spite of extra diet, points to the conclusion that the true cause of the high sick rate does not lie in diets. Government has sanctioned a further experiment, by which fish will continue to be given as an extra, and it is also proposed to try change of locality and occupation in the case of some of the prisoners.

When the true cause of diarrhœa (the disease to which the increased sick rate is entirely attributable) has been ascertained, it will in all probability be found easy to provide a remedy, but this cause can only be discovered by careful and patient experiment. The day may come when Government will have to choose between a lenient system of imprisonment and a high sick rate; but this very undesirable alternative should not arise until every attempt has been made to unite deterrent severity with health.

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Convicted Prisoners committed to Prison from all Courts, and their Daily Average.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883	1884.	1885	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890	1891.	1892.	1893.
Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all Courts ...	13,935	20,711	20,824	21,066	21,258	20,654	14,076	9,810	11,847	12,702	11,702	10,732	8,823	7,922
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	8,611	14,839	15,147	15,283	14,838	12,654	5,529	2,653	1,547	1,542	3,261	3,505	2,185	1,127
	5,324	5,872	5,677	5,783	6,420	8,000	8,547	7,157	10,300	11,160	8,441	7,227	6,638	6,795
Daily average in prison of convicted persons ...	2,051	2,422	2,603	2,688	2,673	3,448	3,627	3,314	3,531	3,433	3,509	3,353	2,684	2,495
Deduct women	22	27	25	15	17	29	32	23	26	28	32	33	26	29
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	114	194	182	213	188	128	40	27	56	125	152	260	148	76
Deduct those sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	7	8	6	5	30	46	31	41	21	24	21	16	14
	1,910	2,194	2,388	2,454	2,463	3,261	3,509	3,233	3,408	3,259	3,301	3,039	2,494	2,376
Persons hanged ...	8	15	11	7	11	8	18	26	24	32	24	17	16	12

Dealing now with Table 1. The total number of admissions for 1893 shows a diminution of 901 when compared with those for 1892. This, however, is entirely due to the decrease in road defaulters. Excluding road defaulters there is a slight increase of 157 in admissions; from this it may be gathered that, though the progress made in 1891 and 1892 has been maintained, there has been no further advance.

The daily average shows a diminution of 118, which, though not so large as in previous years, is on the whole satisfactory. We must go back to 1884 to find a lower number of admissions, and to 1881 to find a lower daily average. It is also gratifying to note that the number of men hanged continues to decrease—the figures for 1893 are the lowest since 1885.

The figures as regards road defaulters are in the highest degree encouraging. The figures for 1892 were over a thousand lower than those of any return on record: the figures for 1893 are, roughly speaking, one-half those for 1892.

It is right to point out that out of the 1,127 men appearing in the return 161 both paid the fine and were imprisoned. The intention of the Ordinance seems to have been that persons should be offered the option of paying ten rupees before committal, but that after committal the fine should not be accepted. This principle, no doubt from motives of leniency, has been departed from. The consequence is that some persons defer paying till after committal, and appear as imprisoned, when they have only been in jail for one or two days; while others undergo two punishments, fine and imprisonment. In this, as in many other cases, it seems open to doubt whether an exact compliance with the law would not prove in the end the more merciful course.

From the total of 1,127 men imprisoned must therefore be deducted 161 men who paid after committal, and also four men who, after committal, were discovered to have paid previously, and were therefore discharged. This would reduce the number of absolute defaulters to 962.

Many persons who, in spite of the very plain provisions of the Ordinance, have persisted in asserting that men were imprisoned on account of their inability to pay one rupee and fifty cents will be gratified, and probably a good deal surprised, to discover that there were only 960 such in Ceylon. It is a fact well worthy of consideration that out of the whole population liable to pay the tax there were found (excluding the sick) less than one thousand, who, in addition to supporting themselves and their families, were not in a position to meet the demand made upon them. It seems not improbable that in England a larger proportion of the population would not only be paying no taxes and supporting no family, but would absolutely be themselves supported in the poor-houses out of the taxes paid by others. This should be borne in mind by those who are in the habit of representing the natives of Ceylon as being in a state of unequalled poverty.

A return of road defaulters from 1877 is annexed. Previous to that the jail returns were not kept in a form which enable me to get accurate figures:—

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1883.
3,251	8,129	7,532	8,611	14,839	15,147	15,283	14,838	12,654	*a*5,529	2,653	3,240	3,932	3,261	3,505	2,185	1,127
									*b*2,382	1,692	1,662	1,859	1,127	—	—	—
									7,911	4,345	4,902	5,791	4,388	3,505	2,185	1,127

a Jail *b* Labour centre.

The prediction made in my Administration Report for 1892 with reference to escapes has been verified—the number of escapes is the lowest on record. Anurádhapura again heads the list in the number of escapes.

No. 2.—The following is a statement of the number of escapes in each of the last sixteen years:—

Year.	Escapes	Recaptures.	Year	Escapes.	Recaptures.
1878	35	32	1886	53	47
1879	31	28	1887	37	42
1880	41	32	1888	52	52
1881	19	18	1889	30	28
1882	29	21	1890	29	28
1883	28	23	1891	27	20
1884	43	29	1892	31	29
1885	47	47	1893	18	18

No. 3.—The following is a list of prisons from which more than one escape occurred during 1893:—

Prison.	Escapes.	Recaptures	Prison.	Escapes.	Recaptures
Slave Island	2	2	Anurádhapura	4	4
Bogambra	3	3	Kégalla	2	4
Chilaw	2	—			

The figures in Table 4 are very similar to those in the returns for 1892. Much, however, cannot be deduced from the number of the jail population on any given day—an increase or decrease may be due to accidental circumstances.

No. 4.—Return of Prisoners on the last day of December, 1893, in the Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS.	Two Weeks and under.	Not over a Month or under Two Weeks.	Not over Three Months or under a Month.	Not over Six Months or under Three Months.	Not over One Year or under Six Months.	Not over Five Years or under One Year.	Over Five Years.	For Life.	To be Hanged.	Total.	Deduct Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Balance.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	5	54	116	185	82	128	248	4	—	822	4	818
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	19	25	81	75	—	—	200	—	200
Mutwal ..	—	—	—	49	27	77	75	—	—	228	—	228
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	8	46	85	1	—	140	—	140
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	10	—	10
Negombo ...	—	1	5	7	13	61	56	—	—	143	—	143
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	55	122	261	155	397	543	5	—	1,543	4	1,539
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	22	1	1	—	1	6	—	—	31	20	11
Bogambra ...	5	22	52	95	43	119	99	1	1	437	—	437
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	1	—	—	3	20	3	—	—	28	1	27
	6	45	53	96	46	140	108	1	1	496	21	475
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	—	10	2	33	9	18	15	—	—	87	4	83
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	10	15	—	—	—	18	17	—	—	60	3	57
Mátara ...	11	4	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	23	2	21
Tangalla ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	4
Hambantota ...	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—
Balapitiya ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	5
	24	30	1	1	—	19	28	—	—	103	16	87
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	—	12	3	—	—	1	5	—	—	21	11	10
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	—	10	8	48	13	19	4	—	—	102	6	96
Puttalam ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6
	—	11	8	48	13	19	10	—	—	109	6	103
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	—	20	6	5	—	29	60	—	—	120	14	106
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	1	1	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	10	—	10
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	2	8	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	17	6	11
Kégalla ...	—	4	11	1	—	4	1	—	—	21	1	20
	2	12	12	1	—	5	6	—	—	38	7	31
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	38	196	210	445	223	628	780	6	1	2,527	83	2,444
Do. do. 1892	18	175	218	401	247	579	882	5	1	2,526	89	2,437
Do. do. 1891	39	287	237	460	306	517	966	5	1	2,818	205	2,613
Do. do. 1890	34	239	401	751	361	670	1,038	7	1	3,502	165	3,337

No. 5.—Table showing the Number of Committals received from the Supreme and District Courts.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890	1891.	1892.	1893.
Offences against the person ...	499	458	404	423	426	416	403	404	418	357	395	323	417	360
Offences against property :—														
(*a*) With violence ...	342	277	291	286	250	323	202	108	276	182	245	166	163	160
(*b*) Without violence — Cattle stealing...	326	374	308	222	236	130	124	65	13	16	16	6	6	1
(*b*) Without violence — Others ...	264	299	251	200	143	221	198	169	75	150	65	71	115	82
Malicious injury to property...	—	—	2	4	6	—	16	—	—	—	-	—	—	-
Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency ...	64	47	39	50	38	47	46	51	31	16	46	27	32	26
Offences not included in foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances ...	89	66	39	42	64	78	47	104	55	81	88	10	56	26
Total ...	1,584	1,451	1,334	1,227	1,163	1,215	1,036	901	868	832	855	603	789	655

The figures in Table 5 are on the whole satisfactory, indicating a probability of a diminution in serious crime. It will be seen that the convictions before the Supreme and District Courts—that is, the convictions for serious offences—show a considerable falling off. The returns for 1893 are much lower than any on record, with the exception of 1891, in which year the committals were only 52 below those of 1893. The average for the last three years is 682, and that for the previous three years 852. In the absence of any criminal statistics from which the number of offences committed can be gathered, the above figures supply the best foundation on which to base a conjecture as to whether crime is on the increase or not. It is much to be regretted that there are no such criminal statistics available, but it is clear that the elaborate tables issued by the Attorney-General's and Police Departments do not supply the necessary information. An examination of these tables will show that they can throw little or no light on the number of offences actually committed at any given time, or within any given area. Admitting that the fact of a conviction justifies the presumption that an offence has been committed, what is to be said with reference to the very large number of institutions which do not result in convictions? Can it be presumed in such cases that no offences were committed? Clearly not. In many cases the offence was committed though the wrong person was charged; in many others no offence was committed at all. A may institute a case for robbery in order to account for the disappearance of money entrusted to him; B may really be robbed, but may charge his enemy instead of the thief; both cases will end in acquittals, but no system of statistics which does not draw a vital distinction between these two acquittals can throw any reliable light on the increase or decrease of crime. The mere fact of an acquittal raises no presumption whatever as to the commission or non-commission of the offence alleged. It seems obvious that before any one can say whether robbery is on the increase it must be ascertained how many robberies were really committed, and how many were only falsely asserted to have been committed; this cannot be done till acquittals based on mistaken identity are separated from acquittals based on a disbelief in the commission of the offence. Further, it must be borne in mind that many serious offences are not reported to court at all. In such cases, as there is no institution all record of the commission of the crime disappears; indeed, it is quite possible that a district may be in a very lawless state, while the returns from the Attorney-General's, Police, and Prisons Departments show a complete immunity from crime. No one can form even an approximate estimate of the number of burglaries actually committed in 1892—first, because many burglaries were committed about which nothing was heard by the Magistrate; and secondly, because no one is in a position to say how many of the burglaries reported to the Magistrates were in fact committed. It is singular that for many years deductions with reference to the state of crime should have been drawn from figures which do not contain information sufficient to justify even an approximately correct reply to the primary question, How many crimes of each kind were really perpetrated in the year? Until a tolerably accurate register of offences actually committed is obtainable, the efficiency or otherwise of the Police and Prisons Departments, as indicated by the state of crime, must remain a matter of conjecture.

It must be borne in mind that a diminution in the number of admissions to prison does not necessarily imply any diminution in crime—that it may even possibly mean a diminution in the efficiency of the administration of justice. At the same time, it is difficult to reconcile the figures in Table 5 with the popular idea that serious crime is increasing with rapidity and that it has now reached a height to which there is no parallel in the history of the Island. It is very desirable that those who maintain this theory should produce the facts and figures on which it is based.

The figures in Table 6 are not on the whole unsatisfactory. The total expenditure shows a diminution of about Rs. 18,000 as compared with 1892, and about Rs. 63,000 as compared with 1891. It is, however, worthy of remark that though the daily average for 1893 is 181 lower than that of 1892 the cost of diets has increased. This is due both to a rise in contract prices and to the cost of the extras given to the penal stage in Welikada. It is also to be noted that the hospital charges have risen by one-half of last year's expenditure, and are now the highest of which there is any record.

No. 6.—Statement of Expenditure for the last Ten Years.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	144,984	157,079	158,609	162,141	168,309	173,710	177,064	168,008	159,452	157,878
Dieting	193,908	235,917	260,898	244,324	245,650	234,899	235,369	217,064	192,828	195,937
Hospital Charges ...	7,088	8,231	6,405	5,647	7,275	5,715	5,337	6,338	6,351	9,348
Clothing and Bedding ...	24,663	32,651	34,633	31,190	30,009	31,785	29,489	30,415	19,483	16,773
Lighting	7,851	8,024	8,304	7,189	7,187	7,011	7,142	6,280	5,780	5,736
Materials for manufacture .	3,992	12,384	4,002	2,403	5,014	10,345	16,938	44,965	22,489	15,400
Other expenditure ...	54,954	55,164	51,222	46,426	48,210	45,848	44,951	65,415	76,202	63,581
Total ...	437,440	516,450	524,073	499,320	511,654	509,313	516,290	538,485	482,585	464,653

Table 7 gives different results, but in a different form. Many persons will be surprised to hear that the prisoner is now receiving the most expensive diet ever given in the Ceylon jails. The results from one point of view are not satisfactory. An expensive diet is given in the hope that it will enable the prisoner to do real deterrent hard labour without going to hospital. This hope has proved entirely fallacious, as will be seen by the next item, in which the hospital charges for each prisoner has nearly doubled. Never since 1884 has the rate exceeded Rs. 2. It has now risen to Rs. 3·50.

The cost of Establishment, though showing a total decrease, gives an increase per head. This is not unnatural—eighty men can be supervised for nearly the same price as fifty.

No. 7.—The following statement shows the Cost of Prisoners during the last Sixteen Years.

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	41	40	44½	43	45	45¾	46½	53½	57¼
Dieting	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	61¾	66	66½	63	61½	60¾	60	64¾	70¾
Hospital Charges	-	—	—	—	—	—	2¼	2	2	1½	2	1½	1¼	1¾	2	3½
Clothing and Bedding	—	—	—	—	-	—	8	10¼	9	8½	7¾	8¼	7½	8½	6½	6
Lighting	—	—	—	—	—	—	2½	2	2	1¾	2	2	1¾	1¾	2	2
Other expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18¼	14½	12	12½	12½	12	11½	18	25¼	23¼
Total ...	173	195	165	148	144	138	143	131½	131	135¼	130¼	130¼	128½	136½	154	162¾

Dealing now with the lettered Tables,—

Table A merely conveys, with reference to each jail, the information which has been summarized for the whole Island in Table 1. The notable features in A are the diminution in the total daily average, which has been already commented on; the diminution in juveniles, which is attributable to the establishment of the Reformatory at Haputalé; and the large increase in the number of sick, which will be dealt with under Table K.

Table B does not seem to call for special comment. The number of admissions was much the same in 1892 as in 1893. It is, however, to be noted that the number of men hanged is the lowest since 1885.

Table C.—The following is a statement in which Table C is summarized for the last five years. It is gratifying to note the steady continuous decrease in the number of sentences to long periods of imprisonment. The number of men convicted on the capital charge is lower than that of any year since 1884 :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Two weeks and under ...	3,041	2,750	2,460	2,124	2,261
One month do. ...	3,874	1,535	1,451	1,451	1,681
Three months do. ...	1,599	1,536	1,373	1,221	1,151
Six months do. ...	1,743	1,683	1,269	998	976
One year do. ...	361	409	335	317	282
Five years do. ...	346	355	248	370	364
Over five years do. ...	154	138	64	130	57
Sentenced to be hanged ...	42	35	27	27	23
Total ...	11,160	8,441	7,227	6,638	6,795

Table D shows a slight diminution in the number of habitual criminals, that is persons previously convicted three times and more than three times. The figures are 232 for 1893 and 259 for 1892. The want of a systematic method of dealing with the habitual criminal is still very apparent. The following is a statement of prisoners with not less than four previous convictions sent to the Convict Establishment during 1893 on sentences of six months and under. It will be seen that only two or three of these men had been out of jail for more than six months, while the greater number had not been out for more than a few weeks.

Return of Prisoners who have had more than Four previous Convictions, sentenced to Six Months and under by Police Courts from January 1 to December 31, 1893.

Reg. No.	Name.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.	Name of Court.	Number of Previous Convictions	Date of Discharge on Previous Conviction.
1,273	Mathes ...	Jan. 6, 1893	Theft	6 months	P. C. Colombo	6	Dec. 21, 1892
1,236	Martinu ...	do. 23, 1893	do.	3 do.	do.	9	Jan. 21, 1893
1,426	H. Kumiss ...	March 7, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	9	Oct. 1, 1892
1,465	Welon Appu ...	do. 20, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	4	Jan. 7, 1893
1,555	Muthu Caruppen ...	April 5, 1893	do.	6 do	do.	6	do. 24, 1893
761	Arnolis ...	do. 5, 1893	Section 451 Penal Code	1 do.	do	21	June 1, 1892
1,568	Narayanan ...	do. 7, 1893	Theft	6 do.	do.	14	March 13, 1893
1,624	Jimmy ...	do. 22, 1893	do.	6 do	do.	10	Feb. 8, 1893
823	Senchami	do. 24, 1893	Section 451 Penal Code	1 do.	do.	5	April 14, 1892
1,644	K. Carolis ...	do 27, 1893	Theft	6 do.	do.	4	March 22, 1893
1,652	Kalimuthu ...	do. 29, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	8	Nov. 6, 1892
1,692	Bahar ...	May 8, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	5	April 19, 1893
871	Hendrick ...	do. 8, 1893	do.	1 do.	do.	8	Oct. 3, 1892
1,817	Marsal ...	do. 29, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	4	Jan. 9, 1892
1,822	Pawlis ..	do. 30, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	9	April 21, 1893
1,834	Marikkan ...	June 3, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	11	March 23, 1893
1,907	William ...	do. 19, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	7	Jan. 12, 1893
1,965	Tepanis ...	do. 30, 1893	do.	6 do	do.	7	do. 17, 1893
1,984	Sleman ...	July 5, 1893	do.	6 months and fine Rs. 50	do.	4	Dec. 8, 1892
1,992	Pawlis Perera ...	do. 7, 1893	Section 486 Penal Code	6 months	do.	4	April 10, 1893
2,041	Hendrick ...	do. 17, 1893	Theft	6 do.	do.	4	do. 24, 1893
2,053	Ali Mohideen ...	do. 19, 1893	do.	3 do.	do.	4	Dec. 19, 1892
2,066	Sadar or Sadar Rahim	do. 22, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	8	July 5, 1893
2,067	Mohammado ...	do. 22, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	6	Jan. 31, 1893
2,115	Appuwa ...	do. 31, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	12	July 6, 1893
2,155	Podi Sinno ..	Aug. 9, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	8	March 6, 1893
2,186	Carolis ...	do. 9, 1893	do.	6 do.	do	4	April 27, 1893
2,234	Jalal ...	do 15, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	8	July 19, 1893
2,242	S. Christie ...	do. 16, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	12	March 11, 1893
2,245	James *alias* Cassim ...	do. 17, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	9	Aug. 12, 1893
2,258	Naga ...	do. 21, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	19	July 13, 1893
2,266	Cornis Appu ...	do. 22, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	5	June 5, 1893
2,273	Sheriff Deen ...	do. 23, 1893	Attempting to commit theft	6 do.	do.	4	April 30, 1893
1,179	Singho ...	do. 23, 1893	Theft	Fine Rs. 2, or 4 days	Joint Police Court	4	Dec. 12, 1892
2,289	Alliar *alias* Kuttayan	do. 26, 1893	do.	6 months	P. C. Colombo	5	March 1, 1893
2,361	Podi Sinno ...	Sept. 8, 1893	Being found in a building and unable to give an account	3 do.	do.	15	June 5, 1893
1,291	Doresami ..	do. 13, 1893	Section 343 of the Penal Code	Fine Rs. 5, or 15 days	do	6	Aug. 25, 1893
2,407	Romanis ..	do. 15, 1893	Theft	3 months	do.	4	June 14, 1892
2,474	Arnolis ...	do. 25, 1893	Being found in a building and unable to give an account	3 do.	do.	5	Aug. 10, 1893
2,512	Peter Gomes ...	do 29, 1893	Theft	6 do.	P. C. Pánaduré	4	do. 21, 1893
2,535	Santiago ...	Oct. 4, 1893	do.	3 do.	P. C. Colombo	13	March 1, 1893
2,592	Hendrick ...	do. 14, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	6	Sept. 24, 1893
2,667	C. Mohideen *alias* C. Meyedeen ...	do. 17, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	6	do. 21, 1893
2,642	Babun Appu ...	do. 21, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	5	Oct. 18, 1893
2,683	Arnolis Appu ...	do. 27, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	8	Dec. 21, 1892
1,423	Pelis ...	Nov. 2, 1893	do.	1 do.	do.	4	Aug. 12, 1893
2,714	Savery Pitche ...	do. 7, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	5	April 27, 1892
2,734	Koneya ...	do. 13, 1893	Attempting to commit theft	1 do.	do.	4	do. 26, 1893
2,775	Manuel ...	do. 20, 1893	Theft	6 do.	do.	10	May 29, 1893
2,786	Sayah ...	do. 22, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	21	Oct. 27, 1893
2,831	Meersa ...	Dec. 5, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	5	Nov. 26, 1893
2,858	Gregoris ...	do. 11, 1893	do.	6 do.	do.	5	do. 22, 1893
2,900	Banda ...	do. 19, 1893	do.	6 do	do.	5	Sept. 28, 1893
2,910	Abboo ...	do. 21, 1893	do	6 do.	do.	5	April 12, 1893

It seems clear that the great majority of these men should have been tried before the Supreme or District Court and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The public is entitled to protection, and only in this way can protection be obtained. Were the criminals in the above list certified to be unable, by reason of their mental condition, to restrain their criminal propensities, no compunction could be felt about shutting them up until there was a reasonable prospect that if enlarged they would not resort to their old practices; when, however, the wrongdoer is not unable, but is only unwilling to abstain from crime, it is not considered desirable to have recourse to lengthened imprisonment. The reason of this is not very obvious. The man has received several short sentences, and has had several opportunities of reform; he has made it very clear to any impartial mind that he has no intention of abandoning his evil practices; is anything to be gained by continuing a course of treatment which has been amply proved to be ineffectual? A short

sentence is inflicted in the hope that the severity with which the prisoner is treated may induce him to abandon his criminal career. If it does not attain this end it attains no end at all. It neither deters the prisoner's associates nor protects the public. The policy of establishing in the case of habitual criminals a minimum sentence, which is the least that the court can inflict, seems one well worthy of consideration. The system is in force in parts of America. At present a man who steals property from a house at night may get any sentence between one day and ten years; it is frequently a matter of chance whether the man is tried in the Police Court and gets three months, or in the Supreme Court and gets five years. It is more just and merciful to the prisoner himself to let him know that the next conviction means an inevitable five years, than to lure him on in the hope that by good luck he may escape with three months, a hope which fortunately in some cases proves fallacious. Nothing is stronger than its weakest part. The deterrent force of a prospective sentence, which may be three months and may be five years, is the deterrent force of three months, and no more. No man believes that he is going to be so unlucky as to get five years. The five years' sentence, when it does come, appears to the offender himself and to others as an unexpected calamity which ordinary human foresight could not calculate on. The effect produced on the criminal himself and on others is therefore in no way proportionate to the expense and suffering consequent on the sentence. In fact, the cost to the taxpayer, to the prisoner himself, and last, but not least, to the prisoner's family, is that of a five-years' sentence, while the beneficial effect, except in as far as the public security is concerned, is that of a three-months' sentence.

In order to bring the minimum sentence system to bear on the criminal it would be necessary to legalize the measurement of unconvicted prisoners, or to require Magistrates, when satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, to remand him before sentence or committal, in order that his antecedents might be ascertained. The nature of the court before which a prisoner is tried, and the length of sentence passed, should be decided mainly by a consideration of the end which it is hoped will be attained by the man's punishment. Does the case seem to be one in which there is a reasonable expectation that a short severe sentence may reform the prisoner? or one in which a sentence of medium length is necessary in order to deter others? or one which shows that a long sentence is the only way in which the public can be protected? Nothing can throw so much light on these questions as a knowledge of the prisoner's previous history, but in order to remove any suspicion of raising a bias in the Magistrate's mind it is not advisable that a prisoner's previous history should be submitted till after a distinct finding as to his guilt has been arrived at. The French system of measurement is admirably adapted to this country: it has been repeatedly tested and found perfectly successful, but no attempt has been made to put it to a practical use. Until this has been done it is to be feared that the habitual criminal will continue to prey upon the community.

Table E.—It is satisfactory to note that the daily average of unconvicted prisoners shows a slight diminution, but on the whole the number of men remanded seems still to be larger than it ought to be. It is singular that while the daily average of convicted prisoners shows a considerable decrease—

1891.		1892.		1893.
3,353	...	2,684	...	2,495

no corresponding diminution seems to have taken place in the daily average of the unconvicted, which runs thus:—

1891.		1892		1893.
254	...	292	...	265

It seems worth considering whether bail should not be accepted with greater freedom than at present. A return of prisoners who have absconded after having given bail, if compared with the number of escapes of unconvicted prisoners, would show whether a man committed to prison is really more likely to be produced at the trial than one put on bail.

The return of unconvicted prisoners is more favourable in 1893 than in 1892. The following is the summary for 1893:—

Total remanded	6,276
Of which pending	500
	5,776
Convicted or committed	2,989
Presumably innocent persons remanded	2,787

Last year the figures were for ten months:—

Convicted or committed	2,455
Presumably innocent	3,036

This shows a marked improvement. In 1892 the presumably innocent exceeded the presumably guilty by 581; in 1893 the presumably guilty exceeded the presumably innocent by 202. A return of this nature supplied by each court would be very useful. Any increase in the comparative number of "presumably innocent" remands should be carefully watched and the cause inquired into. Of course some men who ultimately turn out to be innocent must be remanded, but the number of these should bear a much lower proportion to the number of those convicted or committed than it does at present.

While on this subject it seems necessary again to invite attention to the great evils of the present practice of keeping remand men in association wards. Hulftsdorp, Kandy Old Jail, and Galle Jail are simply schools for criminals. The habitual criminal and the first offender spend days and weeks in each other's company, practically without restriction of any kind. The habitual criminal is of course the leader of society; he enlarges on his exploits, and paints the charms of a criminal career in very bright colours. It is unnecessary to appeal to the lessons of experience in other countries—common sense will show that such a system as this must inevitably be productive of evil results.

This association of unconvicted prisoners remains the great blot on the jail administration of Ceylon. To remove it would not be a very costly undertaking; the savings effected in the prison

votes for 1892 and 1893 would be far more than sufficient to do it, but because the actual loss sustained cannot be arithmetically demonstrated in a return the work is deferred from year to year until the expenditure resulting from this policy has probably greatly exceeded the total cost of the necessary alterations.

Table F.—The admissions and daily average have been commented on under Table I. It is satisfactory to note that the number of deaths has diminished, although the sick-rate has risen considerably.

Table G.—This table has been revised. There was no use in keeping on the list of escaped prisoners at large men, some of whom were probably dead. Prisoners who escaped more than twelve years ago have therefore now been omitted.

Table H.—The qualifying remarks made last year with reference to this return must be repeated. The single days passed on penal diet No. 1 on the order of the Assistant Superintendent of Welikada do not appear in Table H.

During the last six months of 1892 an attempt was made to get rid of corporal punishment at any cost. After a conference with the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment it was agreed that cases in which corporal punishment was believed to be necessary should be tried before Visitors, and that the Superintendent should endeavour to deal with offences by the substitution of other punishments.

The result has been a very great diminution in the number of corporal punishments. Excluding prisoners sentenced by the courts, 196 prisoners were whipped or lashed in the Convict Establishment during the last six months of 1892, while only 28 prisoners were whipped or lashed during a similar period of 1893. This must not, however, be regarded as an unmixed advantage. As has frequently been pointed out, there are only two punishments possible in the penal stage and class IV.: dietary punishments and corporal punishments. Until some system of diminishing the number of offences—that is, of inducing a larger number of prisoners to do their tasks—has been discovered, a diminution in corporal punishment simply means an increase in dietary punishments. Now, if corporal punishment exercises, as is asserted, an injurious effect on the moral character of the prisoner, dietary punishment unquestionably acts prejudicially on his health. It does not effect any permanent injury, but it weakens him, and thus renders him more liable to disease. The prisoner who has sufficient determination to undergo a long course of dietary punishments must in the end be successful: he must succeed either in getting in to the hospital or in getting himself put on light labour, or in both. The problem is one of extreme difficulty. Given a prisoner to whom imprisonment without hard labour is not deterrent, who refuses to do hard labour, and who is favoured with a constitution so fragile that he cannot bear the punishment necessary to compel him to do it: what is to be done with such a man? In the case of the one-month's man what appears to be a satisfactory solution of the question has been found. The one-month's man being on the lowest working diet could not be subjected to dietary punishment without taking him off work. This left the Superintendent practically no way of dealing with the man except with the cane. Various devices were ineffectually resorted to, until it was resolved to try all thoroughly obstinate one-month's men by Visitors under section 67 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1877 and press for sentences of additional imprisonment. The effect was instantaneous, and the result, as far as can be seen at present, a complete success. When the prisoner saw that he would not be allowed to leave the jail till he did his task he at once abandoned the contest. No difficulty is now experienced with one-month's men. This system cannot, however, be adopted with the three-months' man—first, because the punishment is too remote; and secondly, because before the end of the three months the prisoner, by continued obstinacy, would have accumulated an amount of additional imprisonment which it would be practically impossible to carry out, especially as the prisoner would be incurring further sentences during his additional imprisonment. The only way of evading both dietary and corporal punishments is to discover an occupation more irksome, but not more laborious, than coir-beating, so that, without breaking the man down, it will induce him to do his task at coir-beating. The occupation must also be one at which the prisoner must either do his task or refuse to work at all. Nothing is to be gained by substituting one unperformed task for another. With this object in view a treadmill was obtained from England: it was intended to use it entirely as a punishment labour. The treadmill was imported about the middle of 1892, but owing to a variety of accidents was not erected and in working order till last December. It is premature to speak of its effects at present, and it has only been tried once or twice. There seems, however, to be no reason to doubt that if the prisoner can stand the work the treadmill will prove an invaluable means of enforcing labour. Grave doubts are however entertained as to whether that feebleness of constitution, which has already proved our greatest obstacle, may not again intervene and render the machine useless.

Table I.—The return of officers punished in 1893 shows an increase on the figures for 1892. It is not easy to account for this. It may be due to increased vigilance on the part of the superior officers, to the maintenance of stricter discipline, or to the commission of a greater number of offences. There can be no doubt that the standard of discipline has been very much raised within the last two years, while the position of the guards has at the same time been materially improved.

The return K is on the whole satisfactory, with the single but important exception of Welikada. The health of the prisoners in Welikada during 1893 was unquestionably bad. The cause of this has not yet been discovered. An examination of the figures will show how extremely difficult it is to draw conclusions from sick or death rates. In 1892 days spent on light labour did not count for class, and a man who was unable to do his full task might be kept for almost any time in the penal stage. In 1893 this was admitted to be an error, and each day spent at light labour was allowed to count as half a day for class. By this means prisoners got out of the penal stage more quickly in 1893 than in 1892. In addition to this, as has been already mentioned, a substantial addition was made to penal diet given in Welikada from April, 1893. No extras at all were given in 1892. No other change of any kind has taken place in the treatment of the prisoners during 1893: the only two alterations made have been in their favour. The results are startling. Roughly speaking, in the Convict Establishment the sick-rate of 1893 was equal to a daily average of 116 sick out of every thousand of the total daily average, while that of 1892 was only 62. The sick-rate, therefore, has nearly doubled. The death-rate of 1893 was equal to 63 per thousand of the daily average, while that of 1892 was only 46.

In Kandy, where the treatment resembled that in Colombo in every respect, except that no extras were given, the sick-rate in 1893 amounts to a daily average of 59 per thousand of the total daily average, while the death-rate amounted to 59 per thousand. In 1892 the death-rate in Kandy amounted to 101 per thousand.

There seems to be no conceivable reason why the batches of the men passed through the penal stage (which only lasts three months) in 1892 should be so much more healthy than the batches passed through in 1893. Yet so it is. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the sickness were due to improper diet or treatment, this would account for a high, but not for an increasing sick-rate. The evil results of the error, if error there be, should have been as apparent in 1891 as in 1893. Very considerable fluctuations both in the sick and death rates may arise from climatic or accidental causes, but such causes will operate generally, and not in Welikada alone, while the general average for an extended period will not show any great increase or decrease. It is admitted that the structural and sanitary arrangements of Welikada are excellent, that the greatest attention is paid to the health of the prisoners by the medical officers, and that the quality of the food and water supplied leave nothing to be desired. Under these circumstances, it would appear that only two questions remain to be considered: Are the men either underfed or overworked? As has already been mentioned, the theory of insufficient diet was tested by experiment; the sick-rate, however, increased instead of diminishing under the extra diets. It is almost impossible to reconcile this with the theory that the sick-rate is due to insufficient diet. In addition to this there is the evidence of the Kandy jail, where the prisoners are fairly healthy without extras. Another very strong point is that the one-month's men, who receive the lowest diet, are among the healthiest in the jail.

With reference to the question of work, the facts are very simple. The penal stage man works from 6.30 A.M. till 10.30 A.M. and from 12 noon till 4 P.M.—that is, eight hours a day—at coir-beating, an employment requiring so little physical labour that no trace of perspiration can be discovered at any hour of the day on the persons or clothing of the prisoners engaged in this occupation. In addition to this the medical officer has, and freely exercises, the power of reducing the task of weakly prisoners. He can place men in one-half, one-quarter, or one-eighth of the full task. Thus, if the full task be four pounds the medical officer can reduce it to one-eighth, and only half a pound will be required of the man. It is frequently difficult to decide in what cases a reduction of task is necessary, but the system has hitherto worked well, because the medical officers have exercised the powers entrusted to them with care and discretion. There is, and must always be, a danger that a prisoner who can do his task may succeed in imposing on the doctor, but it is difficult to see how, under the above regulations, the prisoners can be overworked.

The truth is, that much of the sickness is due to the class of prisoners admitted. The Magistrate or Judge very properly does not take into account the state of health of the prisoner; it would indeed be a fatal policy to exempt men of weak constitutions or those suffering from chronic ill-health from the results of their misconduct, and thus allow them to defy the law with impunity. It is sometimes asked both here and in England, What is the use of sending men to jail when their state of health is such that they cannot undergo the labour and discipline necessary to make jail deterrent? The answer is very simple. The man does, or does not, dislike being sent to jail. If he dislikes it, there is a reasonable hope that the punishment may prove deterrent; if he does not dislike imprisonment, no means can be devised by which he can be kept out of jail—he will go on committing offences till he attains his end—as the public must be protected. The danger of converting a jail into a free hospital, to which admission cannot be denied, is great. There are even now cases in which cripples and lepers, finding that they are better looked after in prison than elsewhere, commit offences with the object of securing better treatment. The results that must ensue were such a practice to become general are very apparent. It is therefore absolutely necessary that at some risk to health, and even life, jail should be made distasteful to all without exception, and as long as this is done the danger of high sick-rates must remain. The medical officers have fully recognized this, and have in a manner deserving the highest commendation preferred to bear the responsibility of unfavourable returns to the risk of eliminating the deterrent element from imprisonment. Every attention is paid to the sick, but a man is not admitted to hospital simply because his general health is not as good as could be wished. Another cause of the high sick-rate is the necessity for enforcing the performance of the appointed task. Punishment must follow the non-performance of task, or the whole system of prison management for the penal stage falls to the ground. As has already been pointed out, there are only two punishments, corporal and dietary punishments. The attempt to diminish the number of the former has increased the number of the latter. It is within the power of any man of sufficient determination to secure admission to hospital—a long course of dietary punishment must have this result. Many prisoners undoubtedly adopt this plan, as an examination of the jail histories of some of the men will show. While thus qualifying himself for the hospital the man's strength runs down; he becomes more liable to disease, especially to bowel complaints; and when attacked the illness, on account of the man's weak state, does not readily yield to treatment. It may therefore truthfully be said that much of the ill-health from which the prisoners suffer is practically self-inflicted. The only remedy is to devise a species of labour which is more distasteful, but not more laborious, than coir-beating. This would enable us to do away with dietary punishments, and thus remove the power which every prisoner now has of sending himself to hospital. Experiments are being tried with a view of discovering such a labour; if found, a considerable diminution in the sick-rate may reasonably be expected.

The return L does not contain anything calling for special comment. It may, however, be mentioned here that a sum of a hundred rupees a month is still paid by Government in aid of the Prison Gate Brigade of the Salvation Army. It is by no means certain that the reformations effected are commensurate with this outlay, but it is of great importance that there should be in Colombo a place at which discharged prisoners can, if they wish, be maintained free of charge for a reasonable time so as to enable them to search for employment. Such a place could not be provided for the amount of money paid to the Salvation Army. If criminals do not choose to avail themselves of this institution, that cannot be helped. It is worth a hundred rupees a month to have a substantial guarantee that no man need be driven by hunger to crime; this guarantee is supplied by the Prison Gate Brigade.

In Table M the number of Europeans convicted shows a great falling off. This is probably due to accident. The Malays and "Others" alone show an increase. Among the Tamils there has been a considerable decrease; the number admitted is the lowest of which there is any record.

As has been pointed out the return N is based a good deal on conjecture; the only figures on which any reliance can be placed are those for juvenile prisoners under sixteen. The total number shows a satisfactory falling off, but it must be borne in mind that prisoners sent direct to the reformatory at Haputalé will not appear in this table. It seems much to be regretted that out of the total one hundred and thirty two, sixty-one should have been sent to simple imprisonment in Hulftsdorp and the Old Jail, Kandy. There can be no worse sentence than that of a juvenile to simple imprisonment; he not only runs the risk of being corrupted by the old offenders, who are probably in custody under remand in those jails, but his experience of prison life is not altogether an unpleasant one; he gets plenty to eat, has nothing to do, and it is to be feared enjoys himself fairly well. The dread of the jail which might have acted as a powerful deterrent has been removed, and the juvenile is on that account more likely to yield to temptations to crime. If it is necessary to send a boy to jail at all, it is far better to send him to rigorous imprisonment, where he will be kept employed and will be effectually isolated. Unfortunately, in those cases punishable by fine only rigorous imprisonment cannot be inflicted in default of payment, but such cases might be dealt with under the First Offenders' Act.

The return O shows a diminution of 107 convictions before the Supreme Court as compared with 1892. The decrease is pretty equally divided between the different species of offences. It is especially noticeable that the convictions for murder and manslaughter are the lowest of which there is any record. It is generally supposed that crimes involving loss of life are greatly on the increase.

The return P gives the lowest number of convictions before the District Courts of which there is any record. It is commonly believed that a vast amount of extra criminal work has of late been thrown on the District Court. If this is a fact, there must be a very large number of acquittals. The annexed figures seem to show that for the last ten years the number of convictions has pretty steadily diminished :—

District Court Convictions from 1883.

1883	...	...	592	1889	...	...	430
1884	...	...	565	1890	...	...	456
1885	...	...	516	1891	...	...	387
1886	..	...	587	1892	...	...	376
1887	...	...	566	1893	...	...	349
1888	...	...	475				

Table Q.—There are only two items calling for special comment—one, that the committals for theft into Welikada have risen from 475 in 1892 to 833 in 1893. In 1891 the convictions were 480. This may be due to the appointment of a Special Itinerating Magistrate, but otherwise it is difficult to account for. The matter is one deserving of inquiry. It is gratifying to note, on the other hand, that the committals to prison by Presidents of Village Tribunals have decreased from 659 in 1892 to 437 in 1893.

The return R contains detailed particulars of the expenditure summarised in Tables 6 and 7. The increase in diets and hospital charges has already been commented on. The only other increase of note is that under the head "Special Charges." This item has risen from Rs. 3,944 in 1892 to Rs. 15,780 in 1893. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the following charges were paid in 1893 :—

	Rs.
Cost of the treadmill, about	9,000
New stalls and sheds in Welikada, about	1,300
Incinerator in Kandy	700
Total ...	11,000

Thus, a sum of about Rs. 11,000 has been expended under the head which should not appear as prison expenditure at all, but should be met by a special vote. This sum may fairly be claimed as savings.

Table S does not supply facts or figures from which any reliable deduction can be made. As is pointed out by the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment in his report, the return of prison earnings is in a great measure fictitious, being based on the number of days during which the prisoners have been employed, and not on the value of the works actually done. Large works have been executed by prison labour, but it cannot be ascertained from Table S what these would have cost had they been done by free labour.

A new prison with officers' quarters attached was built at Mutwal during 1893, but the prisoners were only moved in in December. The jail is built on the association system, and contains wards for four hundred men. Spaces have also been left on which wards for two hundred more men can be built. It is intended to employ the prisoners in the Northern Arm and the Graving Dock works, in every way suitable for convict labour.

The time has now come when it seems desirable to consider whether the old Prisons Ordinance, No. 16 of 1877, might not with advantage be revised. Some of its provisions are almost impracticable, while others stand in much need of amendment. The deterrent system of imprisonment has now been tried, and the results cannot be considered as unsatisfactory. For the first time in the history of the Island the daily average has for three consecutive years continued to diminish. The Ordinance might now therefore safely be altered to meet the changed state of affairs. In drafting a new Ordinance an attempt might be made by introducing different kinds of imprisonment to enable Judges and Magistrates to adapt their punishments to the objects which they had in view when passing sentence. Thus, if imprisonment were divided in three classes—rigorous imprisonment, imprisonment, and penal servitude—the courts could assign to each offender the species of imprisonment best adapted to his case. This is in fact merely an extension of the principle on which sentences of simple imprisonment are now passed. The first offender who had committed a breach of the law not of a very serious nature would be sentenced to a short

term of "rigorous imprisonment;" the first offender who had committed a serious crime, such as forgery or manslaughter, might receive a sentence of "imprisonment"—this would probably be for a term of medium length, say three or four years; a habitual criminal who was imprisoned mainly with the view of protecting the public would receive a long sentence of "penal servitude." In the last case, as the main object of the sentence would be attained by simple incarceration, the prisoner could be permitted to earn by increased industry certain privileges and indulgences which would not be extended to the other classes. The labour performed by class I. should be entirely intra-mural and of the most severe and monotonous description; that performed by class II. might be extra-mural, but should be such that the prisoner could be completely isolated from communication with outsiders; prisoners in class III. might be employed on almost any remunerative work at which they could be safely guarded; the main object in their case should be to secure a return equal to the cost of the prisoners' maintenance.

The report of the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment is annexed. That of the Medical Officer has unfortunately not yet been written;* it will no doubt be found in the Administration Report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. While fully concurring with the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment that corporal punishment can never be abolished in the Ceylon prisons, it seems necessary to point out that the total abolition of corporal punishment has never been advocated by any one. Having considered the figures given by the Superintendent it appears to me to be by no means certain that the system adopted during the last six months of 1893 was not preferable to that in force during the similar period of 1892; indeed, if it were necessary to arrive at a decision on the insufficient materials at present available, my choice would certainly be in favour of the 1893 system.

FRAS. R. ELLIS,
Director and Inspector-General of Prisons.

March 7, 1894.

* Since received, see page C 15.

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1893.

THE daily average number of prisoners in the jails of the Convict Establishment was 1,403·95 in 1893 and 1,361·11 in 1892.

2. The expenditure was Rs. 245,449 in 1893 and Rs. 248,073 in 1892, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,624 for last year.

3. This expenditure does not in reality represent the sum expended by the Convict Establishment, as it contains a large amount for the uniform of the outstation jails, buildings, &c., besides the vote for manufacture which is returned in revenue.

4. The value of prisoners' labour was Rs. 148,047. Of this amount Rs. 48,467 is entirely fictitious, as it represents labour of prisoners for which there is no return, such as husk-beating, treadmill, &c.

5. The daily average number of prisoners employed on the Foreshore Reclamation and other works of the Public Works Department during 1893 was 435·05, as compared with 355·06 in 1892.

WELIKADA.

6. The confinement of all penal stage prisoners, with the exception of those of the Central Province, Ratnapura, and Kurunégala, has been continued in this jail during the year.

7. The daily average number was 496·63, all of whom were employed on husk beating.

8. As great difficulty was experienced in obtaining green husks, and a considerable loss sustained in the sale of fibre produced, an arrangement was made with a large firm of coir merchants to supply the husk, on condition that they should receive the fibre produced free. This arrangement has proved satisfactory.

9. A new block of officers' quarters consisting of twenty single rooms and a recreation and dining room has been almost completed.

10. The new block of 150 cells has also been begun.

11. Owing to these large public works the artizan classes have been considerably increased.

SLAVE ISLAND.

12. The bulk of the prisoners located in this jail were employed on the Foreshore Reclamation works.

13. Owing to want of sufficient accommodation for all the penal stage prisoners in Welikada jail, a small number had to be removed to this jail, where they were employed on husk-beating

BANKSHALL.

14. Prisoners in this jail were entirely employed on the Foreshore Reclamation.

15. The jail was closed, and the prisoners were removed to the new jail at Mutwal on December 14.

MUTWAL.

16. This new jail is situated on Mutwal Point, and is built entirely to locate prisoners employed on the proposed harbour improvements It is surrounded by a 15-ft. wall, and consists of eight association wards, each to contain 50 prisoners.

17. There is also room for two additional wards, if necessary.

MAHARA.

18. This prison was again the healthiest in the Island, the death-rate being one for an average of 92·13 prisoners.

19. Although the prison was further reduced by 50 per cent., 25,415 tons rubble were turned out of the quarry.

BORELLA CONVICT HOSPITAL.

20. Since my last report the accommodation of this hospital has been increased by the erection of one temporary ward containing 30 beds.

21. Sanction has been received for the erection of a permanent ward to hold 18 beds, and this work has just begun

CHANGES.

22. None.

ESCAPES

23. There was one escape from Welikada, one from Bankshall, and two from Slave Island. All these have been recaptured.

HEALTH

24. I regret to state that the health of the prisoners in the Convict Establishment, with the exception of Mahara, has not been satisfactory.

25. There were 88 deaths during the year as compared with 49 in 1892 It is unnecessary for me to comment on this, as the Director and Inspector-General of Prisons has dealt exhaustively with the matter in his report

26. I am unable to attach the Medical Officer's report, as I have not received it up to date.*

---

* Since received, see page C 15.

SPECIAL GANG.

27. This has virtually been abolished.

GENERAL REMARKS.

28. Discipline and good conduct of prisoners in the jails of the Convict Establishment have been fully maintained.

29. Since 1890 there has not been a single outbreak, assault on an officer, or any serious crime in the Convict Establishment.

30. The amended Prison Rules referred to in my last report have not yet been received.

31. In June last, at the wish of the Director and Inspector-General of Prisons, an experiment was tried for six months (from July to December) to carry on the discipline of the Convict Establishment without corporal punishment for offences against discipline, as distinguished from short task.

32. The facts were conclusive against its abolition.

33. The offences by prisoners rose from 519 in the first six months of the year to 891 in the last six months, an increase of 85 per cent.

34. Visitors had to be summoned to try 81 prisoners instead of two, and finally refractory diet had to be resorted to in 335 cases, whereas from January to June it was only used in 14 cases.

35. The improvement in the quality of candidates for employment in the Convict Establishment is maintained, but they have not yet reached the standard I should wish.

36. With a view to the improvement of the physique, bearing, and discipline of the prison officers, I induced a large number (50) of the best and smartest young men to join the Volunteers, and already a marked improvement may be observed.

37. I hope shortly to have a body of men drilled and disciplined and trained to the use of arms, who would be fit to act as a civil guard in case of necessity.

R. E. FIRMINGER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the health of the Convict Establishment for 1893.

2. During this year the daily average of the sick in the Borella Convict Hospital rose to 148·93 from 73·01. The number admitted to hospital rose to 4,532 from 3,247 of the previous year, and the number of deaths rose from 69 to 94.

3. The more prevalent diseases and the numbers contributed by them during the past two years are shown in the following table :—

Diseases.	1892.	1893.	Increase per cent.
Diarrhœa	1,063 ...	1,872 ...	76·1
Dysentery	52 ...	140 ...	169·2
Fevers	99 ...	623 ...	529·2
Pneumonia	6 ...	17 ...	183·3
Bronchitis	64 ...	75 ...	17·1
Asthma	29 ...	44 ...	34·09
Influenza	83 ...	187 ...	125·3
Rheumatism	34 ...	36 ...	5·8
Abscess	89 ...	69 ...	—
Diseases of the Eye ...	582 ...	941 ...	61·7
Injuries	132 ...	143 ...	8·3
Debility	51 ...	176 ...	245·09
Stomatitis	11 ...	27 ...	145·4
Total ...	3,247	4,532	39·5

4. The above will show that bowel complaints, fevers, eye diseases, and debility have greatly increased during the year.

5. There were 94 deaths during the year, against 69 of the previous year, and the following table will show the diseases which caused them, with the mortality per cent. of those treated :—

Diseases	Deaths in 1892.	Deaths in 1893.	No. treated in 1893.	Mortality per cent.	Percentage to Total Deaths.
Diarrhœa ...	34 ...	37 ...	1,895 ...	1·95 ...	39·3
Dysentery ...	6 ...	6 ...	141 ...	4·25 ...	6·3
Ulceration of Bowels ...	— ...	5 ...	5 ...	100 ...	5·3
Pneumonia ...	3 ...	12 ...	17 ...	70·58 ..	12·7
Influenza ...	12 ...	7 ...	187 ...	3·74 ...	7·4
Fevers ...	2 ...	8 ...	623 ...	1·28 ...	8·5
Debility ...	4 ...	2 ...	182 ...	1·09 ...	2·1
Meningitis ...	2 ...	3 ...	3 ...	100 ...	3·2
Tetanus ...	— ...	1 ...	1 ...	100 ...	1
Phthisis ...	3 ...	4 ...	7 ...	57·14 ...	4·2
Malæna ...	— ...	1 ...	3 ...	33·33 ...	1
Strangulated Hernia ...	— ...	1 ...	1 ...	100 ...	1
Ascites ...	— ...	4 ...	8 ...	50 ...	4·2
Peritonitis ...	— ...	1 ...	1 ...	100 ...	1
Retention of Urine ...	— ...	1 ...	12 ...	8·33 ...	1
Opium Poisoning ...	— ...	1 ...	1 ...	100 ...	1
Extravasation of Urine ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Apoplexy ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Hipatitis ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Scurvy ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—

6. It will thus appear that over 50 per cent. of the deaths were from bowel complaints, about the same ratio which obtained last year. Pneumonia accounts for 12 per cent., influenza for 7, and fevers for 8.

7. Of the 94 prisoners that died, 7 (viz., 4 from Kurunégala, 1 from Kandy, 1 from Chilaw, and 1 from Ratnapura) were admitted into the Węlikada jail either sick or in feeble health, and were almost at once received into hospital; exclusive of these, which should be credited to the outstation jails, the following table will show the number each jail in Colombo contributed to the death-rate, and the proportion it bears to the strength of that jail :—

Jails.	No. of Deaths.	Average Strength of Jail.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Węlikada ...	60 ...	797·84 ...	7·5
Slave Island ...	13 ...	302 ...	4·3
Bankshall ...	9 ...	208·50 ...	4·3
Mahara ...	1 ...	92·62 ...	1·07
Hulftsdorp ...	4 ...	71·26 ...	5·6
Total ...	87	1472·22	5·2

8. The low death-rate of Mahara is due to the fact that only men of good health are detained in that jail, the feebler and the sicklier being regularly transferred to Colombo as soon as it is considered that they are no longer able to stand the malaria of that locality.

9. The high death-rate of Welikada is of course due to the fact that this jail is the Penal Establishment for a great portion of the Island.

10. The death-rate of Hulftsdorp is excessively high for a jail principally occupied by unconvicted men, though its sick-rate was exceedingly low. Two of the men that died were charged with murder, and were carried off by choleraic diarrhœa, a disease which did not prevail in the jail; one died of strangulated hernia, with which he came into the prison; and the fourth, a dropsical subject, died of diarrhœa. It will be unfair to credit prison discipline with these deaths.

11. A death-rate of 52 in a thousand of the jail population of Colombo, if compared with that of the general population, may not be considered unduly high, but when we remember that infant mortality has to be eliminated from this calculation, the death-rate in prison will appear to be very high.

12. The following table shows the number of deaths contributed by each class of prisoners and the death-rate per thousand of the strength of that class, as well as the number of the sick sent to hospital:—

Classes.	Strength.	No. of Sick admitted to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per Mille.	Percentage of Daily Sick to Strength.
Penal stage ...	492·52	2,096	51	103	14·66
Fourth class ...	407·42	1,691	29	71	12·56
Third " ...	107·41	251	5	46	9·24
Second " ...	65·47	128	—	—	5·57
First " ...	320·23	321	4	12	3·45
Road defaulters	8·02	15	—	—	—
Simple imprisonment ...	6 60	4	—	—	—
Unconvicted ...	42·89	26	4	93	—
Total ...	1472 22	4,532	87	52	—

13. The very high death-rate and sick-rate of the penal stage and of the 4th class are clearly brought out in the above table. Reference has already been made regarding the deaths amongst the unconvicted men. The satisfactory condition of the 1st and 2nd classes is also noticeable.

14. The following table compares the number sent into the Borella Convict Hospital and the daily average number of the sick, with the strength of the several jails:—

Jails.	Strength of Jail.	No. sent into Hospital.	Average Sick.	Percentage of number sent to Strength.	Percentage of Average Sick to Strength.
Welikada ...	797·84	2,764	91·08	346·4	11·4
Slave Island ...	302	1,023	30·52	338 7	10 1
Bankshall & Mutwal	208·5	553	17·56	265·2	8·4
Mahara ...	92 62	162	6·09	174·9	6·5
Hulftsdorp ...	71·26	30	—	42 9	—
Total ...	1472·22	4,532	148·93	307·8	10·1

15. It will be difficult to account for the lower figures of Bankshall as compared with those of Slave Island without presuming that the sanitary conditions of this temporary jail were superior to those of Slave Island.

16. It may be urged that 10 or 11 per cent. of the jail population to be on the sick list is a very large proportion, but when it is known that a great number come into the jail more fit for a hospital or a convalescent home than for hard penal labour and discipline these figures will be considered positively low. For example, during the months of November and December I classified the new admissions under four heads, according to their physical appearance, and out of 266 men thus examined 32·7 per cent. were "Good," 35·7 per cent. were "Fair," 21·4 per cent. were "Indifferent," and 10·1 per cent. were "Bad." Under the present rule, which requires that every man who is either unable to do a certain task or who requires a change of diet should be sent into hospital, the wonder should be that the sick-rate has not been higher.

17. That imprisonment in itself is a potent cause of depression of spirits, and consequent sickness and death, would perhaps be borne out by the death-rate of Hulftsdorp. But if penal diet, hard labour, and intra-mural or rather intra-cellular confinement can be superadded for a period of three, four, or five months without deterioration of health declaring itself in sickness and death, the lie would be given to the best established principles of physiology and sanitary science.

18. During the year 164 convalescents were sent to Negombo, 9 of whom, I understand, died there, while 140 were sent to Colombo as fit for hard labour.

19. The sanitary condition of the various jails has been satisfactory except for the greater prevalence of malarial fever in Mahara during the year, and for the outbreak of mumps in Welikada principally and in the other jails—a disease which contributed to maintain a daily average of 6·35 men in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

SOLOMON FERNANDO, M.B.,
Medical Officer, Convict Establishment.

March 11, 1894.

APPENDIX III.

A.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Convicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1893.

Jails.	Prisoners in					Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	Total.	Of this Total.			
	Penal Stage.	Class IV.	Class III.	Class II.	Class I.				Females.	Juveniles.	Light Labour.	Sick.
Western Province.												
Wełikada ...	470·12	79·93	32·51	30·71	174·53	8·03	2·02	797·85	21·60	6·59	59·12	124·60
Slave Island ...	19·84	187·25	23·29	11·32	60·44	—	—	302·14	—	—	5·22	26·16
Mutwal and Bankshall ...	6·24	122·78	21·75	12·35	45·39	—	—	208·51	—	—	1·19	8·42
Mahara ...	·43	16·93	31·50	8·29	34·98	—	—	92·13	—	—	—	4·12
Hulftsdorp ...	·18	·03	·69	3·07	4·84	—	5·99	14·80	—	·28	—	—
Negombo ..	26·55	55·49	28·52	11·43	29·59	·14	·10	151·82	1·80	—	—	25·51
Avisáwélla ..	·38	—	—	—	—	—	—	·38	—	·01	—	—
	523·74	462·41	138·26	77·17	349·77	8·17	8·11	1,567·63	23·40	6·88	65·53	188·81
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail	·88	1·66	·59	·51	6·13	18·23	2·45	30·45	1·15	·22	—	·05
Bógambra .	185·72	103·49	25·57	15·42	69·92	·79	·25	401·16	—	-	21·99	23·40
Nuwara Eliya ...	1·25	10·76	6·77	2·85	5·75	·12	·03	27·53	·06	·04	—	·88
	187·85	115·91	32·93	18·78	81·80	19·14	2·73	459·14	1·21	·26	21·99	24·33
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	25·41	18·33	2·37	3·64	18·74	2·29	·63	71·41	1·39	·01	—	4·98
Southern Province.												
Gallo ...	31·68	2·51	2·06	5.00	10·37	8·28	·37	60·27	1·00	·11	·83	6.71
Mátara ..	14·53	·90	·05	·33	6 78	6·52	·30	29·41	·15	·09	1·19	1·31
Tangalla ..	3·65	·37	·09	·08	2·55	1·76	·58	9·08	·21	·11	·02	·14
Hambantota ...	·50	·15	·01	·34	·20	4·91	—	6·11	—	—	·13	·08
Balapitiya ...	·40	—	—	1.28	1·73	·05	·04	3·50	·02	-	—	·10
	50·76	3·93	2·21	7·03	21·63	21·52	1·29	108·37	1·38	·31	2·17	8·34
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	3·52	·49	·07	2·49	3·58	2·80	·09	13·04	—	·04	·11	·55
N.-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ..	55·21	24·93	3·51	2·57	6·14	3·54	·04	95·94	—	—	21·62	10·28
Puttalam ...	·36	·12	·05	·66	·51	·16	—	1·86	·08	—	—	·06
Chilaw ..	4·26	·01	·57	·76	4·74	·84	·37	11·55	·83	·01	·08	·27
	59·83	25·06	4·13	3·99	11·39	4·54	·41	109·35	·91	·01	21·70	10·61
N.-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura	8·82	8·25	24·59	25·19	45·70	3·10	·41	116·06	·20	—	·54	8·42
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	2·51	·31	·26	·33	3·47	·11	·10	7·09	·08	·08	—	·07
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	8·76	·85	·66	·43	9·14	6·00	·13	25·97	·24	—	·27	1·30
Kégalla ...	4·08	—	·11	1·61	3·20	8·43	·03	17·46	·04	·04	—	56
	12·84	·85	·77	2·04	12·34	14·43	·16	43·43	·28	·04	·27	1·86
Total of all Jails ...	875·28	635·54	205·59	140·66	548·42	76·10	13·93	2,495·52	28·85	7·63	112·31	247·97
Do. do. 1892	819·45	610·07	260·27	220·30	609·78	147·66	16·39	2,683·92	26·49	14·53	98·82	172·72

B.—Return showing the Number of Convicts in the Jails of Ceylon, and their Disposal, during 1893.

JAILS.	Number of Prisoners on January 1, 1893.	Received during the year.				Total.	Disposed of during the year.						Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on January 1, 1894.
		By Sentence.	From other Prisons.	Recaptured.			Discharged, Sentence expired.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged.	Total.	
				Prior to January 1, 1893.	During the year.								
Western Province.													
Welikada ...	682	1,917	2,963	—	2	5,564	1,685	2,979	1	72	5	4,742	822
Slave Island	281	—	1,115	—	1	1,397	369	816	2	10	—	1,197	200
Mutwal & Bankshall ...	193	—	762	—		955	112	609	—	6	—	727	228
Mahara ...	94	—	345	—	—	439	24	275	—	—	—	299	140
Hulftsdorp ...	19	586	53	—	—	658	598	50	—	—	—	648	10
Negombo ...	154	271	418	—	—	843	200	491	—	9	—	700	143
Avisáwélla ...	—	78	1	—	—	79	9	70	—	—	—	79	—
	1,423	2,852	5,657	—	3	9,935	2,997	5,290	3	97	5	8,392	1,543
Central Province.													
Kandy Old Jail...	35	416	117	—	—	568	386	151	—	—	—	537	31
Bógambra ...	443	943	590	—	3	1,979	907	607	1	24	3	1,542	437
Nuwara Eliya ...	29	112	242	—	1	384	66	289	—	1	—	356	28
	507	1,471	949	—	4	2,931	1,359	1,047	1	25	3	2,435	496
Northern Province													
Jaffna ..	103	283	148	—	—	534	267	178	—	2	—	447	87
Southern Province.													
Galle ...	93	789	590	—	1	1,473	750	659	1	—	3	1,413	60
Mátara ...	41	510	299	—	—	850	437	389	—	—	1	827	23
Tangalla ...	7	286	142	—	—	435	252	179	—		—	431	4
Hambantota ...	18	79	39	—	—	136	78	46	—	1	—	125	11
Balapitiya ...	4	59	17	—	—	80	25	50	—	—	—	75	5
	163	1,723	1,087	—	1	2,974	1,542	1,323	1	1	4	2,871	103
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	15	125	43	—	—	183	110	52	—	—	—	162	21
N.-Western Province.													
Kurunégala ...	105	339	55	—	2	501	316	68	1	14	—	399	102
Puttalam ..	6	17	12	—	—	35	17	17	—	—	—	34	1
Chilaw	12	151	48	—	—	211	147	58	—	—	—	205	6
	123	507	115	—	2	747	480	143	1	14	—	638	109
N.-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	133	121	39	—	4	297	107	63	4	3	—	177	120
Province of Uva.													
Badulla ..	6	157	187	—	—	350	202	138	—	—	—	340	10
P. of Sabaragamuwa.													
Ratnapura ..	34	297	58	1	—	390	291	82	—	—	—	373	17
Kégalla ...	8	386	79	2	2	477	282	170	2	2	—	456	21
	42	683	137	3	2	867	573	252	2	2	—	829	38
Total of all Jails...	2,515	7,922	8,362	3	16	18,818	7,637	8,486	12	144	12	16,291	2,527
Do. do. 1892	2,848	8,823	9,338	4	18	21,031	8,912	9,414	23	151	16	18,516	2,515
Do. do. 1891	3,537	10,732	8,106	2	15	22,392	11,159	8,196	22	150	17	19,544	2,848
Do. do. 1890	3,579	11,702	6,251	2	19	21,553	11,584	6,288	24	96	25	18,017	3,536

C.—Return showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1893.

JAILS.	ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.	OTHERS.									GRAND TOTAL.
	Convicted under Ordinance No. 31 of 1884.	Sentence not exceeding Two Weeks.	Not exceeding One Month.	Not exceeding Three Months.	Not exceeding Six Months.	Not exceeding One Year.	Not exceeding Five Years.	Exceeding Five Years.	Sentenced to be Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.											
Węlikada ...	136	358	647	280	284	93	95	16	8	1,781	1,917
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutwal and Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	525	19	9	2	1	30	—	—	586	586
Negombo ...	10	51	96	57	43	4	10	—	—	261	271
Avisáwélla ...	—	2	34	19	20	3	—	—	—	78	78
	146	936	796	365	349	101	135	16	8	2,706	2,852
Central Province.											
Kandy Old Jail ...	230	137	22	13	2	—	12	—	—	186	416
Bógambra ...	—	236	243	198	146	35	62	14	9	943	943
Nuwara Eliya ...	10	23	25	36	16	2	—	—	—	102	112
	240	396	290	247	164	37	74	14	9	1,231	1,471
Northern Province.											
Jaffna ...	39	72	55	40	33	26	14	4	—	244	283
Southern Province.											
Galle ...	127	223	143	119	80	34	52	7	4	662	789
Mátara ...	19	230	66	29	100	18	35	11	2	491	510
Tangalla ...	83	87	19	30	50	4	9	4	—	203	286
Hambantota ...	65	2	3	1	6	2	—	—	—	14	79
Balapitiya ...	6	23	22	1	5	1	1	—	—	53	59
	300	565	253	180	241	59	97	22	6	1,423	1,723
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa ...	13	4	18	31	17	4	7	1	—	82	125
North-Western Province.											
Kurunégala ...	55	67	44	74	76	15	8	—	—	284	339
Puttalam ...	2	1	3	7	1	3	—	—	—	15	17
Chilaw ...	12	28	45	43	5	12	6	—	—	139	151
	69	96	92	124	82	30	14	—	—	438	507
North-Central Province.											
Anurádhapura ...	48	35	11	13	10	—	4	—	—	73	121
Province of Uva.											
Badulla ...	14	28	48	40	19	—	8	—	—	143	157
Province of Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura ...	87	73	57	35	33	9	3	—	—	210	297
Kégalla ...	141	56	61	76	28	16	8	—	—	245	386
	228	129	118	111	61	25	11	—	—	455	683
Total of all Jails ...	1,127	2,261	1,681	1,151	976	282	364	57	23	6,795	7,922
Total of all Jails in 1892 ...	2,185	2,125	1,451	1,221	998	317	370	130	26	6,638	8,823
Do. 1891 ...	3,505	2,460	1,451	1,373	1,269	335	248	64	27	7,227	10,732
Do. 1890 ...	3,261	2,750	1,535	1,536	1,683	409	355	138	35	8,441	11,702

D.—Return showing the Former Convictions, as far as can be ascertained, of Prisoners, exclusive of Road Ordinance Defaulters received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1893.

JAILS.	Not previously Convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	TOTAL.
Western Province.						
Welikada ...	1,447	154	58	37	90	1,781
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutwal and Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	455	96	16	12	7	586
Negombo ...	206	37	15	2	1	261
Avisáwélla ...	60	9	6	1	2	78
	2,168	296	90	52	100	2,706
Central Province.						
Kandy Old Jail ...	164	21	1	—	—	186
Bógambra ...	785	96	26	12	24	943
Nuwara Eliya ...	95	7	—	—	—	102
	1,044	124	27	12	24	1,231
Northern Province.						
Jaffna ...	177	38	14	4	11	244
Southern Province.						
Galle ...	583	57	13	2	7	662
Mátara ...	406	65	15	3	2	491
Tangalla ...	160	33	6	1	3	203
Hambantota ...	10	2	—	—	2	14
Balapitiya ...	49	4	—	—	—	53
	1,208	161	34	6	14	1,423
Eastern Province.						
Batticaloa ...	81	—	1	—	—	82
North-Western Province.						
Kurunégala ...	243	29	8	1	3	284
Puttalam ...	15	—	—	—	—	15
Chilaw ...	118	13	5	2	1	139
	376	42	13	3	4	438
North-Central Province.						
Anurádhapura ...	71	2	—	—	—	73
Province of Uva.						
Badulla ...	128	11	2	—	2	143
Province of Sabaragamuwa.						
Ratnapura ...	174	32	4	—	—	210
Kégalla ...	226	12	7	—	—	245
	400	44	11	—	—	455
Total of all Jails ...	5,653	718	192	77	155	6,795
Total of all Jails in 1892 ...	5,198	926	255	102	157	6,638
Do. 1891 ...	5,539	948	331	167	242	7,227
Do. 1890 ...	6,432	1,240	389	144	236	8,441

E.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Unconvicted Prisoners within the Jails of Ceylon during 1893.

JAILS.	Debtors.	Witnesses.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Sentence, &c.	Accused Persons Arrested on Warrants.	Lunatics.	Total.	OF THIS TOTAL. Females.	Juveniles.	Sick.	Total Number of Unconvicted received direct from Courts.
Western Province.												
Węlikada ...	·01	·10	2·07	·97	·06	·11	—	3·32	2·64	—	·67	100
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutwal and Bankshall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	4·65	·13	34·95	19·60	3·95	·38	2·03	65·69	—	1·90	—	1,839
Negombo .	—	·02	6·77	·64	·07	—	·16	7·66	·24	·07	·18	336
Avisáwélla ...	—	·23	7·42	·14	·02	·01	—	7·82	·44	·26	·20	276
	4·66	·48	51·21	21·35	4·10	·50	2·19	84·49	3·32	2·23	1·05	2,551
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	3·69	—	22·62	12·15	1·20	·27	·18	40·11	·94	·22	·01	875
Bógambra ...	—	—	·34	·40	·01	—	—	·75	—	—	·75	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	2·87	·19	·07	—	—	3·13	·11	·03	·03	81
	3·69	—	25·83	12·74	1·28	·27	·18	43·99	1·05	·25	·79	956
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	—	·02	4·18	1·42	·76	·06	—	6·44	·17	·04	·43	179
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	1·00	·01	11·09	9·86	2·23	·10	—	24·29	·26	·18	·68	757
Mátara	—	·03	10·16	5·44	1·09	—	·47	17·19	·09	·23	·46	384
Tangalla ...	—	·16	2·15	4·16	—	—	·16	6·63	·36	·01	·11	80
Hambantota ...	—	—	·90	—	·03	—	—	·93	—	·02	·01	40
Balapitiya ...	—	—	6·97	·44	·01	·53	·02	7·97	·07	—	·53	289
	1·00	·20	31·27	19·90	3·36	·63	·65	57·01	·78	·44	1·79	1,550
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	·04	—	5·22	1·39	·09	·01	·12	6·87	·13	·03	·23	132
North-Western Province.												
Kurunęgala ...	—	—	23·96	2·48	·14	—	·04	26·62	·26	·14	·96	383
Puttalam ...	·21	—	1·69	·39	·06	—	·16	2·51	·17	·16	—	51
Chilaw ...	—	—	6·19	1·53	·22	—	·08	8·02	·49	·28	·02	252
	·21	—	31·84	4·40	·42	—	·28	37·15	·92	·58	·98	686
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	—	·09	2·01	·17	·11	—	·37	2·75	·09	·05	·06	73
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	·55	—	9·26	·69	·09	·07	1·00	11·66	·42	·57	1·18	216
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	·31	—	6·63	1·23	·09	·02	1·07	9·35	·91	·08	·22	229
Kęgalla ..	—	—	4·33	·54	—	—	·29	5·16	·22	·02	·09	264
	·31	—	10·96	1·77	·09	·02	1·36	14·51	1·13	·10	·31	493
Total of all Jails ...	10·46	·79	171·78	63·83	10·30	1·56	6·15	264·87	8·01	4·29	6·82	6,836
Do. 1892...	6·13	1·03	186·65	83·13	8·85	1·85	4·47	292·11	6·76	3·28	6·26	7,042
Do. 1891...	2·92	1·51	174·51	58·45	7·92	1·98	7·46	254·75	8·44	4·68	6·00	6,566
Do. 1890...	7·02	2·32	219·01	108·65	8·28	3·64	5·97	354·89	7·94	4·44	9·16	7,972

F.—Return showing the Daily Average, Admissions, and Deaths of all Prisoners within the Jails of Ceylon during 1893.

Jails.	Daily Average. Convicted.	Daily Average. Unconvicted.	Total.	Admissions. Convicted	Admissions. Unconvicted.	Deaths. Convicted	Deaths. Unconvicted.	Cubic space per prisoner.
Western Province.								
Welikada	797·85	3·32	801·17	1,917	100	72	5	Males 520 Female 1939
Slave Island	302·14	—	302·14	—	—	10	—	1,067
Mutwal and Bankshall ...	208·51	—	208·51	—	—	6	—	661
Mahara	92·13	—	92·13	—	—	—	—	1,287
Hulftsdorp	14·80	65·69	80·49	586	1,839	—	—	1,338
Negombo	151·82	7·66	159·48	271	336	9	—	952
Avisáwélla	·38	7·82	8·20	78	276	—	—	1,377
	1,567·63	84·49	1,652·12	2,852	2,551	97	5	—
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail	30·45	40·11	70·56	416	875	—	—	1,330
Bógambra	401·16	·75	401·91	943	—	24	—	1,012
Nuwara Eliya	27·53	3·13	30·66	112	81	1	—	817
	459·14	43·99	503·13	1,471	956	25	—	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	71·41	6·44	77·85	283	179	2	1	2,981
Southern Province.								
Galle	60·27	24·29	84·56	789	757	—	1	2,012
Mátara	29·41	17·19	46·60	510	384	—	—	1,244
Tapgalla	9·08	6·63	15·71	286	80	—	—	2,477
Hambantota	6·11	·93	7·04	79	40	1	—	714
Balapitiya	3·50	7·97	11·47	59	289	—	—	731
	108·37	57·01	165·38	1,723	1,550	1	1	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	13·04	6·87	19·91	125	132	—	—	2,557
North Western Province.								
Kurunégala	95·94	26·62	122·56	339	383	14	—	673
Puttalam	1·86	2·51	4·37	17	51	—	—	7,397
Chilaw	11·55	8·02	19·57	151	252	—	—	1,428
	109·35	37·15	146·50	507	686	14	—	—
North-Central Province								
Anurádhapura	116·06	2·75	118·81	121	73	3	—	1,415
Province of Úva.								
Badulla	7·09	11·66	18·75	157	216	—	1	2,127
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	25·97	9·35	35·32	297	229	—	2	1,345
Kégalla	17·46	5·16	22·62	386	264	2	1	1,007
	43·43	14·51	57·94	683	493	2	3	—
Total of all Jails ..	2,495·52	264·87	2,760·39	7,922	6,836	144	11	—
Do. do. 1892	2,683·92	292·11	2,976·03	8,823	7,042	154	9	—
Do. do. 1891	3,353·10	254·75	3,607·85	10,732	6,566	162	6	—
Do. do. 1890	3,508·60	354·89	3,863·49	11,702	7,972	96	13	—

G.—Return of Prisoners who have Escaped from Ceylon Prisons, and were still at large on December 31, 1893.

JAILS.	Number of Escaped Prisoners at large on December 31, 1892.		Escaped during 1893.		Recaptured during 1893.		Struck off as being over 12 years.		Still at large of Prisoners who escaped since 1882.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	5	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—
Slave Island ...	4	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Mutwal & Bankshall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Negombo ...	1	—	—		—	—	—	—	1	—
Avisáwélla ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	11	2	3	—	3	—	4	1	7	1
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bógambra .	9	—	3	—	3	—	6	—	3	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	10	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	7	1
	19	2	3	1	4	—	8	1	10	2
Northern Province.										
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province										
Galle ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mátara ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Balapitiya .	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	2	—	—	—	—		1	—	1	—
N.-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	1	1	1	—	—	—		1	2	—
Puttalam ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Chilaw ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
	5	3	1	2	—	—	2	3	4	2
N.-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura ...	2	2	4	—	4	—	1	2	1	—
Province of Úva.										
Badulla ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Kégalla ...	3	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
	5	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	2	1
Total of all Jails...	52	11	14	4	17	1	17	8	32	6
Do. 1892 ...	—	—	24	7	22	7	—	—	—	—
Do. 1891 ...	—	—	22	5	16	5	—	—	—	—
Do. 1890 ...	—	—	26	3	24	4	—	—	—	—

H.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for Breach of Prison Rules within the Jails of Ceylon during 1893.

Jails.	By Superintendent.																By Prison Visitors.						By Court.	Grand Total.	Total Number of Prisoners Punished.
	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with a Cat, not exceeding 12.	Strokes with a Rattan.	Diverted from Constable's Office.	Confinement in Cell on Refractory Diet.	Reduced to Penal No. 1.	Reduced to Penal No. 2.	Reduced to Penal No. 1 and Penal No. 2.	Reduced to Class IV.	Reduced to Class IV. and Penal No. 1.	Reduced to Class IV. and Penal No. 2.	Reduced to Class IV. Penal No. 1 and Forfeiture of Marks.	Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Placed in Irons	Otherwise.	Total.	Solitary Confinement on Refractory Diet.	Lashes and Strokes.	Additional Imprisonment.	Penal No. 1.	Penal No. 2.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.		
Western Province.																									
Welikada	35	1	113	20	332	—	242	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	873	10	14	12	—	1	37	—	910	769
Slave Island ...	15	1	11	3	66	443	88	—	106	18	3	—	—	—	16	770	3	6	16	2	—	27	—	797	488
Mutwal and Bankshall ...	10	1	9	6	7	232	75	1	75	14	4	1	—	—	—	435	—	2	2	1	1	6	—	441	322
Mahara ...	1	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	182	110
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	5	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	38
Negombo ..	1	—	12	1	50	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	81	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	83	78
Avisáwélla .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	62	3	145	30	460	835	405	1	382	32	7	1	2	1	16	2,382	14	25	30	3	2	74	—	2,456	1,805
Central Province.																									
Kandy Old Jail ..	—	—	—	1	217	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	223	144
Bógambra	12	1	119	8	705	1,835	51	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,768	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	2,773	715
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
	12	1	120	9	926	1,836	51	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,993	1	3	2	—	—	6	2	3,001	864
Northern Province.																									
Jaffna ...	2	—	32	—	44	1,579	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,945	293
Southern Province.																									
Galle ...	20	—	41	—	—	85	—	—	3	—	—	—	14	—	—	163	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	164	124
Mátara ...	2	—	1	1	46	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	44
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Balapitiya ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	23	—	42	1	46	106	2	—	3	—	—	—	14	—	—	237	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	238	180

Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	17	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	18	18
N.-Western Province.																								
Kurunégala ...	—	—	139	1	—	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,220	218
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	11	11
	1	—	140	1	—	1,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,230	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1,231	229
North-Central Province.																									
Anurádhapura ...	—	3	22	—	—	94	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	121	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	124	80
Province of Uva.																									
Badulla	—	—	2	1	7	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	21
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																									
Ratnapura	—	—	12	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	35
Kégalla ...	1	—	7	—	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	28	10
	1	—	19	—	4	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	70	—	4	—	—	—	4	1	75	45
Total of all Jails...	101	7	522	42	1,487	5,605	746	1	424	32	7	1	16	2	35	9,028	15	35	34	4	2	90	3	9,121	3,535

I.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by Officers of the Jails of Ceylon during 1893.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Prison Authorities.			Grand Total.	Total Number of Officers punished.
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	By Dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.		
Western Province.								
Węlikada	—	3	3	22	147	169	172	158
Slave Island	1	1	2	18	100	118	120	101
Mutwal and Bankshall ...	—	—	—	14	84	98	98	86
Mahara	—	—	—	5	43	48	48	44
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	18	18	18	9
Negombo	—	—	—	5	12	17	17	13
Avisáwélla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	4	5	64	404	468	473	411
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail... ...	—	—	—	4	12	16	16	9
Bógambra	1	—	1	27	71	98	99	62
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	1	3	4	4	4
	1	—	1	32	86	118	119	75
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	—	—	—	4	24	28	28	19
Southern Province.								
Galle	—	—	—	5	60	65	65	22
Mátara	—	—	—	—	14	14	14	6
Tangalla	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	5	80	85	85	34
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	4
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	—	—	—	3	19	22	22	12
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Chilaw	—	—	—	1	3	4	4	4
	—	—	—	4	23	27	27	17
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	—	1	1	2	12	14	15	11
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	—	—	—	1	8	9	9	4
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	—	—	—	1	12	13	13	10
Kégalla	—	—	—	2	3	5	5	4
	—	—	—	3	15	18	18	14
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ..	2	5	7	115	660	775	782	579
" " 1892	6	3	9	88	564	652	661	452
" " 1891	1	2	3	111	666	777	780	486
" " 1890	1	3	4	88	481	569	573	505

K.—Return of Prisoners of all Classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during 1893.

JAILS.	Remained on December 31, 1892.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged in 1893.	Hanged.	Died from Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital on December 31, 1893.	Average Daily Strength of all Prisoners.	Average Daily Strength of all Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Western Province.										
Węlikada ...	44	2,895	2,737	5	64	138	801·17	104·39	13·03	7·98
Slave Island ...	30	1,085	1,072	—	15	28	302·14	37·36	12·36	4·96
Mutwal and Bankshall ...	9	556	538	—	9	18	208·51	16·29	7·81	4·32
Mahara ...	6	343	345	—	1	3	92·13	5·54	6·01	1·08
Hulftsdorp ...	—	9	5	—	4	—	80·49	·39	·48	4·97
Negombo ...	38	614	617	—	9	26	159·48	25·69	16·11	5·64
Avisáwélla ...	—	7	7	—	—	—	8·20	·20	2·43	—
	127	5,509	5,321	5	102	213	1652·12	189·86	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail	—	3	3	—	—	—	70·56	·06	·09	—
Bógambra ...	15	2,461	2,430	3	24	22	401·91	24·15	6·01	5·97
Nuwara Eliya...	1	47	47	—	1	—	30·66	·91	2·96	3·26
	16	2,511	2,480	3	25	22	503·13	25·12	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	10	242	241	—	3	8	77·85	5·41	—	—
Southern Province.										
Galle ..	12	313	310	3	1	14	84·56	7·39	8·74	1·18
Mátara ...	2	125	126	1	—	1	46·60	1·77	3·79	—
Tangalla ...	—	26	26	—	—	—	15·71	·25	1·59	—
Hambantota ...	—	9	8	—	1	—	7·04	·09	1·28	14·22
Balapitiya ...	-	23	23	—	—	—	11·47	·63	5·49	—
	14	496	493	4	2	15	165·38	10·13	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	—	32	29	—	—	3	19·91	·78	3·92	—
N.-Western Province.										
Kurunęgala ...	15	413	396	—	14	18	122·56	11·24	9·17	11·42
Puttalam ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	4·37	·06	1·37	—
Chilaw ...	—	20	20	—	—	—	19·57	·29	1·48	—
	16	434	418	—	14	18	146·50	11·59	—	—
N.-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura	14	335	328	—	3	18	118·81	8·48	7·14	2·52
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	2	22	18	—	1	5	18·75	1·25	6·66	5·33
P. of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	2	101	101	—	2	—	35·32	1·52	4·33	5.67
Kęgalla ...	—	36	32	—	3	1	22 62	·65	2·87	13·26
	2	137	133	—	5	1	57·94	2·17	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	201	9,718	9,461	12	155	303	2760·39	254·79	—	—
Do. 1892...	205	8,521	8,346	16	163	201	2976·03	178·98	—	—
Do. 1891...	151	11,385	11,136	17	168	205	3607·85	214·65	—	—
Do. 1890...	82	4,727	4,526	25	109	151	3863·49	125·90	—	—

L.—Return showing the Religions of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1893.

Jails.	Convicted.							Unconvicted.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Węlikada ...	58	213	1,257	219	155	15	1,917	1	9	57	21	12	—	100
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutwal and Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	24	112	286	71	71	22	586	81	242	1,132	150	177	57	1,839
Negombo ...	7	97	160	3	4	—	271	8	103	211	9	5	—	336
Avisáwélla ...	1	3	67	—	5	2	78	2	14	248	—	8	4	276
	90	425	1,770	293	235	39	2,852	92	368	1,648	180	202	61	2,551
Central Province.														
Kandy Old Jail ..	5	14	310	46	41	—	416	10	37	570	164	93	1	875
Bógambra ...	5	59	558	225	92	4	943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	2	15	53	36	6	—	112	1	10	31	38	1	—	81
	12	88	921	307	139	4	1,471	11	47	601	202	94	1	956
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ...	1	38	—	232	12	—	283	1	26	—	148	4	—	179
Southern Province.														
Galle ...	4	12	726	11	35	1	789	10	13	700	5	27	2	757
Mátara ...	—	—	507	1	2	—	510	1	—	381	—	2	—	384
Tapgalla ...	—	—	286	—	—	—	286	—	—	80	—	—	—	80
Hambantota ...	—	—	71	3	5	—	79	—	—	32	4	4	—	40
Balapitiya ...	—	1	57	—	1	—	59	—	1	284	4	—	—	289
	4	13	1,647	15	43	1	1,723	11	14	1,477	13	33	2	1,550
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa ...	—	17	3	73	31	1	125	1	7	1	80	42	1	132
N.-Western Province.														
Kurunégala ...	—	16	304	9	10	—	339	—	19	337	11	16	—	383
Puttalam ...	—	9	3	3	2	—	17	—	11	7	9	24	—	51
Chilaw ...	—	73	67	2	9	—	151	—	120	105	17	10	—	252
	—	98	374	14	21	—	507	—	150	449	37	50	—	686
N.-Central Province.														
Anurádhapura ...	1	2	76	28	14	—	121	1	4	26	26	16	—	73
Province of Uva.														
Badulla ...	—	5	119	22	11	—	157	1	10	148	41	16	—	216
Province of Sabaragamuwa.														
Ratnapura ...	1	5	274	13	4	—	297	5	8	183	24	9	—	229
Kégalla ...	1	3	357	12	13	—	386	—	5	219	29	11	—	264
	2	8	631	25	17	—	683	5	13	402	53	20	—	493
Total of all Jails...	110	694	5,541	1,009	523	45	7,922	123	639	4,752	780	477	65	6,836
Do. do. 1892	221	773	5,870	1,335	571	53	8,823	95	754	4,981	775	420	17	7,042
Do. do. 1891	141	828	7,669	1,356	684	54	10,732	117	584	4,584	833	404	44	6,566
Do. do. 1890	153	961	8,618	1,174	754	42	11,702	111	815	5,758	823	339	26	7,972

M.—Return showing the Nationality of all Prisoners admitted direct from the Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1893.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.								UNCONVICTED.							
	Europeans.	Burghers.	Siphalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others	Total	Europeans.	Burghers	Siphalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	10	10	1,429	295	123	30	20	1,917	—	1	63	24	12	—	—	100
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutwal and Bankshall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	3	14	357	127	61	18	6	586	6	28	1,391	223	154	13	24	1,839
Negombo ...	—	1	248	17	4	—	1	271	—		305	26	5	—	—	336
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	58	15	5	—	—	78	—	—	250	18	8	—	—	276
	13	25	2,092	454	193	48	27	2,852	6	29	2,009	291	179	13	24	2,551
Central Province.																
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	3	317	54	41	—	1	416	2	4	590	184	82	11	2	875
Bogambra ...	—	2	575	271	68	23	4	943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	3	60	43	4	1	1	112	—	2	36	42	1	—	—	81
	—	8	952	368	113	24	6	1,471	2	6	626	226	83	11	2	956
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	—	—	1	270	12	—	—	283	—	—	—	175	3	—	1	179
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	1	3	727	22	30	4	2	789	3	3	702	13	21	5	10	757
Mátara ...	—	—	507	1	2	—	—	510	—	—	382	—	2	—	—	384
Tangalla ...	—	—	286	—	—	—	—	286	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	80
Hambantota ...	—	—	71	3	4	1	—	79	—	—	32	4	4	—	—	40
Balapitiya ...	—	—	57	1	1	—	—	59	—	—	285	4	—	—	—	289
	1	3	1,648	27	37	5	2	1,723	3	3	1,481	21	27	5	10	1,550
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	—	9	3	81	32	—	—	125	—	—	1	89	42	—	—	132
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala ...	—	—	318	11	10	—	—	339	—	—	354	12	17	—	—	383
Puttalam ...	—	1	7	7	1	1	—	17	—	—	13	13	25	—	—	51
Chilaw ...	—	—	138	4	8	—	1	151	—	—	223	19	10	—	—	252
	—	1	463	22	19	1	1	507	—	—	590	44	52	—	—	686
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	77	30	13	—	1	121	—	—	27	30	16	—	—	73
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	—	—	120	25	10	1	1	157	—	—	153	45	12	3	3	216
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	—	2	277	13	4	—	1	297	1	2	191	26	9	—		229
Kégalla ...	—	—	361	12	13	—	—	386	—	—	224	29	11	—	—	264
	—	2	638	25	17	—	1	683	1	2	415	55	20	—	—	493
Total of all Jails...	14	48	5,994	1,302	446	79	39	7,922	12	40	5,302	976	434	32	40	6,836
Do. do. 1892	95	40	6,423	1,655	508	55	47	8,823	23	34	5,598	953	377	32	25	7,042
Do. do. 1891	58	65	8,234	1,657	624	55	39	10,732	13	44	5,057	1,041	352	39	20	6,566
Do. do. 1890	57	63	9,320	1,496	636	68	62	11,702	10	50	6,413	1,041	402	33	23	7,972

S.—Return showing the Earnings of Prisoners in each of the Jails of Ceylon during 1893.

JAILS.	For Prison Services.	To Public Works.	Value of Manufactures.	Other Reimbursements.	Total.
Western Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Welikada	24,436 13	—	54,632 37	933 10	80,001 60
Slave Island	3,441 19	21,981 37	6,486 50	52 7	31,961 13
Bankshall	3,636 37½	21,425 43½	87 75	23 55	25,173 11
Mahara	2,077 72½	594 93½	8,040 74	198 46	10,911 86
Hulftsdorp	691 50	—	—	—	691 50
Negombo	1,996 50	144 87	1,583 50	—	3,724 87
Avisáwélla	27 22½	11 38½	—	—	38 61
	36,306 64½	44,157 99½	70,830 86	1,207 18	152,502 68
Central Province.					
Kandy Old Jail	858 18	232 18	2,060 43	20 19	3,170 98
Bógambra	7,870 70	41,066 32	2,992 93	183 86	52,113 81
Nuwara Eliya	365 0	1,668 12	—	—	2,033 12
	9,093 88	42,966 62	5,053 36	204 5	57,317 91
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	1,185 37½	3,066 25	2,279 50		6,531 12½
Southern Province.					
Galle	1,196 25	76 87½	1,704 63½	—	2,977 76
Mátara	651 0	193 37½	1,137 62½	—	1,982 0
Tagalla	251 25	365 25	—	—	616 50
Hambantota	109 31½	604 87½	—	—	714 19
Balapitiya	261 50	—	10 0	0 53	272 3
	2,469 31½	1,240 37½	2,852 26	0 53	6,562 48
Eastern Province.					
Batticaloa	432 37½	2 87½	108 77	—	544 2
North-Western Province.					
Kurunégala	767 0	37 35	1,989 91	4 75	2,799 1
Puttalam	119 25	27 56	—	—	146 81
Chilaw	668 36	—	71 50	—	739 86
	1,554 61	64 91	2,061 41	4 75	3,685 68
North-Central Province					
Anurádhapura	1,961 92	8,945 49	1,468 16	—	12,375 57
Province of Uva.					
Badulla	449 81	—	320 75	—	770 56
Province of Sabaragamuwa.					
Ratnapura	456 12½	462 87½	403 90		1,322 90
Kégalla	215 37½	1,061 37½	—	—	1,276 75
	671 50	1,524 25	403 90	—	2,599 65
Total of all Jails ...	54,125 43	101,968 76½	85,378 97	1,416 51	242,889 67½
Do. 1892 ...	66,788 1	90,191 27	94,372 78	1,114 81	252,466 87
Do. 1891 ...	75,483 81¼	97,424 54¾	123,334 19	1,085 0	297,327 55
Do. 1890 ...	83,049 0	189,773 0	80,388 0	892 0	354,102 0

FISCALS.

REPORT OF THE FISCAL OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE FOR 1893.

ON the working of this Department Mr. Drieberg, the Deputy Fiscal of the Western Province, has furnished the annexed report. It is very full, and expresses his views on various points gathered from practical experience of the details of working.

E. ELLIOTT,
Acting Fiscal.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY FISCAL, WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE KORALÉ SYSTEM.

From 1st January, 1893, on the recommendation of Mr. Dawson, Government Agent of the Western Province, all the Kóralé Mudaliyárs (except of Pasdun kóralé) were appointed Deputy Fiscals for their respective kóralés. The following new Deputy Fiscals' offices were opened :—

Ranálé, Héwágam kóralé; Mirigama, Hápitigam kóralé; Kesbéwa, Salpiti kóralé; Véyangoda, Siyané kóralé east; Henaratgoda, Siyané kóralé west; Welisara, Alutkuru kóralé. (These six offices work in conjunction with the Colombo office.)

Kurana, Negombo District (worked in conjunction with the Negombo office)

Kalutara totamuna; Bandáragama, Rayigam kóralé (worked in conjunction with the Kalutara office).

Each Kóralé Deputy Fiscal is allowed a clerk on a salary of Rs. 20 a month, paid out of Fiscal's fees. The process servers and Fiscal's officers of each kóralé work under the Deputy Fiscal of the Kóralé. It is intended to appoint Fiscal's officers from the rank of Vidáné Arachchi, each Vidáné Arachchi being a Fiscal's officer for his division. Several such appointments have already been made, and as vacancies arise opportunity will be availed of to carry out the object in view.

Processes for service are sent direct from the courts to Kóralé Deputy Fiscals, who make their returns direct to the courts, but in some instances they are forwarded through the head office and the returns sent through the head office or district office, the difference in practice depending upon the views of the judges, some of them being unwilling to work direct with the Kóralé Deputy Fiscals. The effect of not doing so results only in delay and unnecessary clerical work.

All writs are sent direct to the head office or district office. After being registered they are forwarded to the kóralé offices for execution. After execution the writs are returned forthwith to the head office or district offices. The sale reports are forwarded from such offices. All moneys are forwarded to the head office or district offices for requisition orders for deposit in the kachchéries.

The advantages of the new system are in some respects obviously very great to suitors. The present system of serving processes through and under the supervision of the Kóralé Deputy Fiscals expedites the service of processes and ensures a larger service of processes than that under the old system. The Kóralé Deputies are in a position to exercise a very effective check on returns to processes—a check which it is impossible to exercise in the head office or in the district offices; and the improvement in the service of processes has been marked. This is a very desirable improvement indeed. Process servers and suitors are saved long journeys to Colombo and the district offices. They can now transact their business at the kóralé offices, all of which, with two exceptions, are in the centre of their respective kóralés.

Some of the drawbacks of the system are the difficulties of increased supervision by the addition of more outstation offices, and of checking mistakes made and passed over in the kóralé offices. The Kóralé Deputies are all new to their work, and so are their clerks, with the result that there is frequent blundering in technical matters. This is unavoidable under the circumstances, and is a difficulty which will gradually decrease. I have inspected each outstation office twice this year, and that with some difficulty. My duties are such that I am only able to get away for inspection on Saturdays at noon, returning on the following day, for there is no one in the office who has authority to sign as Deputy Fiscal in my absence. But there was a time when the office had a Fiscal on Rs. 9,600 a year, plus fees about Rs. 5,000 per annum, a Deputy Fiscal on Rs. 2,000 per annum paid out of fees, and a Head Clerk with a deputation as Deputy Fiscal and a share of the fees. All the work of the Fiscal is now done by me on Rs. 4,500 per annum with no allowance out of fees, the Fiscal, who is allowed Rs. 1,000 per annum out of fees, being able only of course to find time to attend to administrative and departmental questions of importance.

From the commencement of this year the office at Avisáwélla was closed and an office opened at Ranálé. The judicial limits of Avisáwélla comprise portions of the Districts of Colombo, Ratnapura, and Kégalla. Prior to the creation of the Province of Sabaragamuwa the judicial limits of Avisáwélla were all in the Western Province, and there was then no difficulty as to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Fiscal of Avisáwélla. But, unfortunately, after the creation of the Province of Sabaragamuwa no arrangement was provided for the Fiscal work of the new Province, and the Deputy of the Fiscal of the Western Province continued to do all the work of the Avisáwélla district—an extraordinary medley indeed, and one which might have resulted in awkward consequences to the Fiscal of the Western Province. After the closing of the office at Avisáwélla, and the opening of an office at Ranálé, a Fiscal's Office was opened at Avisáwélla for the Sabaragamuwa division of Avisáwélla, but with no extra cost to Government, for the services of the Head Clerk and Deputy Fiscal hitherto paid in the estimates of the Fiscal, Western Province, were transferred to the establishment of the Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa. The closing of the office at Avisáwélla was strenuously and warmly objected to by the energetic Magistrate of the station. The opening of the office at Ranálé has been a great advantage to the suitors, as it is situate in the centre of that portion of the Western Province which is within the jurisdiction of the Avisáwélla Court, whereas Avisáwélla is situate almost at its extreme limit. Undoubtedly, not having a Fiscal's Office contiguous to the court-house is at times inconvenient to the Magistrate. Whether the office at Ranálé is to be continued, or the office at Avisáwélla is to be re-established, is at present under the consideration of Government.

RETURNABLE DATE TO WRITS.

In my report for 1890 I referred to this subject, stating that the then District Judge of Colombo (Mr. C. L Ferdinands) had suggested that a date for the return of writs to court (as in other processes) should be given to the Fiscal, as provided for in section 370 of the Civil Procedure Code; that the proposal was unanimously opposed by the profession, but, after consultation between the District Judge and Fiscal, was not carried into effect. Since the appointment of Mr. C. E. Dunlop as Commissioner of Requests all writs received from his court are made returnable on fixed dates, and returns at due dates rigorously insisted upon. This has had the effect of forcing execution-creditors to work up their writs, and of inducing execution-debtors to come to a speedy settlement. It has had also the much-needed effect of saving considerable time and trouble to my staff and myself, and enabling me to exercise much better supervision and control over the Fiscal's officers. The practice of not fixing returnable dates to writs results in writs remaining in the office for a year and a day, and in the receipt during that time of incessant orders to execute, not to execute, to give credit for part payments, &c., the property seized remaining under seizure, and veritably converting the Fiscal and his officers into bill collectors. I have put up with the incessant worry this practice entails for the last three and a half years, but in the interests of the Department I could not tolerate it longer. I accordingly addressed the District Judge of Colombo on the subject, requesting that returnable dates be fixed for writs, as provided for by section 370 of the Civil Procedure Code. The District Judge, however, takes a different view of the question from that of his predecessor. In his opinion, section 370 of the Civil Procedure Code does not require that a returnable date should be fixed, but, if one is fixed, the return should be made on such appointed day. He does not think, nor is he advised, that it will be desirable to adopt my suggestion, and that under section 370 the Fiscal is required to return a writ of execution when it has been carried into effect, and when an execution-creditor fails to take steps to have his writ executed within a year of the decree or order of court for such execution the writ becomes void and not executable, when the duty of the Fiscal would be to return the writ unexecuted with his report accordingly.

STAY OF EXECUTION.

The Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, Mr. Dunlop, questioned the right of the Fiscal to stay execution of a writ except on an order of court, and desired to be informed under what section of the Code the Fiscal had acted in returning a writ unexecuted upon an allegation that the writ was settled.

He contended that though such a practice was no doubt authorized under the old procedure, he was not aware of any section of the Code under which the Fiscal was empowered to abstain from executing a writ without the direction of the court; that by doing so the Fiscal rendered it impossible for the court to complete the record of the case as required by section 349 of the Civil Procedure Code, by which section no payment could be recognized unless duly entered in the record; and that the action of the Fiscal prevented the parties from certifying the settlement to the court and caused the records to be incomplete. Mr. Dunlop added, that if the Fiscal was of opinion that the Code gave him a discretion in executing writs, he would wish to be referred to the section of the Code which the Fiscal considered vested him with such discretion. But if, after considering the matter, the Fiscal could find no authority for abstaining from carrying out the directions contained in the writs, he would desire that in such cases the Fiscal would refer the parties to the court, in order that they might certify the mode of adjustment and obtain a withdrawal of the writ under order of the court.

I wrote to the Commissioner asking him for an interview on the subject, to which he consented. We discussed the matter, with the result that neither of us could convince the other. The Commissioner was, however, good enough to say that he would not raise the question himself, and asked me to record my views in writing, which I did as follows :—

"The Fiscal is the agent of the decree-holder for the purpose of executing the writ, and must obey an order not to execute. This is the English law on the point, and the duties and the liabilities of Fiscals, where they are not provided for in the Code and Ordinance No. 4 of 1867, should be governed by the English law on the subject. There is no officer in India answering to that of Fiscal. In India writs are executed by an officer of the court appointed by the court or by any other officer the court may appoint. The Fiscal is a ministerial officer of the Court of Requests, but he is not appointed by the Commissioner to execute only the decrees of his court. He is appointed by His Excellency the Governor to, *inter alia*, execute any decrees, &c., of court

that may be legally sent to him. The office of Fiscal is created by Ordinance No. 4 of 1867, and not under the Code. In India decrees of court are executed by and through the court by an officer appointed by the court. In Ceylon they are executed by and through the Fiscal appointed by the State. In India an application for stay of execution on account of satisfaction of the decree will, of necessity, have to be made to the court, but here it may be made to the Fiscal, and when so made the Fiscal is bound not to execute. But if under such circumstances he refuses not to execute and does execute, he will undoubtedly be liable to the execution-debtor in damages for levying execution after admitted satisfaction of the decree, or when specifically requested not to do so for any other reason. There is no duty cast on the court by section 349, unless the court be moved thereto by either the decree-holder or judgment-debtor. The decree-holder is not subject to any limitation as to the time within which he should certify, and may certify after any lapse of time."

WRIT PEONS AND PROCESS SERVERS.

These officers are inadequately paid, the writ peons being paid Rs. 15 a month and the process servers from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12·50 a month. The satisfactory working of the office to a great extent mainly depends upon the regular and efficient discharge of their duties by these officers. A writ peon, though paid slightly higher than a process server, is required to give security in Rs. 250 cash. His duties are of a very responsible character: he has to seize property, receive moneys, to arrest on civil warrants, to make inventories of properties; and for all this he is paid about the same as a smart horsekeeper is, and has further to find security in Rs. 250 cash. The men available for such work are in many respects unequal to their duties, except when dealing with their equals or inferiors of the same nationality as themselves. They are timid in the assertion of their rights when they have to deal with persons of position and authority and more particularly with Europeans. A peon will hang for hours about a gentleman's compound to await his appearance in the verandah (which frequently results in his disappearance), when he has a perfect right to enter into the house, and, if need be, into every room in the house to arrest him or to serve him. Advantage is taken of the timidity of the Fiscal's peon to openly and impudently evade service of process and arrest. It was only a few weeks ago that a peon went to execute a civil warrant of arrest against a gentleman. He served him with copy warrant, and the defendant refused to come. I asked the peon if he touched him and insisted on his coming. The answer was, "How can I touch him—he is a Frenchman!" Warrants of arrest have frequently to be executed on board vessels in the harbour. It is absolutely necessary that the Fiscal should have at least two officers to execute writs and serve processes on a salary of not less than Rs. 500 a year each, who can be employed in the more important class of work, of which there is a great deal in Colombo. It is almost ridiculous to employ the present men on such work. I would recommend that two of the present writ peons be discontinued and two men appointed in their place. This will entail an extra expenditure of Rs. 640 per annum. As against this there has been a saving of Rs. 400 per annum by the suppression of a clerkship last year. The present class of process servers and writ peons is inefficient and the wages paid them utterly insufficient at the present time. The duties of a writ peon (corresponding to those of a bailiff in England) are of the utmost importance and responsibility, and to have them discharged by such men as can be had on Rs. 15 a month is unfair to the public, and is eminently calculated to bring the office of the Fiscal into contempt, as indeed it has been on several occasions from this cause. It must be remembered that mankind in general cannot be trusted unless they are paid in proportion to their opportunities of being corrupt.

JURY LISTS.

A great deal of pains has been taken in the preparation of the jury lists for 1894, under my immediate supervision, by Mr. J. L. Pieris, third clerk, to whom the work was entrusted. The lists will, I think, be found as complete and accurate as they can be expected to be considering that the Fiscal has to find out who are qualified to be jurors as best he may.

In 1893, 126 cases were tried before the Supreme Court at Colombo, of which 52 were tried by English-speaking jurors, 26 by Sinhalese-speaking jurors, and 6 by Tamil-speaking jurors. Of the 172 jurors who served on the English-speaking juries, 52 were Europeans.

I suggested in my report for 1890 that provision should be made for a yearly return to be furnished to the Fiscal of all persons qualified to serve as jurors; such return to give full name, qualification, and address; change of address, departure from and return to the Island, being also communicated to the Fiscal; the non-furnishing of the return involving a penalty. Such a provision will enable the Fiscal to prepare fuller and more accurate lists than he is under present circumstances able to furnish and will also save much labour and trouble. It is to be hoped that provision to this effect will be made when the Criminal Procedure Code is next amended.

A fresh difficulty has arisen in the matter of serving jury summonses which is very frequently not an easy process. Section 329 of the Criminal Procedure Code enacts that the ballotting for jurors should be done in open court in the presence of a judge. The Press reporters, who are very much abroad at Hulftsdorp, have taken to publishing the names of the jurors drawn, with the result that there is much difficulty in serving some of them. It is a matter for consideration whether provision should not be made for serving jury summonses by post on gentlemen drawn from the English-speaking jury list. If on such service any juror be absent, a notice should be personally served on him to show cause why he should not be fined for non-attendance. This would prevent any person from being unjustly fined in case the summons by post does not reach him and check evasion of service of summons.

I cannot close my remarks on this subject without acknowledging the ready assistance given by Mr. J. Ferguson, Editor of the *Ceylon Observer*, towards the preparation of the English-speaking jury list, whose Address Directory was also as usual largely availed of for this purpose. As there is no legal provision to enable the Fiscal to ascertain who are qualified to serve as jurors, nor any legal provision which makes it incumbent on those who are qualified to send in their names to the Fiscal as such, it is to be expected that errors will creep into the list in spite of the most careful attention, by including some who are not qualified and by excluding others who are qualified. To obviate this as far as it is in my power to do so, I have adopted for the list of 1894 the rule

which obtains in India, as laid down in Prinsep on the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, of placing draft copies of the jury lists in some public places, with a notice stating that objections to the lists will be heard and determined by me at the time and place therein set out. In India exemptions not then claimed are deemed to have been waived till the next list is revised. There is no such provision in Ceylon, but probably the Judges will act similarly here unless an applicant proves that he had no knowledge whatever of the notice. The notice was also advertised in four of the daily newspapers. It also set out that draft copies for reference would be found at Cave & Co.'s, Colombo Library, Pettah Library, Municipal Court, Neil S. Campbell & Co.'s, and at the Fiscal's office. To expect that those who have been excluded will seek to be included is perhaps to expect too much, but I hoped that this expectation might be belied, and that some good men and true who have been excluded will come forward to be listed. I regret to state however that the notice has been entirely ignored: not a single objection was laid, nor a single omission supplied. I suppose that I can now reasonably assume that my list is without fault or blemish and simply perfect! Even as I write the assumption is growing into a strong belief!

WITNESS SHED FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

Although the Fiscal in 1891 secured a vote of Rs. 4,260 for this purpose, this long felt want has not yet been provided for.

INVESTIGATION OF CLAIMS.

The point to be determined on the investigation of a claim in execution is, who was possessed of the property seized at the time of seizure? In the statement of claim to the court it has been the practice for the Fiscal to report in whose possession or occupancy the property was at date of seizure, following a suggestion of the late Mr. Ferdinands, District Judge of Colombo, who drafted the form on which claims are reported to the court by the Fiscal. The Fiscal gives this information on the statement of the distraining officer; and if a judge considers such statement to be almost final on the point, he certainly does so at his peril and has more faith in the immaculateness of Fiscal's officers than I have. A District Judge of an outstation having discovered how unreliable such reports often are, requested the Deputy Fiscal that in future reports as to possession may be made on his own responsibility for the correctness of the information, and that the reports of the subordinates may not be substituted. The Deputy Fiscal on this very properly pointed out to the District Judge that section 60 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1867 had been repealed, and the Civil Procedure Code requires the court to investigate claims to property seized. That the question as to who was in possession of property at the time of seizure is purely a matter of evidence to be determined at the investigation, and that as neither the Fiscal nor his officers are required by the Code to make any investigation at all, the information will in future be omitted from claims, and the officers may be cited by claimant or objector to give evidence on the point if so required.

REGISTRATION OF SEIZURES.

Under section 237 of the Civil Procedure Code the seizure of immovable property may be registered upon payment by the decree-holder of a fee of 50 cents, and upon payment of a similar fee the removal of seizure may be registered. These provisions are seldom availed of. The registration of seizures are few and far between, and there have been but two instances in which registered seizures have been legally removed. The paucity of registration of seizures is all the more remarkable, when it is remembered that under section 238 alienation by debtors of property seized is only void as against claims enforceable under seizure when the seizure has been duly registered.

HULFTSDORP JAIL.

The expenditure for 1893 was Rs. 12,246·07, as against Rs. 11,472·46 in 1892, being an increase of Rs. 773·61. In 1893 there were 2,769 admissions. The only convicted prisoners kept at Hulftsdorp are those sentenced to simple imprisonment. Of such there were in 1893, 4 from the Supreme Court, 2 from the District Court, 146 from Police Courts, and 434 from the Municipal Court. In all the offences triable by the Municipal Court, with a few exceptions, the penalty is only a fine, default of payment of which carries with it simple imprisonment. All prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are sent to Welikada direct from the courts.

EXECUTIONS.

I had occasion to address the Colonial Secretary on this subject, when I was referred for information to a circular issued to the Colonies by the Secretary of State some years ago, and suggesting that it might be found in the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons; but it was not there. On sending the correspondence to Mr. Elliott, Fiscal, he sent me the circular in question, which is a memorandum upon the execution of prisoners by hanging with a long drop, accompanied with diagrams, dated Downing street, June, 1880. As it is marked *Not for Publication*, I can say no more about it than that it is a most useful document and should be issued to all Fiscals and Superintendents of Jails. Mr. Elliott, who has had considerable experience as Fiscal and given special attention to the subject of execution by hanging with a long drop, in a letter to me on the subject, states, "My experiments show that 800 divided by the man's weight in pounds gives the proper drop. Thus, where a man weighs 7 stone 2 lb. = 100 lb., $\frac{800}{100}$ = 8 ft. drop required." The memorandum I have referred to, which was drawn up by Marwood, states: "A man of 10 stone and under requires a drop of 8 ft.; a heavier man requires a slightly lesser drop in proportion to his weight over 10 stone. If the man's neck and shoulders are very hard and muscular, he should have an extra foot or so beyond the normal drop for his weight."

MORTGAGE OF MOVABLES.

In my report for 1890, I referred to the decision in D. C. Colombo 2,851, 1 Ceylon Law Reports, 1, as definitely stating the law as regards seizure and sale of movables, when hypothecated by an instrument in writing, without delivery. It was there held that when such movables are seized and sold under an unsecured creditor's writ, the mortgagee can claim in

preference the proceeds sale of the property mortgaged ; and that the creditor under whose writ the property has been sold is not entitled to preference as against the mortgagee even in respect of the cost of the action. In this judgment it was further held that the mortgagee may, if he hears of the seizure in time, come into court upon an interpleader proceeding, and so assert his incumbrance and prevent the goods being sold away from him, but the goods once sold (unless they were expressly sold by arrangement conserving his claim to payment out of the proceeds) he is too late. But it has since been held in D. C. Ratnapura 225, 3 Ceylon Law Reports, 7, that a mortgagee of movables, who is not in possession of the property mortgaged, has no right to claim them when seized under an unsecured creditor's writ, so as to prevent a sale thereof in execution, or to bring an action under section 247 of the Code upon his claim being dismissed. This decision will place the mortgagee of movables not in possession in a very awkward position, if, when there is a seizure and sale of them on an unsecured creditor's writ, he has not obtained judgment and taken out execution, for he will then be shut out by section 352 of the Civil Procedure Code, by which a person cannot apply for preference or participation in the proceeds of a sale in execution unless he had applied prior to the realization of such proceeds for execution of decree—in short, unless he had obtained judgment and taken out writ. Whether a mortgagee placed in this position could obtain an order under section 246 of the Civil Procedure Code seems more than doubtful ; for on this point Mr. Justice Withers, in his judgment in the case, states, "Section 246 enacts, that if the court is satisfied that the property is subject to a mortgage or lien in favour of some person not in possession, and thinks fit to continue the sequestration or seizure, it may do so subject to such mortgage or lien. From these words, we are asked to draw the inference—that a court is bound to release mortgaged property rather than continue the seizure. I admit that the language fairly suggests that contention, but I cannot admit that a radical change in the law can be made giving a new and unheard-of advantage to the conventional mortgagee of property, except by express language or by language which cannot possibly admit of any other construction."

The effect of this decision may have the salutary effect of diminishing the class of bogus mortgages of movables, generally household property, left in possession of the mortgagors, executed by unfortunate persons in impecunious circumstances to prevent a sale of their only belongings at the instance of creditors, such as shopkeepers and boutique keepers. The decision is on the other hand calculated to have the very undesirable effect of deterring *bonâ fide* loans on movables, such as machinery, &c., which it is absolutely necessary should be left in the possession of the mortgagor, in order that the mortgagor may work the same for the ultimate benefit of the mortgagee. There is the further difficulty that it would be easy for an unsecured creditor to obtain judgment and seize and sell mortgaged movables of which the mortgagor is in possession without the mortgagee even being aware of it. A still graver difficulty in practice has been created by this judgment. An unsecured creditor has seized the stock in trade of his debtor on a writ, and it has been advertised for sale. The stock in trade is under mortgage, with possession in the mortgagor. Under the terms of the mortgage the bond cannot be sued upon, except as a breach of certain of its covenants. There has been no such breach. How is the mortgagee to prevent the sale ? If sold, he cannot preferentially claim the proceeds. The matter is *sub judice*.

POUNDAGE.

The Stamp Ordinance, No. 3 of 1890, enacts that "poundage shall be recovered at the rate of one per centum on all moneys levied in execution either by sale or payment by the debtor to the Fiscal or his Deputy, although the creditor becomes purchaser of the property sold in execution, and obtains credit for the purchase money in reduction of the writ. The order for credit or for payment should be written on a stamp or stamps answering in value to such one per centum." Under section 272 of the Civil Procedure Code an order is required to enable an execution-creditor to bid or purchase at a sale on his writ and to get the Fiscal to give him credit. But as this order has to be made before sale it is not possible to have the poundage stamps affixed to it, as the court cannot of course then be aware how much the property would fetch at the sale. But the execution-creditor having purchased does not apply for another order of credit for the amount of his purchase, thus evading the payment of poundage. The order of credit with the poundage stamps on should be produced before a Fiscal's transfer is executed, and a copy of it should be annexed to the transfer. Section 272 by requiring an order for credit before sale has created the difficulty above referred to. To remedy this difficulty, the Colonial Secretary by circular dated 19th March, 1892, directed the Fiscals to adopt the following procedure as regards recovery of poundage :—

> In every case, at the time of the sale, you should recover the poundage whether the writ holder is the purchaser or not, and pay such poundage into the kachchéri to your credit. At the end of every quarter an order of payment should be given in favour of the revenue officer, who may then credit the amount to revenue.

This circular was issued at the instance of the Attorney-General on the suggestion of Mr. Hay, Acting Solicitor-General and myself. But we unfortunately overlooked the fact that though the circular would satisfactorily meet the case of execution-creditors who purchased and got credit, it created a difficulty as regards execution-creditors who did not purchase and get credit ; for such purchasers when obtaining an order of payment for the levy have to furnish poundage stamps for such order (see section of Stamp Ordinance already quoted), although under the circular poundage had already been recovered from them and been credited to revenue instead of to the writ. This entailed a loss to the execution-creditor. The difficulty arose in practice, for District Judges refused to fall in with the procedure set out in the circular, and insisted on poundage stamps being affixed to orders of payment although poundage had been recovered and credited to revenue. The result was that in such cases the Fiscals had to refund the poundage recovered by them. Accordingly, the Colonial Secretary, by circular, dated, July 12, 1892, suspended the circular, and stated that "it is proposed to amend the law on this point at an early date in the direction indicated in the circular." No doubt the amendment will be made when the Civil Procedure Code is revised, and when made will effectually settle all difficulties. Till then it would, I think, be best that the practice in this office be adopted, and that is to refuse to execute a Fiscal's conveyance unless, after the sale, an order of credit with the proper poundage stamps on is produced from the court quite distinct from that produced under section 272 before the sale.

CLAIMS IN EXECUTION ON WARRANTS OF DISTRESS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

In my report for 1891 I referred to the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the Magistrate who issued the warrant could not be required to investigate the claims of third parties to property attached thereunder. It would appear that subsequent to this the difficulty as to who was to investigate such claims was pressed on the Attorney-General by Mr. Pagden, Police Magistrate. He pointed out that under the existing law neither the Fiscal nor the Magistrate had power to inquire into such claims. To this letter the Attorney-General replied that the law does not provide for a formal inquiry into such a claim, and it is left to the Fiscal to satisfy himself whether the property seized is the property of the offender or of the party claiming it; that the Attorney-General thinks the law should be left as it stands, as the Fiscal can always satisfy himself when such a claim arises as to whether he has seized the right person's property or not.

STATISTICS.

In the appendix will be found very complete statistics relating to the Colombo and outstation offices, which have been carefully prepared by Mr. Thomas de Silva, fourth Clerk of the Colombo office. I shall only refer to a few items from them relating to the Colombo District:—

Court of Issue.	No. of Writs and Warrants of Distress received.	Amount to be recovered. Rs. c.
Supreme Court	2 ...	300 0
District Courts	897 ...	1,149,954 90½
Courts of Requests	1,005 ...	58,036 94½
Police Courts	46 ...	3,039 50
Municipal Court	1 ...	35 0
Gansabhawas	665 ...	6,160 66½
Total ...	2,616	1,217,527 1½

Recoveries, total and partial, were made on 469 writs Total amount of recoveries amounted to Rs. 37,413·61. The seizures numbered 1,315, sales 309, claims in execution 242. It must be noted that the amount recovered (Rs. 37,413·61) represents but a fraction of the amount actually recovered by virtue of the writs issued to the Fiscal; for in a very large percentage of them sales are stayed almost at the last moment by payment in part or in full being made to the execution-creditor or his Proctor, and very often the decree-holders obtain credit to the extent of their claims when they become purchasers.

The number of processes (other than writs) received in the Colombo and Kóralé offices in the Colombo District amounted in 1893 to 44,959, and the total in the Western Province to 74,280, as against 45,118 and 85,620, respectively, for 1892.

The amount of Fiscal's fee stamps affixed to District Court processes were of the value of Rs. 7,653·40. The value of unstamped processes received amounted to Rs. 63·05.

The expenses incurred in escorting criminal prisoners from the Colombo and outstation offices amounted for 1893—

	Rs. c.
Ordinary prisoners	2,316 95
Juvenile offenders	534 1
Lunatics	163 44
Total ...	3,014 40

J. S. DRIEBERG,
Deputy Fiscal of the Western Province and
Assistant Superintendent of the Hulftsdorp Jail.

Kandapola, April 21, 1894.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement of Fiscal's Fee Stamps affixed to District Court Processes received by the Fiscal of the Western Province and his Deputies during the year 1893, under Ordinance No. 4 of 1867, section 16, clauses 1, 2, and 3, and Ordinance No. 23 of 1871, section 12.

Period during which received.	Colombo and its Kóralés.		Kalutara and its Kóralés.		Negombo and its Kóralé.		Total for the Western Province.	
	Number of Processes.	Value of Stamps.	Number of Processes.	Value of Stamps.	Number of Processes.	Value of Stamps.	Number of Processes.	Value of Stamps.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
January ...	389	474 70	61	65 90	96	85 55	546	626 15
February ...	410	565 90	86	100 20	96	96 90	592	763 0
March ...	395	514 85	106	107 85	121	117 40	622	740 10
April ...	288	348 65	57	47 75	98	97 40	443	493 80
May ...	411	477 80	103	87 50	121	110 55	635	675 85
June ...	404	468 90	118	123 87	124	108 75	646	701 52
July ...	385	390 85	94	91 18	127	99 90	606	581 93
August ...	340	521 40	82	92 50	124	105 10	546	719 0
September ...	378	391 0	79	93 20	102	102 65	559	586 85
October ...	377	405 35	100	123 90	132	113 65	609	642 90
November ...	423	473 25	85	77 65	85	68 5	593	618 95
December ...	315	365 0	80	66 80	99	71 55	494	503 35
Total ...	4,515	5,397 65	1,051	1,078 30	1,325	1,177 45	6,891	7,653 40

B.—Statement of Unstamped District Court Processes received by the Fiscal of the Western Province and his Deputies during the year 1893, under Ordinance No. 4 of 1867, section 16, clauses 4 and 5, and Ordinance No. 23 of 1871, section 12.

Period during which received.	Colombo and its Kóralés.		Kalutara and its Kóralés.	Negombo and its Kóralé.	Total for the Western Province.	
	Number of Processes.	Value of Stamps.			Number of Processes.	Value of Stamps.
		Rs. c.				Rs. c.
January	34	16 10	—	—	34	16 10
February	35	2 25	—	—	35	2 25
March	36	6 40	—	—	36	6 40
April	32	2 50	—	—	32	2 50
May	25	2 75	—	—	25	2 75
June	21	1 50	—	—	21	1 50
July	31	1 50	—	—	31	1 50
August	26	3 50	—	—	26	3 50
September	30	7 25	—	—	30	7 25
October	34	9 35	—	—	34	9 35
November	30	4 80	—	—	30	4 80
December	34	5 15	—	—	34	5 15
Total ...	368	63 5	—	—	368	63 5

C—Statement of Expenses incurred in escorting Criminal Prisoners during the year 1893.

Description.	Number received.	Batta, &c.	Train Fare.	Total.
COLOMBO AND ITS KÓRALÉS.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Ordinary Prisoners ...	∝ ...	655 16 ...	879 52 ...	1,534 68
Juvenile Offenders ...	30 ...	105 99 ...	427 28 ...	533 27
Lunatics	79 ...	92 67 ...	20 41 ...	113 8
	∝	853 82	1,327 21	2,181 3
KALUTARA AND ITS KÓRALÉS (including Pánaduré Branch).				
Ordinary Prisoners ...	1,087 ...	129 35 ...	598 96 ...	728 31
Juvenile Offenders ...	2 ...	-- ...	0 74 ..	0 74
Lunatics	11 ...	14 31 ...	22 37 ...	36 68
	1,100	143 66	622 7	765 73
NEGOMBO AND ITS KORALE.				
Ordinary Prisoners ...	∝ ...	50 97 ...	2 99 ...	53 96
Juvenile Offenders ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Lunatics	2 ...	3 68 ...	10 0 ...	13 68
	∝	54 65	12 99	67 64
TOTAL FOR THE WESTERN PROVINCE.				
Ordinary Prisoners ...	...	...	...	2,316 95
Juvenile Offenders ...	...	...	...	534 1
Lunatics ...	...	...	...	163 44
			Total ...	3,014 40

C 1.—During the year 1893, 14 prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the Western Province became of unsound mind, and were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum under the provisions of section 12 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1873.

D—Analytical Statement showing the Number of Writs received and the nature of Returns made by the Fiscal of the Western Province and his Deputies during the year 1893.

	Writs against Property.								Writs against Person, including Warrants in Mesne Process.		
	Number of Writs.	Number of Recoveries. Partial or Total.	Number of Writs in which no Recoveries were made	Amount of Writs.	Amount of Recoveries.	Number of Seizures.	Number of Sales held.	Number of Claims.	Number received.	Number executed.	Number not executed.
COLOMBO AND ITS KÓRALÉS.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.						
District Court, Colombo, writs against property	826	163	663	1111787 92½	26866 44	480	151	113	108	86	22
District Courts, outstations, do. ...	70	14	56	38146 98	1593 6	15	8	8	9	5	4
District Court, Colombo, sequestration and insolvency	19	—	—	1500 0	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
District Courts, outstations, do. ...	1	—	—	479 69	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
District Court, Colombo, writs of possession	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Courts, outstations, do. ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court of Requests, Colombo, (writs against property	694	155	539	35980 57	5786 36	319	87	61	—	—	—
Courts of Requests, outstations, do. ...	311	69	242	22056 37½	2561 11	204	34	39	—	—	—
Court of Requests, Colombo, writs of possession	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Courts of Requests, outstations, do. ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supreme Court, warrants of distress ...	2	—	2	300 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Court, Colombo, do. ...	1	1	—	20 0	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Courts, outstations, do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Courts, Colombo, do ...	20	—	20	1071 0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Police Courts, outstations, do. ...	26	6	20	1968 50	89 49	2	2	—	—	—	—
Municipal Court, Colombo, do. ...	1	—	1	35 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaṇsabhâwa writs	665	61	604	6160 66½	497 15	293	27	21	—	—	—
Total ...	2739	469	2147	1219506 70½	37413 61	1323	309	242	117	91	26
KALUTARA AND ITS KÓRALÉS. (including Pánaduré Branch).											
District Court, Kalutara, writs against property	254	85	169	76347 12	10618 29	200	84	97	—	—	—
Other District Courts, do ...	79	12	67	46651 97	3984 40	37	11	17	13	3	10
District Court, Kalutara, writs of possession	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other District Courts, do ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court of Requests, Kalutara, writs against property	184	29	155	10436 76	1020 68	157	25	51	—	—	—
Pánaduré and other Courts of Requests, do.	186	54	132	9593 93	1796 2	137	52	64	—	—	—
Court of Requests, Kalutara, writs of possession	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pánaduré and other Courts of Requests, do.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supreme Court, warrants of distress ...	1	—	1	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Court, Kalutara, do. ...	58	11	47	657 50	93 0	20	3	—	—	—	—
Pánaduré and other Police Courts, do. ...	17	2	15	130 50	68 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaṇsabhâwa writs	147	20	127	1500 45	156 88	132	7	3	—	—	—
Total ...	964	213	713	145518 23	17737 27	683	182	232	13	3	10
NEGOMBO AND ITS KORALES											
District Court, Negombo, writs against property	373	61	312	144048 21½	8429 95	212	64	68	3	2	1
Other District Courts, do ...	46	6	40	28970 70	1211 52	13	6	1	2	—	2
District Court, Negombo, sequestration and insolvency	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other District Courts do ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Court, Negombo, writs of possession	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other District Courts writs of possession	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court of Requests, Negombo, writs against property	356	53	303	22169 20½	3003 36	185	49	55	—	—	—
Other Courts of Requests, do. ...	22	5	17	1297 54	235 86	6	1	—	—	—	—
Court of Requests, Negombo, writs of possession	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Courts of Requests, do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Court, Negombo, warrants of distress	1	1	—	500 0	500 0	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other District Courts warrants of distress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Court, Negombo, do ...	85	47	38	926 50	253 89	8	—	1	—	—	—
Other Police Courts, do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gansabhawa writs	355	34	321	3329 95½	255 2	227	22	15	—	—	—
Police Court sequestration under clause 63 of Criminal Procedure Code ...	13	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1279	207	1031	201242 11½	13889 60	660	143	140	5	2	3
Total Western Province...	4982	889	3891	1566267 5	69040 48	2666	634	614	135	96	39

E.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Writs against Property and Person, including Warrants of Distress, received from the various Courts, and the nature of Returns made by the Fiscal, Western Province, and his Deputies, during the year 1893.

		Colombo and its Kóralés.	Kalutara and its Kóralés.	Negombo and its Kóralé.	Total for the Western Province
(*a*) Writs against Property and Warrants of Distress (exclusive of Writs of Possession, Sequestration, and Insolvency) :— ...					
Supreme Court	Number	2	1	—	3
	Value Rs.	300 0	200 0	—	500 0
District Courts	Number	897	333	420	1,650
	Value Rs.	1,149,954 90½	122,999 9	173,518 91½	1,446,472 91
Courts of Requests	Number	1,005	370	378	1,753
	Value Rs.	58,036 94½	20,030 69	23,466 74½	101,534 38
Police Courts	Number	46	75	85	206
	Value Rs.	3,039 50	788 0	926 50	4,754 0
Municipal Courts	Number	1	—	—	1
	Value Rs.	35 0	—	—	35 0
Gansabhawas	Number	665	147	355	1,167
	Value Rs.	6,160 66½	1,500 45	3,329 95½	10,991 7
Total	Number	2,616	926	1,238	4,780
	Value Rs.	1,217,527 1½	145,518 23	201,242 11½	1,564,287 36
Total number of writs on which recoveries, total or partial, were made		469	213	207	889
Its proportion to total number of writs received		·18	·23	·17	·19
Total amount of recoveries		37,413 61	17,737 27	13,889 60	69,040 48
Its proportion to total amount of writs received		·03	·12	·07	·04
Total number of seizures		1,315	683	652	2,650
Total number of sales		309	182	143	634
Total number of claims		242	232	140	614
(*b*) Writs against Person, including Warrants in Mesne Process :—					
Total number received		117	13	5	135
Total number executed		91	3	2	96
Total number not executed ...		26	10	3	39
Proportion of number executed to number received		·78	·23	·40	·71

E 1.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Writs executed by the Fiscal, Western Province, and his Deputies (District and Kóralé) during the year 1893.

Writs of Execution.	Number received.	Number served	Number not served.	Proportion of Number served to Number received.
COLOMBO DISTRICT.				
Town	2,856	630*	2,226†	·22
Héwágam Koralé ...	455	149	306	·33
Siyané Kóralé West ...	376	223	153	59
Siyané Kóralé East ...	144	19	125	·13
Salpiti Kóralé ...	355	235	120	·66
Alutkuru Kóralé South ...	279	161	118	·58
Hápitigam Kóralé ...	129	103	26	·49
KALUTARA DISTRICT.				
Totamuna	512	109*	403†	·21
Pasdun Kóralé and Pánadure Branch	265	55*	210†	·21
Rayigam Kóralé ...	200	52*	148†	·26
NEGOMBO.				
Alutkuru Kóralé North ...	1,284	209*	1,075†	·16
Total for the Western Province	6,855	1,945	4,910	28

* Executed. † Not executed.

F.—Analytical Statement showing the Number of Processes, exclusive of Writs of Execution, received during the year 1893 for service and execution by the Fiscal, Western Province, and his Deputies.

	Colombo.		Kalutara.		Negombo.	
	Town.	Kóralés.	Totamuna.	Kóralés including the Pánaduré Branch.	Town and its Kóralé (Alutkuru kóralé North.*)	Total for the Western Province.
(*a*) *Classified according to Courts.*						
Supreme Court :—						
Originals ...	229	—	60	65	—	354
Copies ...	1,077	—	169	186	—	1,432
Served ...	653	—	167	169	—	989
Affixed ...	400	—	—	8	—	408
Not served or affixed ...	24	—	2	9	—	35
District Courts :—						
Originals ...	5,968	—	962	1,124	425	8,479
Copies ...	10,205	—	2,158	2,632	922	15,917
Served ...	8,150	—	1,758	2,180	367	12,455
Substituted service, &c. ...	271	—	4	14	12	301
Not served ...	1,784	—	396	438	543	3,161
Courts of Requests :—						
Originals ...	2,911	—	712	1,755	450	5,828
Copies ...	3,741	—	1,177	3,308	693	8,919
Served ...	3,133	—	943	2,825	378	7,279
Substituted service, &c. ...	49	—	7	40	3	99
Not served ...	559	—	227	443	312	1,541
Police Courts :—						
Originals ...	4,345	—	2,797	4,103	1,159	12,404
Copies ...	10,070	—	5,894	9,253	2,519	27,736
Served ...	8,006	—	5,150	7,635	2,071	22,862
Substituted service or affixed ...	180	—	48	92	32	352
Not served or affixed ...	1,884	—	716	1,526	416	4,542
District Road Committees :—						
Originals ...	6,251	—	87	210	43	6,591
Copies ...	6,251	—	87	210	43	6,591
Served ...	243	—	—	26	—	269
Not served ...	6,008	—	87	184	43	6,322
Fiscal :—						
Originals ...	21	—	19	13	—	53
Copies ...	58	—	20	30	—	108
Served ...	58	—	18	26	—	102
Not served ...	—	—	2	4	—	6
Total :—						
Originals ...	19,725	1,246	4,637	7,270	2,077	34,955
Copies ...	31,402	13,557	9,525	15,619	4,177	74,280
Returned for want of time	—	359	—	—	—	359
Copies excluding do. ...	31,402	13,198	9,525	15,619	4,177	73,921
Served ...	21,143	8,665	8,095	13,015	2,863	53,781
Not served ...	10,259	4,533	1,430	2,604	1,314	20,140
Proportion of number served to number received ...	·67	·66	·85	·83	·69	·73
(*b*) *Classified according to kinds of Process.*						
Summonses, Subpœnas, Rules, and Notices :—						
Originals ...	13,141	1,246	4,202	6,278	1,956	26,823
Copies ...	24,191	12,633	9,083	14,269	4,015	64,191
Served ...	19,835	8,566	7,962	12,553	2,804	51,720
Substituted service ...	465	—	51	107	15	638
Not served ..	3,891	4,067	1,070	1,609	1,196	11,833
Proclamations :—						
Originals ...	18	—	4	24	8	54
Copies ...	435	—	11	47	32	525
Affixed ...	435	—	8	47	32	522
Not affixed ...	—	—	3	—	—	3
Writs of Habeas Corpus :—						
Originals ...	33	—	1	—	—	34
Copies ...	56	—	1	—	—	57
Served ...	49	—	—	—	—	49
Not served ...	7	—	1	—	—	8
Criminal Warrants :—						
Originals ...	6,533	—	430	968	113	8,044
Copies ...	6,720	565	430	1,303	130	9,148
Executed ...	359	99	74	308	12	852
Not executed ...	6,361	466	356	995	118	8,296
Total :—						
Originals ...	19,725	1,246	4,637	7,270	2,077	34,955
Copies ...	31,402	13,557	9,525	15,619	4,177	74,280
Returned for want of time	—	359	—	—	—	359
Copies excluding do. ...	31,402	13,198	9,525	15,619	4,177	73,921
Served ...	21,143	8,665	8,095	13,015	2,863	53,781
Not served ...	10,259	4,533	1,430	2,604	1,314	20,140

* The Process Register from 1st January to 31st August, 1893, of the Negombo Deputy Fiscal's Kóralé Office at Kurana having been lost, the figures under the head "Negombo" represent processes received, &c., during the last four months of the year, viz., from 1st September to 31st December only.

G.—Comparative Statement of Processes, exclusive of Writs of Execution, received during the year 1893 by the Fiscal of the Western Province and his District and Kóralé Deputies.

	Colombo District.								Kalutara District.				Negombo.	
	Town.	Salpiti Kóralé.	Siyané Kóralé West.	Siyané Kóralé East.	Hápitigam Kóralé.	Hewágam Kóralé.	Alutkúru Kóralé South.	Total for the Colombo District.	Totamuna.	Pasdun Kóralé, including Panadure Branch.	Rayigam Kóralé.	Total for the Kalutara District.	Town and Kóralé (Alutkúru Kóralé North).*	Total for the Western Province.
(a) SUMMONSES, SUBPŒNAS, RULES, AND NOTICES.														
Total number received	24,682	2,504	2,014	2,688	1,050	3,735	973	37,646	9,095	9,761	4,555	23,411	4,047	65,104
Number returned for want of time	—	99	—	179	12	—	41	331	—	—	—	—	—	331
Number received excluding number returned for want of time ...	24,682	2,405	2,014	2,509	1,038	3,735	932	37,315	9,095	9,761	4,555	23,411	4,047	64,773
Number served	20,784	2,136	1,444	2,113	936	1,239	698	29,350	8,021	8,493	4,214	20,728	2,851	52,929
Number not served	3,898	269	570	396	102	2,496	234	7,965	1,074	1,268	341	2,683	1,196	11,844
Proportion of number served to number received	·84	·89	·72	·84	·90	·33	·75	·79	·88	·87	·93	·89	·70	·82
(b) CRIMINAL WARRANTS.														
Total number received	6,720	122	19	62	99	234	57	7,313	430	1,128	175	1,733	130	9,176
Number returned for want of time	—	22	—	6	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Number received excluding number returned for want of time ...	6,720	100	19	56	99	234	57	7,285	430	1,128	175	1,733	130	9,148
Number executed	359	23	2	14	12	42	6	458	74	245	63	382	12	852
Number not executed	6,361	77	17	42	87	192	51	6,827	356	883	112	1,351	118	8,296
Proportion of number executed to number received	·05	·23	11	·25	·12	·18	·11	·06	·17	·22	·36	·22	·09	·09
(c) TOTAL (Summonses, &c., (a), and Criminal Warrants (b)).														
Total number received	31,402	2,626	2,033	2,750	1,149	3,969	1,030	44,959	9,525	10,889	4,730	25,144	4,177	74,280
Total number returned for want of time	—	121	—	185	12	—	41	359	—	—	—	—	—	359
Total number received excluding number returned for want of time ...	31,402	2,505	2,033	2,565	1,137	3,969	989	44,600	9,525	10,889	4,730	25,144	4,177	73,921
Total number served	21,143	2,159	1,446	2,127	948	1,281	704	29,808	8,095	8,738	4,277	21,110	2,863	53,781
Total number not served...	10,259	346	587	438	189	2,688	285	14,792	1,430	2,151	453	4,034	1,314	20,140
Proportion of total number served to total number received ...	·67	·86	·71	·83	·83	·32	·78	·67	·85	·80	·90	·84	·69	73

* From 1st September to 31st December, 1893, only. See note in Statement F.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of Government the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Medical Department of the Colony for the year 1893, and to append thereto the usual statistical tables.

1.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Island at the middle of the year was 3,022,520, against 3,015,624 in the year immediately preceding, an increase of 6,896. The increase per cent. was ·23. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 32·4, against 30·9 in 1892, an increase of 1·5. The death-rate was 29·2, against 28·2 in the previous year. I give below the population and the birth and death-rates for each Province for 1892 and 1893 for purposes of comparison :—

Province	Area in Square Miles.	Population at the middle of the Year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Birth-rate, per 1,000.		Death-rate, per 1,000.	
		1892.	1893				1892	1893.	1892.	1893.
CEYLON ...	25,333	3,015,624	3,022,520	6,896	—	·23	30·9	32·4	28·2	29·2
Western	1,432	771,354	777,868	6,514	—	·84	30·6	29·5	19·9	23·2
Central	2,300	474,170	472,400	—	1,770	·35	31·1	29·0	33·4	33·3
Northern	3,363	321,665	324,736	3,071	—	·95	31·3	34·3	42·8	22·6
Southern	2,146	490,252	492,478	2,226	—	·45	28·5	34·3	26·8	29·7
Eastern	4,037	149,072	150,512	1,440	—	·96	36·3	43·0	35·6	29·4
North-Western	2,997	316,851	313,704	—	3,147	·99	29·5	32·0	30·8	45·6
North-Central ...	4,002	74,561	73,811	—	750	·10	37·6	32·7	56·3	38·5
Uva	3,155	159,113	160,015	902	—	·56	41·5	42·0	38·9	34·6
Sabaragamuwa	1,901	258,586	256,996	—	1,590	·61	29·6	28·9	29·7	37·3

From this table it will be seen that there has been an increase of population in the Western, Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Uva Provinces, while the other Provinces show a decrease, the net increase for the Island, as before stated, being 6,896. The highest birth-rate is shown in the Eastern Province, viz., 43 per 1,000; next in order comes the Province of Uva with 42 per 1,000, followed by the Northern and Southern Provinces, which show a birth-rate of 34·3 each. The lowest birth-rate was recorded in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, viz., 28·9 per 1,000. The death-rate was highest in the North-Western Province, viz., 45·6 per 1,000. Next comes the North-Central Province with 38·5. The Northern Province shows the least death-rate of 22·6. The Western Province comes next with 23·2, followed by the Eastern and Southern Provinces, which show respectively 29·4 and 29·7.

The subjoined table furnished by the Registrar-General shows the population, number of births and deaths registered, with the birth and death-rate for each district in the Island for 1893 :—

District.	Vital Statistics of 1893.								
	Estimated Population at middle of 1893.	Number of Births registered.	Number of Deaths registered.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Birth-rate		Death-rate.	
						Increase per cent.*	Decrease per cent.*	Increase per cent.*	Decrease per cent.*
CEYLON ...	3,022,520	97,800	92,422	32·4	30·6	8·0	—	22·4	—
Western.									
Colombo	453,451	11,939	10,304	26·3	22·7	12·4	—	37·6	—
Negombo	136,851	5,413	3,857	39·6	28·2	6·2	—	40·3	—
Kalutara	187,566	5,632	3,849	30·0	20·5	11·1	—	4·6	—
Central.									
Kandy	286,782	7,736	8,987	27·0	31·3	3·4	—	24·2	—
Mátalé	75,632	2,694	3,547	35·6	46·9	5·0	—	33·2	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	109,986	3,286	3,204	29·9	29·1	14·6	—	42·6	—
Northern.									
Jaffna	286,020	9,755	6,095	34·1	21·3	9·6	—	—	6·6
Mannár	23,722	830	618	35·0	26·1	4·2	—	—	35·9
Mullaittivu	7,156	269	365	37·6	51·0	10·9	—	18·9	—
Vavuniya	7,838	296	266	37·8	33·9	24·7	—	—	15·7
Southern.									
Galle	226,507	7,937	6,882	35·0	30·4	21·5	—	35·1	—
Mátara	178,536	5,663	4,868	31·7	27·3	7·5	-	29·4	—
Hambantota	87,135	3,273	2,870	37·4	32·8	16·5	—	17·1	—
Eastern.									
Batticaloa	124,926	5,596	3,758	44·8	30·1	7·4	—	4·3	—
Trincomalee	25,586	877	672	34·3	26·3	10·6	—	—	16·5
North-Western.									
Kurunégala	223,984	7,336	11,648	32·8	51·9	—	10·6	33·8	—
Puttalam	26,010	843	1,116	32·4	42·9	5·2	—	10·6	—
Chilaw	63,710	1,860	1,557	29·2	24·4	6·6	—	39·4	—
North-Central.									
Anurádhapura ...	73,811	2,416	2,845	32·7	38·5	—	13·3	1·3	—
Uva.									
Badulla	160,015	6,720	5,538	42·0	34·6	22·1	—	3·6	—
Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	107,509	3,713	3,879	34·5	36·1	10·2	—	12·1	—
Kégalla	149,487	3,716	5,697	24·9	38·1	—	·3	70·1	—

* Increase or decrease as compared with the average of the preceding ten years

The causes of deaths registered were as follows :—

Specific, febrile, or zymotic diseases	51,218
Parasitic diseases	3,902
Dietotic diseases	317
Constitutional diseases	6,949
Developmental diseases	1,794
Local diseases	20,493
Violence	1,783
Ill-defined and not specified causes	5,966
Total ...	92,422

Of the deaths, 115 were Europeans, a death-rate of 17·9 ; 457 Burghers, a death-rate of 21·4 ; 63,087 Sinhalese, a death-rate of 30·7 ; 21,561 Tamils, a death-rate of 26·1 ; 6,836 Moors, a death-rate of 34·5 ; 236 Malays, a death-rate of 23·7 ; and 130 others, a death-rate of 15·5.

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the Island during the year under review was more satisfactory than the preceding five years as regards infectious diseases. For the first eleven months of the year the Island enjoyed immunity from cholera. Although the disease was said to be prevalent on the opposite coast of India, no cases occurred until the close of the year, when some were reported from the camping grounds at the immigrant station at Vankalai, but it was not allowed to spread. Particulars of this outbreak will be found recorded in the following pages under the head "Cholera."

Smallpox was less prevalent during the year, and the cases reported were few in number when compared with previous years. I give below, for purposes of comparison, the number of cases of cholera and smallpox and the deaths therefrom for the six years commencing from 1888 :—

	Cholera.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1888	463	250	532	156
1889	1,650	1,158	396	75
1890	1,247	663	760	158
1891	2,579	1,545	1,882	421
1892	1,712	1,100	355	56
1893	11	9	140	26

Cholera.

On the 16th of November the Immigration Agent at Paumben reported the occurrence of cases of cholera among pilgrims and immigrants. Fearing the disease might appear at any moment in the Island, the great immigrant route was strengthened by the appointment of two additional medical practitioners, one of whom was stationed at Oilankulam and the other at Kallar. The Medical Officers on the North road were warned to be on the alert, and all necessary precautions taken against the introduction of the disease. On the 5th of the following month one case occurred in an immigrant cooly who arrived at Vankalai from Paumben by the immigrant vessel. This was promptly isolated and treated at the cholera hospital, where he recovered, and no other case was reported from here or elsewhere till the 19th of the month, when a few cases occurred at Vankalai among immigrants, emigrants, and resident Malabars. To prevent the disease extending I at once directed Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Keegel, of Jaffna, to be placed in temporary charge of the medical arrangements between Mannár and Madawachchi, with instructions to travel frequently between these stations, to see that the hospitals, cooly sheds, &c., were properly provided with medical attendance, attendants, equipment, and stretchers for the transport of the sick, and to provide additional medical attendance for the village of Vankalai if necessary. By the stringent measures adopted the disease was soon suppressed on the 27th of the month. There were two sporadic cases reported from Maradankadawela and Elagamuwa (Anurádhapura) among the immigrants. The total number of cases of cholera reported during the year was 11, of which 9 cases were reported from Vankalai with 7 deaths, and two fatal cases in the North-Central Province.

I give below the villages in which cases of cholera occurred during the year, with the dates of the first and last cases :—

Village.	Cases.	Deaths.	Date of First Case.	Date of Last Case.
Vankalai ...	9	7	December 5	December 27
Maradankadawela ...	1	1	November 27	November 27
Elagamuwa ...	1	1	November 25	November 25
	11	9		

The following statement shows the cases in the different villages classified into races :—

Villages.	Immigrants.		Emigrants.		Resident Malabars.		Tamils.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vankalai	1	—	3	3	4	3	1	1	9	7
Maradankadawela	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Elagamuwa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	1	11	9

In the appendix is a table marked IV., which shows the number of cases of cholera reported and died in the Island during 1892 and 1893.

Smallpox.

The outbreak of smallpox, which commenced in Colombo on 5th May, 1892, and of which mention was made in my report for that year, continued to May of the year under review, when the last case was discharged from hospital. The disease was kept under control, and did not assume any serious epidemic form. There was no serious outbreak of smallpox reported during 1893. On three different occasions, however, the disease was introduced into Colombo—first by a butcher on board the ss. "Britannia"; second by some native passengers per ss. "Maria Theresa" who came from Calcutta, where smallpox was prevalent at the time; and the third by a passenger on board the ss. "Oceanien." A few sporadic cases were reported from different wards, especially from Slave Island, where the disease threatened to assume an epidemic form, but it was soon suppressed.

In the Central Province the disease made its appearance in Ooragalla estate in Madulkele. A temporary hospital was erected, and a vaccinator and two Mohammedan attendants were despatched for duty, and by the strict measures adopted the disease disappeared.

In the Northern Province the disease was introduced into Kankesanturai by the crew of a native vessel from Akyab, and the measures adopted by the Colonial Surgeon of the Province successfully prevented the spread of the disease.

About the early part of the year an outbreak was reported from Galle, in the Southern Province, the infection having been probably introduced from Colombo. The China Gardens reported most cases, but the disease was soon stamped out.

The Eastern Province and the Province of Uva reported one case of smallpox each. In the North-Western Province two modified cases of smallpox were reported. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa five cases were reported from Karawanella and Avisáwélla, and the North-Central Province was entirely free from the disease.

In the appendix will be found a table marked V. showing the different places in the Island from which cases of smallpox were reported to this Department. I give below a summary showing the number of cases and deaths in each Province :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province	79	8
Central Province	8	3
Northern Province	13	1
Southern Province	31	13
Eastern Province	1	—
North-Western Province	2	—
Province of Uva	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa	5	1
Total ...	140	26

From the table referred to above it will be seen that in the Western Province cases of smallpox were reported from eight different stations; in the Central and Northern four each ; in the Southern, North-Western, and Province of Uva one each ; and from the Province of Sabaragamuwa two stations. Comparing the number of cases and deaths with the figures for 1892 a large decrease will be observed in the year under review. I give below the figures for the two years for purpose of comparison :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1892	355	56
1893	140	26

Chickenpox.

The total number of cases of chickenpox reported to this Department during 1893 was 1,102, against 947 in the previous year. In the Western Province 295 cases were reported from eight different centres, the Central reported 516 from 21 different stations, the Northern only 2 from Point Pedro, the Southern 25 from three different stations, the Eastern 17 from two stations, the North-Western and North-Central 26, the Province of Uva 190, and the Province of Sabaragamuwa 31. These figures only represent the number of cases of this mild infectious disease reported to this Department. There was one death reported from Kandy from this disease, but it was most probably smallpox. The table marked V. in the appendix gives the different stations from which chickenpox was reported, with the number of cases in each.

Malarial Fevers.

In the Western Province during the month of May fever was reported to be prevalent to a great extent in villages in Alutkuru kóralé north. The Medical Officer in charge, Minuwangoda, frequently visited the villages and afforded relief to the sufferers. A dispenser was also temporarily stationed at Halpé to treat the sick. Simultaneously with this outbreak another was reported from Pamunuganna and other villages adjoining Ja-ela. Besides the Medical Officer at Já-ela, who was itinerating in the villages treating the sick, a dispenser was engaged temporarily to distribute fever powders and to attend on the sick. From Mahara, Nugegoda, Narigama, Kandeliyaddepatuwa, Ragama, and the neighbouring villages fever of a severe type was reported in May. To cope with this outbreak a special Medical Officer was engaged temporarily, who itinerated in the villages and rendered all medical aid to the sufferers. In the month of June Etágala and the adjoining villages in the Negombo District reported fever, and a medical practitioner was directed to itinerate in the villages with the necessary fever medicines and treat the sick.

In the Central Province during the early part of the year an outbreak of fever was reported from Wahakótté, a village near Galawela. The Medical Officer in charge, Galawela, assisted by a medical practitioner specially engaged for the purpose, itinerated in the village and afforded relief to the fever-stricken patients.

In the Southern Province an outbreak was reported about the beginning of the year from the villages of Pattiyapola, Netulpitiya, Rakama, and Kahandama, and the dispenser at Tangalla was detached for fever duty in these villages. About the middle of the year fever was reported to be very prevalent in the villages of Hinidum pattuwa bordering the river, and the Medical Officer stationed at Nágoda itinerated in the villages and treated the sick.

In the North-Western Province during the month of January fever was reported to be prevalent at Anamaduwa. An Itinerating Medical Officer was engaged to treat the sick. In the following month it was reported from Walahapitiya, Dinikannama, Náthandia, and the neighbouring villages in Pitigal kóralé central division. The Medical Officer in charge, Máráwila, visited the villages and attended on the sick ; the headmen of the villages were also supplied with the necessary fever medicines for distribution among the villagers. In the Chilaw District fever prevailed to a great extent in February ; vaccination was suspended, and the vaccinators told off for fever duty. In the villages near Máráwila fever again broke out in May severer than before, and a secondary class student was sent to assist the Medical Officer in treating the sick.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa malarial intermittent fever prevailed to a great extent about the early part of the year in the low-lying parts of the Kégalla District, chiefly about Lower Bulatgama. The fever prevailed most during the dry weather. The Medical Officer at Kégalla attended on the sick both on the estates and at the dispensary. In Kurunwiti kóralé, Ratnapura District, fever was reported to be very prevalent in January. The dispenser of the Ratnapura hospital was detached for fever duty to itinerate in the villages and afford relief. At Aranáyaka and Ambépussa, owing to the prevalence of fever, vaccination had to be suspended, and the vaccinators employed on fever duty. In Godigamuwa division, Ratnapura District, the disease was kept

under control by the Medical Assistant at Pelmadulla, who itinerated in the villages and treated the sick. A good deal of fever was reported from Kégalla District in February, and vaccination having been suspended the vaccinators were employed in attending on the sufferers. It again broke out in June at Udapattu in Nawadun kóralé, Kégalla District, and on this occasion an Itinerating Medical Officer was engaged to treat the sick.

There has been a great deal of fever all over the Western, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, in fact a general outbreak dependent as usual on long-continued drought followed by rain.

III.—PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

Western, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

	Western Province.	North-Western Province.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Hospitals ... Civil ...	5	4	2	11
Hospitals ... Estate or District	1	—	3	4
Hospitals ... Field or Paraugi	—	2	2	4
Dispensaries Civil ...	25	18	10	53
Dispensaries District ...	1	—	5	6
Asylums	2	—	—	2
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics ...	1	—	—	1
Jails	6	3	2	11
Estimated population ...	777,868	313,704	256,996	1,348,568
Birth-rate per 1,000 ...	29·5	32·0	28·9	30·1
Death-rate per 1,000 ...	23·2	45·6	37·3	32·0
Number of successful vaccinations	30,671	5,248	7,463	43,382
Number of estates scheduled to hospitals and dispensaries ...	77	20	149	246

These Provinces were under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D., who reports as follows :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

The outbreak of malarial fever, which was reported during the last quarter of 1892 in the three Provinces under my supervision—viz., Western Province, North Western Province, and Province of Sabaragamuwa—increased in intensity during the first quarter of 1893, and gradually subsided in July and August. Vaccination had to be suspended in several places in the Provinces, and the vaccinators were sent round the villages with fever powders. With the advent of the north-east monsoon in November fever was reported in these Provinces, but not to so alarming an extent as before. There was a sudden change in the weather during the early part of December, causing severe chills, which terminated in either acute dysentery, acute diarrhœa, or pulmonary affections, affecting the general public and inmates of our large institutions in Colombo. There was a daily variation of temperature, making itself felt about 3 A.M., the range being between 10° and 14° of the maximum and minimum in the shade. The heat and glare in the day was very trying at the same time. Influenza of a mild type prevailed about the end of the year, but I heard of no deaths from this cause alone.

The weekly returns published by the Registrar General are very instructive and interesting. As the weather changed and became unpleasant, and when we knew what diseases had increased in our large institutions, we found from the Registrar General's return that the death-rate had increased in the city accordingly.

Typhoid fever, which had almost disappeared for several years since the introduction of the pure water supply from Labugama, was observed to prevail in Colombo during the last ten months, several cases being admitted into the General Hospital from the native quarters. The Sanitary Officer was kept informed of it, but he could not account for its re-appearance after such a long interval. There is no doubt that the Labugama water supply is insufficient, and as there is delay in obtaining water freely from the standpipes it is possible that the old unused wells may have been resorted to. About this time the Municipal Inspectors had been making inquiries into the number of wells in the native quarters, and there may have been a suspicion in the minds of people that the Labugama supply would fail, and that the wells had better be utilized. The sanitary condition of the city was good, and there was no other way of accounting for the typhoid fever re-appearing.

There was no epidemic of any disease in any of the towns and villages, although dysentery was reported in Panaduré, Beruwala, and Negombo. Measles and chickenpox occurred in several towns and villages.

Smallpox.—The only cases reported in the city of Colombo were 37 for the year—twelve cases had remained over at the Infectious Diseases Hospital at the end of 1892. The largest number admitted was in January, being 12. An Eurasian was admitted from the ss. "Britannia," two Bengali pilgrims from the ss. "Maria Theresa," and a modified case from a French steamer.

One case occurred at Néboda on an estate, two at Chilaw, fourteen at Negombo of a modified type, one at Bandáragama, and one at Avisáwélla.

The prevailing diseases which contributed to the overcrowding of our hospitals, requiring increased accommodation in all three Provinces, were fever, malarial cachexia, bowel and pulmonary complaints, skin diseases, ulcers, &c. A large number of cases of anchylostomiasis received attention. Whooping cough, chickenpox, measles, and mumps prevailed as usual in some parts of Colombo, but there was no general outbreak. Several of these were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.

Cholera.—Not a single case of cholera was reported, although it was prevalent in Southern India. A careful inspection is made by the Port Officers of the immigrant coolies and traders that come by the steamers and native craft, and this is our great safeguard. The cooly depôt at Maligawatta, which was erected four years ago, has fortunately never been used.

Scarlet Fever.—A third class passenger, mother with five children, was landed from the Orient Line steamer "Ormuz" and admitted into the House of Observation, Borella, on the 20th March and discharged on the 8th May. Two girls and one boy were affected with usual symptoms of scarlet fever, and were carefully treated by Dr. Woutersz: they recovered in three weeks, but the desquamation was not complete until the end of April. The disease broke out on board, affecting this family after the vessel passed Aden *en route* for Australia. One child of this family died at sea a couple of days before arrival here. The disease did not spread.

Itinerating Officers.—Secondary students of the College were employed on fever duty at several places, and were useful.

Outdoor Dispensaries.—There has been an increase in the number seeking European treatment at all our outdoor dispensaries, which are becoming more popular every year. Applications have come in for outdoor dispensaries from several places, but the vote is insufficient to open more than two or three each year. One has been opened at Mutwal, Colombo, to commence work on 1st January, 1894, and I believe the Matugama one will be re-opened as a branch of the Moragalla dispensary. The former was closed when the District Hospital at Néboda was opened. It is intended to have a resident officer at Horawala, 10½ miles from Alutgama. This is the centre for Moragalla and Matugama.

Néboda.—The District Hospital to accommodate 50 patients was opened on the 1st July. It is in the centre of the tea estates.

Hanwella.—The dispensary was converted into an Estates Branch District Dispensary, and had nine estates scheduled to it. Patients come from the Kelani Valley to this institution. It is likely that a dispensary will be opened at Pugoda or Wéke, Siyané kóralé, to be visited by the Medical Officer of Hanwella.

Bandáragama.—The Medical Officer writes :—"Though the place is quite full of uneducated native medical practitioners, now almost every one is taking the advantage given to them by coming into the dispensary for all sorts of complaints. I am happy to be able to state that the number of Moorish women and children has greatly increased during this year. This increase for the most part I attribute to the building of the separate cadjan shed put up for the use of them by the Gramaraksa Samagama of Bandáragama."

"Though still some people resort to the consultation of the soothsayers and astrologers, I am glad to mention that devil ceremonies are fastly going down."

This testimony is very satisfactory, and I have no doubt that in time the devil-dancer will find his occupation gone in many other dispensary stations.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

There was no epidemic of any disease. Cases of measles and chickenpox were reported from several stations.

Malarial fevers prevailed all over the Province from the end of the previous year to July and August, and re-appeared in a milder epidemic form in November. Large numbers were treated at the outdoor dispensaries and hospitals for fever and its *sequelæ*. Nikaweratiya, a dispensary station, will have a field hospital next year.

Itinerating Officers.—The permanent ones at Nikaweratiya, Batalagoda, and Naramulla visit three stations each, and afford relief to large numbers. During the fever season additional officers were employed temporarily. Hospital sheds were erected at Ma Eliya and Balalla, where patients can rest pending the visit of the Itinerating Medical Officers.

St Anna's Festival, Talawila near Kalpitiya.—30,000 pilgrims visted the camp erected for them adjoining St. Anna's church, and dispersed after ten days without any sickness appearing amongst them. The sanitary arrangements were well attended to by Dr. Ratnaike and his staff, so that there was no epidemic of any disease.

Puttalam.—A new Infectious Diseases Hospital was erected by the Local Board : two wards for six males and four females. It is hoped that other Local Boards will do likewise instead of waiting for an outbreak of disease

Máráwila and Mádampé.—The Medical Officer resides at the Máráwila hospital and visits the Mádampé dispensary twice a week. The attendance was so great in the fever season that an assistant had to be provided for several months to assist the Medical Officer.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Fever raged throughout the Province from January to July. Vaccinators were employed only for fever duty at this time.

Kégalla.—There was a great mortality in this district from fever and its *sequelæ ;* and owing to failure of crops relief was afforded by Government and by private subscriptions through officers of the Salvation Army. A temporary ward for the hospital has been sanctioned.

Karawanella.—The hospital has had to be enlarged owing to the number of coolies sent in from all directions around it. It now accommodates 138 patients, and is even then not large enough. It is the largest in the Province.

Ratnapura.—There is a large outdoor attendance, and a separate outdoor dispensary is necessary. The hospital is large enough for the present. Dysentery prevailed after fever subsided.

Balangoda.—The Itinerating Medical Officer made several circuits through villages attending patients in their own houses. During the height of the fever season a second officer had to be employed for similar duty.

Two fatal cases of diphtheria were treated in the hospital in February and March. None other came under observation.

The Bowatta dispensary was removed to Mahawelatenna on the 3rd June, as being more central to the villagers of the Méda kóralé. It is 7½ miles from Balangoda.

Pelmadulla Dispensary.—This was moved four miles nearer Balangoda at the end of the year.

Rakwana.—A new hospital will be erected in 1894, I hope. I selected the site with the Provincial Engineer. Province of Sabaragamuwa, on elevated ground, a little distant from the Rakwana bazaar, behind the Police station. It will be very convenient for all seeking admission. A temporary ward was completed in December.

Godakawela and Kolonná Field Hospitals are very useful and popular. The latter being a temporary building had to be closed for repairs on the 27th September. It is being built with strong materials, and will be covered with better tiles, so that it will not have to be closed again to the inconvenience of the sick villagers who appreciate it, I am glad to record.

Rambukkana Dispensary.—This is visited once a week by the Medical Officer itinerating from Henaratgoda to Rambukkana. During the fever season for months an itinerating officer made this his headquarters and did useful work. A permanent dispenser is necessary.

Aránayaka was opened as an Estates Branch Dispensary in the middle of the year.

Avisáwélla.—The hospital sanctioned for 1893 will, I hope, be erected in 1894. It is very much needed, as he Karawanella hospital cannot accommodate all the sick of the Kelani Valley.

VACCINATION.

During the year 1893, 25,606 persons were primarily vaccinated in the Western Province, including those vaccinated on the estates in the Avisáwélla and Kalutara Districts, against 28,912 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 3,306. This falling off is attributable to the continued prevalence of fever in many of the kóralés, where vaccination had to be suspended entirely for months in consequence. Of the total 25,606 primary vaccinations 14,047 were males and 17,559 were females. A classification of these figures into races shows that 28 were Europeans, 360 Burghers, 18,497 Sinhalese, 2,271 Tamils, 1,418 Malabars, 2,714 Moors, 164 Malays, and 154 others. When the primary vaccinations are classified into ages according to the definition in the Ordinance it is found that 575 were infants, 21,228 were children, and 3,803 adults. Of the 25,606 primary operations, 22,616 were successful, 1,280 unsuccessful, and the results of 1,710 remained unknown, owing to the vaccinated subjects not having presented themselves for inspection after the operation. The percentage of successes to the number examined has been 94·65, as against 94·64 in the previous year.

The number of re-vaccinations in the Western Province amounted to 10,500 during the year under review, whilst the number in the previous year has been 12,367. This decrease, too, is also attributable to the extensive prevalence of fever. Of the 10,500 re-vaccinations, 8,048 have been successful, 1,166 unsuccessful, and the result of 1,286 remained unascertained. The ratio of successes to the number inspected of the re-vaccinations has been 87·34, against 86·87 in the previous year.

The total number of primary and re-vaccinations in the Western Province during the past year amounted to 36,106. As for particulars regarding the numbers vaccinated in Colombo in the various kóralés of Colombo District, the Negombo and Kalutara Districts, the outdoor dispensaries, the estates in the Avisáwélla and Kalutara Districts, and for the numbers vaccinated by each vaccinator, I beg to refer to the "Statement showing particulars of Vaccination."

I also submit a return of prosecutions under the Vaccination Ordinance in the Western Province during the year 1893 :—

District.	Number of Prosecutions for not getting Vaccinated.	Results.		Number of Prosecutions for not attending for Inspection.	Results.		Number of Prosecutions for other breaches of the Vaccination Ordinance	Results.	
		Convictions.	Discharges.		Convictions.	Discharges.		Convictions.	Discharges.
Colombo	78	49	29	44	34	10	—	—	—
Pánaduré	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—
Kalutara	16	9	7	12	9	3	—	—	—
Negombo	25	18	7	13	10	3	—	—	—
Avisáwélla	2	2	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Total ...	121	78	43	82	65	17	—	—	—

ANIMAL VACCINATION.

During the year 1893, 12,243 persons have been vaccinated (both primary and re-vaccination) within the Municipality of Colombo, and the registers kept at the various vaccine stations show that of this number 8,627, or 70 per cent., have been vaccinated with calf lymph issued from the animal vaccination depôt, where the lymph supply has been always kept up. Owing to several deaths among the calves occasionally the maintenance of the lymph supply became somewhat difficult, but these contingencies were foreseen, and a stock of vaccine paste always kept in store helped to overcome the difficulty without coming to any sudden standstill. The same process of preserving lymph, as mentioned in my last report, has been continued with much success. Besides vaccinating 8,627 persons with calf lymph in Colombo, and giving the vaccinators in the suburbs a continual supply, we have issued to outstations, such as Kandy, Badulla, Galle, &c., 234 large tubes of vaccine paste (each large tube containing sufficient paste for the vaccination of at least six persons) and 507 small tubes containing pure calf lymph. We have also issued during the year to Singapore and Sunjie-Ujong four large tubes of paste and forty-four small tubes of pure lymph. The Army Departments in Colombo and Kandy have been supplied whenever applied for, as also Messrs. Cargill & Co. and Bois Brothers, with both paste and pure lymph on several occasions free of charge.

The itinerating animal vaccination depôt, which was removed from Negombo to Kalutara during 1892, continued to carry on the work until the end of January, 1893, and during that month 555 persons were vaccinated and re-vaccinated there. At Kalutara the vaccination was carried on in one of the outer verandahs of the Civil Hospital. In February animal vaccination was established at Pánaduré. As the hospital premises here were small, a house in a central locality was specially engaged at a rental of Rs. 15 per month, and vaccination was carried on there; and 3,345 persons in the town of Panaduré and suburbs were vaccinated direct from the calf up to the end of August, when this little establishment was removed on to Moratuwa, where, too, a house was engaged at the same rental for the purpose. Here a police constable for serving notices was for some reason or other disallowed by the Government Agent, although at all other stations the services of one or two constables were readily given, and in consequence the assistance of the village headmen had to be depended on. Up to 31st December 1,259 persons were vaccinated direct from the calf at Moratuwa and suburbs.

The number of calves supplied at Colombo by the contractor during the year amounted to 103, at a cost of Rs. 1,184·50. At Kalutara three were supplied by the Muhandiram of that place for Rs. 34·50. At Pánaduré there were 37 calves vaccinated at a cost of Rs. 409, and at Moratuwa there were 24 calves costing Rs. 276. During last year there has been a high mortality among cattle in Colombo and suburbs, and our vaccination depôt did not escape this. At one time it was thought desirable to hold post-mortem examinations of the calves that died. In some it was discovered that there were several small worms in the small intestines which were found empty; in others fibrous plugs in intestinal canal were found; the deaths were more among the Coast calves than country ones. The number of calves vaccinated amounted to 86. Of these, 16 succumbed after the vesicles were cut off for making paste. Seventy were sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of sale, amounting to Rs. 261·20, credited to Government, minus Rs. 8·50 paid as fees to the crier. Twelve died before vaccination, showing the cause of death, in the majority of instances, to have been what was stated above, and five remained over. Of the three calves vaccinated at Kalutara, one died and two were sold for Rs. 8, and this sum, less 50 cents, credited to Government. At Pánaduré, of the 37 vaccinated only one died, and the rest were sold for Rs. 130, and deducting Rs. 6·30 for expenses the balance was deposited. And at Moratuwa 17 calves were sold for Rs 49·50, Rs. 2·50 having been deducted the balance has been deposited.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers have been paid during the year Rs. 266·50 for Swiss lymph supplied by them from January to June. I would suggest the quantity of lymph obtained from Switzerland may be reduced by half.

Central and North-Central Provinces.

	Central Province.	North-Central Province.	Total.
Hospitals ... Civil ...	6	—	6
Hospitals ... Estate or District	7	—	7
Hospitals ... Immigrant ...	1	2	3
Dispensaries Civil ...	16	10	26
Dispensaries Estate or District	24	—	24
Houses of Observations for suspected lunatics	1	—	1
Jails	2	1	3
Estimated population ...	472,400	73,811	546,211
Birth-rate	29·0	32·7	30·8
Death-rate	33·3	38·5	35·9
Number of successful vaccinations	24,472	2,541	27,013
Number of estates scheduled to hospitals and dispensaries	988	—	988

These Provinces are under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon F. Keyt, M.D., who reports as follows :—

The health of the Central and North-Central Provinces during the year under review was, I am glad to say, remarkably good. With the exception of fever in malarious districts, no diseases of any consequence were reported to me.

Chickenpox was the only disease that prevailed to any extent, the infection having been kept up by the cases that remained over in 1892.

In Kandy it was chiefly confined to the jail, where it was difficult to eradicate it, despite all the care and precaution taken.

In the town of Kandy, in the villages adjoining it, and in the districts generally, chickenpox prevailed more or less throughout the whole year.

Smallpox prevailed in the Central Province only in a sporadic form, and owing to this it was stamped out without the least difficulty.

Only eight cases were registered during the year from four stations, as against 71 in 1892 from eleven stations.

Measles broke out in an epidemic form during the latter part of the year among children. The epidemic was a mild one, and calls for no special comment.

I am glad to be able to report that cholera did not appear as an epidemic during the year. Only two sporadic cases were reported from two stations.

The first case occurred at Elagamua on the 25th November, the second at Maradankadawela on the 27th November. The two terminated fatally. The first case was an immigrant, and the second a resident Moor trader.

Nineteen hospitals were under my supervision in the two Provinces. Most of these hospitals were inspected by me during the year. I found them well organized and carefully managed by the Medical Officers in charge of them.

Arrangements for improving our system of nursing have been made, and the system is being gradually extended to the hospitals in the Province. At Kandy the nursing establishment consisted of a European matron (Miss Northway) and six native nurses. When arrangements were being made to place in the hospitals trained European nurses who were expected from Europe, Miss Northway, the matron, resigned.

The three new European nurses who were expected to take charge of their duties in February have already done so, and now supervise the nursing department of the hospital with zeal and attention.

Although every care is taken of the patients, and medicines, &c., are given to them by the nurses during the day, yet I am not satisfied that the same care is taken of them throughout the night. For this purpose it is necessary that in a large hospital, like the one at Kandy, the staff of native night nurses, of whom there are four at present, two male and two female, should be supervised by a trained European nurse of experience, who should only have night duty to do.

In addition to the hospital at Kandy, the advantages of nursing have been extended to the Mátalé, Gampola, Náwalapitiya, and Mulhalkele hospitals.

I should like to see the other hospitals, such as those at Nuwara Eliya, Anurádhapura, Madulkele, Maskeliya, Lindula, Dikoya, and Uda Puselláwa, provided with nurses as soon as possible.

It was under contemplation at the commencement of the year to build new hospitals at Ramboda, Teldeniya, and Pallégama. With the exception of the one at Pallégama, which was completed by the end of December, I am not aware that any steps have been taken to commence work at the two other stations. I would urge that no further time be lost in building them, as their want is greatly felt.

There were 30 civil and district dispensaries at the end of 1892. To these were added four new Government district and seven estate dispensaries during the year.

I would suggest that provision be made to establish dispensaries at Medawaka and Padupolla, and branch dispensaries at Etakade, Mineriya, Mannampitiya, Wahakótté, and Makulgaswewa.

Estate dispensaries—I mean those which are maintained partly by planters and partly by Government for groups of estates—are a great boon to coolies, and a source of much help indirectly to District Medical Officers. When they are more largely distributed in the planting districts, I have no doubt that they will, by giving timely relief, in a great measure tend to reduce the death-rate among estate labourers in hospitals. I should very much wish to see these establishments more largely distributed throughout the planting districts.

All the district and most of the civil dispensaries were inspected by me during the year. From the work that is being done in them, I am glad to be able to report that these institutions are doing much good to the estate labourers and to the Sinhalese villagers who live in the vicinity of the planting districts.

Some of the dispensaries—notably those at Nálanda, Maradankadawela, Gallewela, Rattota, Hanguranketa, and Madawachchi—draw large crowds of patients from distant villages; a fact which shows clearly, not only that much good is being done in them, but that the natives are beginning to prefer European to native treatment.

Vaccination during the year was satisfactory. In the Central Province sixteen vaccinators were employed; of these seven were estate vaccinators, whose duties are entirely confined to the planting districts.

The number vaccinated by the estate vaccinators during the year was 15,492, that by the village vaccinators 15,347. From these figures it will be seen that the estate vaccinators, although fewer in number than the village vaccinators, did more work than the latter—a fact to be accounted for by the larger collective population on estates, and the greater ease of obtaining subjects for vaccination.

In the North-Central Province there are only three vaccinators. The number vaccinated by them during the year was 3,689.

Vaccination in this Province, I regret to say, has not yet been established on a good sound basis.

The suggestion made by me in my previous report, to establish a calf-vaccine depôt at Anurádhapura, although approved of and recommended by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, has, I regret to find, fallen through so far, for want of funds. Till my scheme is accomplished, vaccination in this Province cannot be expected to be satisfactory.

In addition to the above staff of vaccinators, a female vaccinator has been appointed for work in Kandy and its immediate vicinity among the Moorish population. The female vaccinator is doing good work, and I am glad to report that the Moorish women who, from religious and other scruples, would not be vaccinated hitherto, are now being operated upon without the least difficulty.

From inspection made by me from time to time, I am satisfied that the lymph which has been used in the Central Province was genuine.

The vaccinators have, by diligent and careful work, always maintained a good supply derived from arm-to-arm vaccination.

I regret I cannot say as much of the lymph used in the North-Central Province, where it cannot be good owing to the proverbial unhealthiness of the villagers of the Province; hence the great urgency for at once establishing a calf-vaccine depôt at Anurádhapura.

I regret that I was not able to inspect the cholera hospitals and immigrant sheds along the North-Central road during the year.

From the reports received by me from the Medical Officers stationed on the road, I have reasons to believe that everything was in good order, carefully looked after, and maintained in strict accordance with instructions from time to time issued by me.

The condition of baths and latrines, &c., throughout the hospitals was satisfactory. Improved latrines have been built in all the hospitals where they were required.

The work of improvement and alteration in connection with the older hospitals is generally being carried on everywhere.

The sanitation of the principal towns and villages was carefully attended to by the Revenue and Medical Officers, assisted by native headmen.

Accommodation in all the hospitals is now quite ample, and no overcrowding has been reported from anywhere.

The expenditure in some of the hospitals exceeded the votes allowed owing to the increased admission and the high rates charged for provisions, especially during the first half of the year.

The health of the prisoners in the jails in the two Provinces (now only one at Bogambra in Kandy and the other at Anurádhapura) was far more satisfactory this year than during any previous year.

I cannot say that this was due to any alteration in the diet of the prisoners, or to greater attention to sanitary arrangement connected with them.

I am more inclined to attribute it to the general healthiness that obtained among all sections and classes during the year in this Province.

Dysentery and bowel complaints, which for some years past prevailed more or less, did not give much trouble or cause any anxiety.

The number of cases of diarrhœa and dysentery treated has been considerably less than in the previous year, and the number of cases of pneumonia treated was also very few.

These three were the principal diseases which contributed to the mortality; and the numbers treated of these cases being few, the rate of mortality was low.

In the Kandy jail an outbreak of chickenpox occurred at the beginning of the year, and lasted till June; and in May mumps broke out among the prisoners, and has continued ever since.

The number of cases of chickenpox treated during the year was 107, and the number of cases of mumps 62.

Among the sanitary improvements may be mentioned the erection of an incinerator for the burning of the excreta from the Kandy jail. It is built about half a mile away from the jail, and is in good working order.

The mortality in the Kandy jails this year was much less than in the previous year, being 23 deaths as against 46 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths was 2·69 in 1893, as against 4·37 in 1892.

I am not aware that any steps have been taken to provide the principal towns and stations with permanent infectious diseases hospitals, having separate wards for males and females. Although I repeatedly wrote on the subject such temporary buildings as exist in some of the places are totally unfit and inadequate to meet any emergency.

I beg to urge this subject for the consideration of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and to request that arrangements may be made for erecting permanent buildings, at least in some of the principal and crowded stations along the railway line in the planting districts, such as Náwalapitiya, Hatton, and Nánu-oya.

In conclusion, I beg to submit for the consideration of the Principal Civil Medical Officer a programme of works and requirements to be undertaken this year if possible :—

(1) In view of the great need of more hospitals in this Province, I beg to suggest the desirability of erecting hospitals at Ramboda and Toldeniya with as little delay as possible.

(2) I beg to recommend that new dispensaries be established at Madawaka, Padupolla, and branch dispensaries at Etakade, Wahakótté, Makulgaswęwa, Minoriya, and Mannampita, as per list.

(3) With regard to the extension of proper nursing, I beg to suggest that the following hospitals may be provided with nurses :—Nuwara Eliya, Anurádhapura, Madulkęlé, Maskeliya, Lindula, Dikoya, and Uda Pussęlláwa; also that a trained nurse of experience be employed to supervise the night nursing in the Kandy hospital.

Northern Province.

Hospitals	Civil	4
	Immigrant	4
Dispensaries, Civil		28
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics		1
Jails		1
Estimated population		324,736
Birth-rate per 1,000		34·3
Death-rate per 1,000		22·6
Number of successful vaccinations		10,687

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon J. Attygalle, M.D., who submits the following report:—

Health of the Province.—During the year 1893 the health of the Northern Province was on the whole very satisfactory, and was the first during a series of years for nearly the whole decade in which no serious outbreak of cholera occurred. The whole of the Province was free from the disease for over eleven months, or rather fifteen months from the middle of September, 1892, to about the same period of December in the year under review. During the last-mentioned month the disease broke out at Vankalai immigrant station, to which place it was doubtless brought by immigrants from Paumben, where the disease had recently broken out both among the pilgrims to Ramesvaram and the coolies coming over to Ceylon. The total number of cholera cases reported was 9, of which 7 occurred at Vankalai immigrant station. Of these 7 died and 2 recovered.

Smallpox.—This disease did not prevail in an epidemic form in any part of the Province during the year 1893. Altogether 10 cases were reported from the various parts of the Province, and they were nearly all isolated and imported cases, which ended in themselves, save at one place, Sarasalai near Chavakachcheri, where four of the villagers took the disease from the first case.

Vaccination.—The vaccination was carried on during the year very systematically from village to village, and I append hereto a statement showing all the villages in the Province, as per last Census report, which were visited by one or other of the vaccinators during the year, and those not visited; and it will be observed that in the Jaffna Peninsula out of the 238 villages 163, or over 68 per cent., were visited by a vaccinator; and in the Vavuniya, Mullaittivu, and Mannár Districts the operations of the vaccinators were confined chiefly to the populous hamlets, and the reason why a larger percentage of them could not have been visited by a vaccinator was due to the circumstance that most of the villages are situated at great distances from each other, and it was not practicable to visit more than a limited number during the same week and return to them the following week to inspect the results of vaccinations. At the onset I had some difficulty in getting the headmen to furnish the vaccinators with lists of unvaccinated persons as enjoined by the Vaccination Ordinance, but after a time they readily conformed to its requirements, and I have had no complaints from the vaccinators in that respect. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year 1893 throughout the Province was 11,828, of whom were discharged with satisfactory vesicles 10,562, failed 137, and were absent 1,129.

Dispensaries.—A new Government outdoor dispensary was opened at Nedunkeni at the beginning of this year. This is a place nearly midway between Vavuniya and Mullaittivu on the old road, and supplies a long-felt and much-needed want. There is a *madam*, or resting shed, attached to it for patients who come there from long distances, and I was glad to note when I visited the place last that there were patients in it who had come from a distance of 10 and 12 miles. The total number of dispensaries at the close of the year was 28, and the number of patients treated at these dispensaries throughout the Province was 42,236, an excess of 4,695 over that obtained in 1892; and the total amount of collections, Rs. 1,777·98, which shows a very appreciable increase over the previous years. In this respect the dispensaries at Batticotta and Chavakachcheri are to be noted in particular, and at the latter place the work has increased so much of late that it was found necessary to ask for the employment of a

dispenser to assist the Medical Officer in compounding medicines, inasmuch as it was not possible for one officer to examine patients, prescribe for them, and make up medicines for so large a number of them as have been attending this dispensary of late without keeping them waiting for several hours, as he has also at the same time to write up the different books kept at the dispensary.

The Jaffna peninsula is now almost fully served with outdoor dispensaries. A dispensary is very much required at Punkudutivu, one of the islands, and it is also felt that the two dispensaries of Varany and Puttur, now worked by one officer, should be placed in charge of two different officers. In the Mannár District no other outdoor dispensaries are required, if my recommendation to utilize the services of the Medical Officers stationed at Kallar and Oilankulam in attending to the sick villagers in the vicinity is carried out, for which all the expense needed is about Rs. 120 for the necessary articles of equipment, and Rs. 120 a year for the salary of an attendant.

In the Mullaittivu District there are two places in which dispensaries might be opened with a very great advantage. They have been proposed more than once and abandoned seemingly for want of funds. Of these two places one is Pudukudiyirippu, where the people are all affected with paraugi, and a field hospital with an outdoor dispensary would be a great boon to them; and the other place is Kokilai, where a dispensary is much needed for its great distance from any of the existing dispensaries, although the population about this place is not more than 400 or 500 at the most.

Hospitals.—The number of hospitals has been the same this year. There are four civil and four immigrant hospitals. The total number of patients treated in the four Civil Hospitals was 1,484. Of these, 1,377 were discharged, 46 died, and 61 remained still under treatment. The largest number was treated at the Mullaittivu hospital, and the smallest was at Point Pedro. At the latter place the wards were always full, and but for the limited accommodation available there a large number would have been treated. An application has already been made for an additional ward, and it is to be hoped that it will be allowed in this year's estimates. In the four immigrant hospitals the total number treated was 824, and of these the largest number treated was at Puliadyirrakam and the smallest at Pésalai. At the latter place an additional ward for six patients was erected during the course of this year. Of the 824 patients only 13 were immigrants. Of these, 7 were treated at Puliadyirrakam, 3 at Vankalai, 1 at Pesálai, and 2 at Mannár. Of the rest, 539 were emigrants, and the rest residents and mixed races. The largest number of emigrants were treated at Puliadyirrakam.

Jail Hospitals.—There is only one jail hospital now in this Province, and that is at the Jaffna town. During the year under review the total number of sick prisoners treated there was 253. Of these, 242 were discharged, 3 died, and 8 still remained under treatment at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to total treated was only 1·19, and to the total number of prisoners 4·7 per mille; since the beginning of 1893 the habitual thieves from Colombo are sent to this jail to undergo rigorous hard labour. In many instances it was found that the men would not give their full tasks of labour, and they were then punished by a reduction of their diet. This was found not to answer, for whether the man gave short tasks either through physical inability or wilfully a reduction of diet at the end had the same effect in both cases—of course in one worse than the other. It stands to reason, if a prisoner cannot give his full task with the ordinary diet No. 1, it is not likely he could do so having been subjected to penal or refractory diet for a more or less period. For my part I do not think that the prisoners could be subjected to rigorous hard labour, and at the same time punish them "through their bellies," so to speak, for not performing such labour. It is well known that people who are doing a large amount of work require an increase in the amount of food they take proportionately. The ordinary diet No. 1 is only just sufficient to keep a man in good health for a limited period whilst undergoing any kind of labour. The practical result of punishing prisoners by a reduced diet is, that often they on the aggregate and sometimes almost continuously, are placed on such reduced diet for a much longer period than that for which it was originally intended. At an interview I had with the Inspector-General of Prisons recently it was decided to discontinue the practice of punishing prisoners by a reduced diet, and in its place pingo-carrying has been substituted. It is too soon yet to express a decided opinion on this, but so far it seems to bid fair to prove a success. I understand the men greatly dislike pingo-carrying, which is very monotonous and tedious, and, moreover, it has to be done all along the working hours; whilst in husk-beating, if they work without idling they often finish their tasks several hours before the allotted time, and they do nothing for the rest of the time. The few who have been as yet put to pingo-carrying have invariably asked to be sent back to husk-beating on the second or third day, and they have all since given their full tasks.

Of the 253 patients treated in the jail hospital it would be noted that 44 have been returned under head Asthma. But these were not all separate patients. There were actually only three individual asthma patients who had to be taken into hospital every time they were seized with the disease, and there was hardly a week in which one or other of them was not found in the hospital. Of the other cases the largest number treated for any one disease was 34 for malarial fever, chiefly among local prisoners. The bowel diseases, which I believe are of frequent occurrence in other jails, are comparatively few here. In all there were 32 cases; of these, 25 were diarrhœa and 7 dysentery, none of which proved fatal.

General Remarks.—The health of the people of the Jaffna peninsula during the year under review was on the whole very satisfactory. The only sickness of an unusual kind that occurred there was an outbreak of dysentery in Katkovalam, near Point Pedro. The outbreak of dysentery was confined to a few hamlets, and it soon disappeared. Medical aid was rendered to the sufferers by the Medical Officer of Point Pedro.

In the Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, and Mánnar Districts there was little or no sickness of an unusual kind. The first two were entirely free from either cholera or smallpox. The Mánnar District, too, was almost entirely free from these diseases, but there was one case of smallpox at Arippu, and in the closing month of the year, as already stated, a few cases of cholera were reported from Vankalai. The disease was soon stamped out, and the year ended, as it commenced, entirely free from any infectious diseases of a serious type in any part of this Province.

Southern Province.

Hospitals, Civil	5
Dispensaries { Civil	33
Dispensaries { District	2
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics	1
Jails	5
Estimated population	492,478
Birth rate, per 1,000	34·3
Death-rate, per 1,000	29·7
Number of successful vaccinations	21,268
Number of estates scheduled to hospitals and dispensaries ...	37

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon W. Dias, M.D., who reports as follows:—

During the year under review there have been no severe epidemics. This immunity is due, not to the satisfactory state of sanitation of the towns or villages, but simply to the non-introduction of the infection of those diseases, which are favoured by unsatisfactory sanitation to extensive outbreaks attended with great mortality.

Mátara.—The sanitary state of Mátara is in an equally neglected state as that of Galle. The only difference is that it is provided with a public cemetery, and indiscriminate burial does not take place. The town being small, the overcrowding and accumulation of filth is not quite as great as at Galle.

Tangalla.—The sanitary state of Tangalla is unsatisfactory. Water for drinking and domestic use is obtained from two wells situated in the town in two tanks or hollows, into which the storm water of the town (no doubt with sewage, &c.) collects. Even this supply fails in the dry weather, when the poorer inhabitants obtain their supply of water from a stagnant canal, in which they wash their bodies, soiled clothing, and matting, and in which bullocks, &c., are bathed.

A severe outbreak of dysentery occurred during the year at Tangalla, attributed by the Medical Officer of that station to the water having become exceptionally unsatisfactory owing to a severe drought.

Hambantota.—Being a small town the sanitation is not quite so unsatisfactory as in the other towns. The water supply is unsatisfactory, the only water obtainable being from shallow surface wells situated at the base of sand dunes along the coast. These sand dunes being composed of sand and broken sea shells, the water percolating from these is necessarily charged with lime, salts, and is hard, besides being liable to get contaminated.

Villages.—The village sanitation is as unsatisfactory as that of the towns. In the villages along the sea board the backwaters and canals are used for decomposing cocoanut husk by soakage. In this process the fresh husk is sunk and kept in these waters for about three months, during which period the softer matter of the husk putrify, giving out foul gases, and rendering the water discoloured and fœtid. Whole streams are so discoloured and rendered foul. This water percolates into wells, and to this cause among others is due the frequent outbreaks of dysentery in these villages.

Smallpox.—Thirty-one cases of smallpox occurred during the year. The infection was imported on three different occasions. On the first occasion to a village in the suburbs of Galle by an infected man returning to his home from Colombo. This case was taken in hand by an officer of the Medical Department early, and the infection was confined to the first case. On the second occasion a vessel came to the port with two of the crew suffering from smallpox. These cases were removed to hospital. On the third occasion a Moorish priest came from Singapore *via* Colombo with the disease, and lodged in a house in the crowded part of the town of Galle. The Municipal officers had the management of this case, and unfortunately the infection spread and 26 persons contracted the disease, of whom 13 died. The last case terminated on 5th May, since which date no cases occurred to the close of the year.

Cholera.—This year the Province has had no cases of this disease.

Chickenpox and Measles.—Some cases of these diseases occurred in the towns and in the villages; these were of a mild type.

Enteric Fever.—Several cases occurred in the overcrowded and unclean localities of the town of Galle. This, I regret to state, has been of yearly occurrence since I have been stationed in this Province.

Malarial Fevers.—During the year there has been no severe and extensive outbreaks of malarial fevers. In the villages of Hinidum pattuwa there was a limited outbreak, which the Medical Officer of the district attributes to insufficient food.

Dysentery broke out in several villages in the Galle, Mátara, and Tangalla Districts. Medical Officers were stationed in those localities where this was needed, and relief was given to those in need of it, as well as medical aid.

Vaccine Department.—At the commencement of the year there were eleven vaccinators. During the year one of these left the Province on promotion, and another was appointed in his place. An additional vaccinator was appointed for the Mátara District. A female vaccinator was also sent for duty in this Province. At the close of the year there were twelve vaccinators and one female vaccinator.

22,404 persons were vaccinated during the year. Of these, 12 were Burghers, 21,648 Sinhalese, 11 Tamils, 728 Moors, and 5 Malays. Of these, 19,299 were successful, 700 were unsuccessful, 2,495 were absent. 624 re-vaccinations were performed with 448 successes. The percentage of successes in primary vaccination was 86·14, and in re-vaccination 71·79.

The number of prosecutions under the Vaccination Ordinance during the year was 70 in the Galle District, 513 in the Mátara District, and 25 in the Balapitiya district, and 36 in the Tangalla District; in all 644. Of this number 479 were fined.

The vaccinators are paid—7 at Rs 15 each, 1 at Rs. 18·75, 3 at Rs. 22·50 each, and 2 at Rs. 30 each. Considering the increased cost of living the salaries are insufficient for obtaining the services of efficient and zealous persons for this duty.

Eastern Province.

Hospitals, Civil	3
Dispensaries, Civil	12
Jails	2
Estimated population	150,512
Birth-rate, per 1,000	43·0
Death-rate, per 1,000	29·4
Number of successful vaccinations	9,407

This Province is under the supervision of Senior Medical Officer P. F. Solomons, M.R.C.S., who submits the following report:—

The health of the Province during the year was satisfactory, and there occurred no epidemics to contend with.

Certainly, from time to time reports were presented by headmen to the Government Agent intimating the prevalence of certain diseases, such as pneumonia and influenza in various villages; but on inquiry it was found that the sickness consisted of nothing more than the usual malarial fever, sometimes with pulmonary complications, which exists in the district more or less throughout the year.

The entire Province was altogether free from cholera, but I regret to state that there did occur one case of smallpox. This was at Seddipalam, a village about 12 miles from Batticaloa. The usual precautionary measures were at once adopted, and no cases were further reported.

Chickenpox was reported from time to time, but this trivial disorder is not regularly notified, and consequently the exact number of cases that occurred during the year cannot be even approximately guessed. Three cases are reported as having occurred in the Kalmunai district, 15 in the Batticaloa District, and none in the Trincomalee District. Three cases of measles were reported from Kokavil, a village near Karunkodditivu.

There is one disease which exists, so far as I know, to a small extent in the Batticaloa District, but to a considerable extent in the Kalmunai district, to which I desire to invite attention, and this is leprosy. A small isolated hospital ought to be erected at Kalmunai for the treatment of these cases.

Vaccination was carried on during the year throughout the Province by seven vaccinators, and also by the Medical Officers in charge of the outdoor dispensaries.

In the Batticaloa and Kalmunai Districts 7,487 persons were vaccinated, of whom 6,819 were successful cases, 365 were unsuccessful, and 303 were absent. 810 were re-vaccinated, of whom 708 were successful cases, 48 were failures, and 54 were absent.

In the Trincomalee District 2,067 were vaccinated, of whom 1,784 were successful cases, 143 were unsuccessful, and 140 were absent. 154 were re-vaccinated, of whom 96 were successful, 34 were failures, and 24 were absent.

The total number vaccinated in the Province was therefore 9,554, of whom 8,603 were successful cases; and the total number re-vaccinated 964, of whom 804 were successful cases.

During the latter part of the year, in consequence of frequent protests from the people, more especially, I need hardly say, from the Moors, the Tamil and Moorish vaccinators were directed to carry on their work strictly among their respective communities.

Fifty-two tubes of Colombo calf lymph were received during the year, and eight of English lymph.

Vaccinator D. S. Ponampalam resigned his post early in the year, and was succeeded by Vaccinator Sinnecutty, who was directed to work during the first half of the year in the Uva District and during the remainder of the year in the Bintenna district.

On the 8th May Vaccinator Agamado Lebbe of the Batticaloa District, who exchanged duties with Vaccinator Sinnatamby of the Trincomalee District in November, 1892, to enable the Moors of the Trincomalee District to be vaccinated by one of their own religion, returned to Batticaloa, and Vaccinator Sinnatamby resumed his duties in Trincomalee.

Outdoor Dispensaries.—The following table gives all the necessary information regarding the working of the twelve dispensaries of the Province during the year :—

	Number treated.	Number of Visits.	Amount collected. Rs.	c.
Batticaloa	3,542 ...	4,406 ...	232	54
Kalmunai	4,327 ...	6,933 ...	121	20½
Eraur	3,334 ...	3,892 ...	30	77
Valachchenai	1,081 ...	1,291 ...	11	86
Maha-oya	852 ...	1,322 ...	0	50
Kathankudy	7,278 ...	8,795 ...	166	20
Karunkodditivu	3,623 ...	4,794 ...	12	61
Pottuvil	2,729 ...	4,219 ...	4	45
Muttur	378 ...	637 ...	28	79
Toppur	159 ...	372 ...	3	67
Nilaveli	288 ...	402 ...	—	
Trincomalee	1,318 ...	2,480 ...	285	58
Total ...	28,909	39,543	898	17½

No new dispensaries were opened during the year.

I herewith annex a list of additional dispensaries, in the order of their urgency, which I recommend to be opened as early as possible :—

1. Paddiruppu ... To be placed in charge of a qualified resident Medical Officer.
2. Kinniyai } ... To be placed in charge of one officer.
3. Tamblegam }
4. Varippothanchenai ... To be visited by the Medical Officer, Karunkodditivu.
5. Kokkodiodai ... To be visited by the Medical Officer, Kathankudy.

Miss Gamble having left for England early in the year, and her connection with the Kathankudy dispensary having thus ended, Mr. Vanderhoven, the Medical Officer of Karunkodditivu, was appointed resident Medical Officer in charge of it, he being succeeded by Mr. Stephens, a pupil dispenser of the Batticaloa hospital.

The Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.—The hospital has three wards for 20 males and one female ward for 10. The average daily sick was 18·40, that of the males having been 15·35 and of the females 3·05. The institution was never overcrowded during the year. The average residence in hospital was fifteen days.

Twenty-eight deaths occurred during the year—25 males and 3 females ; and the following table shows the total number treated and the number of deaths during the past five years : —

Year.	Total treated.	Total died.	Percentage of Deaths.
1889 ...	500 ...	30 ...	6·0
1890 ...	416 ...	20 ...	4·80
1891 ...	380 ...	61 ...	16·05
1892 ...	423 ...	26 ...	6·14
1893 ...	435 ...	28 ...	6·43

Of those who died during the year, 9 had been ill for over seventy-five days before admission, and nine died within ten days of admission.

The table given below shows the cases treated during the year, separated into medical, surgical, and obstetric ; —

Description of Cases.	Total treated of each Class.	Number of Deaths of each Class.	Deaths per cent. of each Class.	Ratio per cent. of each Class to Total Hospital Mortality.
Medical :—				
Male ...	256 ...	22 ...	8·59 ...	78·57
Female ...	63 ...	2 ...	3·17 ...	7·14
Surgical : —				
Male ...	50 ...	2 ...	4 ...	7·14
Female ...	15 ...	1 ...	6·66 ...	3·57
Accidents ...	50 ...	1 ...	2 ...	3·57
Operations ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	—
Obstetric ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Total ...	435	28	6·43	

Jail and Jail Hospital.—The jail can ordinarily accommodate 70 persons, there being for males 43 cells and two association wards, each certified to hold 8 ; and for females two cells and a ward certified to hold 4. There is also a hospital with five beds.

There is, moreover, a shed within the jail premises for 20, and there has been erected another temporary building outside the jail, but close to it, to accommodate about 40 Road Ordinance defaulters.

There is no dispensary attached to the hospital, and therefore all prescriptions are made up at the Civil Hospital, and serious cases requiring constant attention are removed to the Civil Hospital for treatment, but fortunately no such cases occurred during the year.

Thirty-three prisoners were treated during the year, of whom 30 were discharged and 3 remained at the end of the year.

The principal diseases treated were ague (10) and diarrhœa (7). There were no deaths.

The daily average sick in hospital was ·87—all males, and the average residence in hospital was nine days.

Two hundred and fifty-seven prisoners were confined in the jail during the year. The convicts were employed in husk-beating, stone-breaking, and on general jail service.

No prisoners were transferred to other jails for medical reasons.

Province of Uva.

Hospitals	Civil ...	1
	Field or Paraggi ...	4
	District or Estate ...	2
Dispensaries	Civil ...	8
	District or Estate ...	8
Jails ...		1
Estimated population ...		160,015
Birth-rate, per 1,000 ...		42·0
Death-rate, per 1,000 ...		34·6
Number of successful vaccinations ...		10,501
Number of estates scheduled to hospitals and dispensaries ...		222

This Province is under the supervision of Government Medical Officer H. Thornhill, M.B., who submits the following report :—

There are seven hospitals in the Province, viz., Badulla, Haputalé, Lunugala, Alutnuwara, Medagama, Buttala, and Hambegamua, the latter however was opened for indoor patients only on 25th November, 1893.

There has been a steady increase in the numbers admitted of each class of patients, the increase being most marked at Badulla hospital, where the numbers rose from 835 in 1890 to 893 in 1891, 1,074 in 1892, and to 1,326 in 1893.

The admissions of all classes to all the hospitals for each year were :—

Year.	All Cases.	Paying Patients and Wage-earners.	Estate Labourers.	Destitutes.	Daily Average Sick.
1890	3,226	—	567	282	166·42
1891	2,929	—	615	281	159·00
1892	3,517	2,112	921	484	166·91
1893	3,794	2,221	978	558	224·71

The mortality was not excessive except at Haputalé and Lunugala hospitals, where it was 28·04 and 22·54 per cent. of the total treated at both hospitals, showing a large increase in previous years. The next highest mortality was Badulla, where, however, it was only 10·77.

The hospital mortality rates for estate labourers only were—

	Per cent.
Badulla ...	18·75
Haputalé ...	27·01
Lunugala ...	24·73
Buttala ...	24·44
All Uva ...	23·20

There has also been a steady increase in the number of patients attending at the outdoor dispensaries. The numbers were—

Year.	Patients.	Times seen.
1890	21,889	29,807
1891	21,241	29,159
1892	24,584	34,701
1893	28,454	44,463

There were 24 dispensaries, viz., 7 attached to the 7 hospitals and 14 dispensaries not attached to hospitals. Of the latter, 6 were district (*i.e.*, estate civil dispensaries), 3 (viz., Spring Valley, Gonamotawa, and Uva) were local or group estate dispensaries, and 5 (viz., Bibilé, Kumbukan, Maspana, Tanamalwila, and Wellawáya) were civil dispensaries. Bibilé and Wellawáya were visited only once a week ; Kumbukan was closed on July on the removal of the pioneers ; and Wellawáya and Tanamalwila were closed towards the end of the year, but are about to be re-opened.

There were no cases of cholera during the year, and only one of smallpox. The latter was promptly and carefully removed from Ballagalla estate to the Infectious Hospital at Badulla, where strict isolation was maintained, and not a single other case occurred either on the estate or in Badulla. The patient's son, a child about 5 years old, who was found in the line with him, was brought with him to the hospital, and remained there with him during the whole time, but never contracted the disease, this being due no doubt to the previous vaccination, of which he bore the marks, and to the re-vaccination which was at once done.

There were 199 cases of chickenpox, 86 measles, and 737 of mild influenza seen during the year.

The twelve most prevalent diseases, *i.e.*, those most frequently met with at the hospitals and dispensaries, were—

		Cases.
1.	Malarial fevers	7,258
2.	Ulcers ...	2,875
3.	Rheumatism ...	1,767
4.	Round worms	1,590
5.	Respiratory diseases	1,427
6.	Dysentery ...	1,309
7.	Diarrhœa ...	1,235
8.	Paraggi ...	1,121
9.	Skin diseases...	1,088
10.	Venereal diseases	804
11.	Influenza ...	737
12.	Anchylostomiasis (dochmius duodenale)	660

The very great prevalence of malarial fevers is thus seen. The numbers of cases of it attended during the last four years were.

1890	...	5,669	1892	...	6,800
1891	...	5,189	1893	...	7,258

It is especially prevalent in the low-lying portions in Bintenna, Wellassa, and Kongalla-Bintenna, where it may be said to be a veritable scourge, the destruction of life and labour caused by it being immense.

The condition of the majority of the inhabitants of these divisions indicates the necessity for measures calculated to improve the condition of the people as regards food and water supply, irrigation and roads, and also as regards sanitation and the provision of more hospitals, so that they could be more easily availed of.

I would urge, too, that quinine in 5-grain packets should be far more largely and widely distributed; in fact that it should be made available free of cost in every village and house in these malarious divisions, and that it should be sold with printed labels at every post office, police station, headman's and registrar's house, and at every dispensary, at 2 cents for each 5-grain packet and at 5 cents for 3 packets of 5 grains each.

I recently issued the following instructions to all the Medical Officers in the Province :—

(1) You should, both in the hospital and dispensary, and when travelling, advise the inhabitants of malarious places—

(*a*) To construct their houses or huts with one or more rooms raised on posts or pillars some 6 ft. to 10 ft. above the ground, and to sleep in these, and never, if possible, to sleep on the ground. Inform them that the poison of malaria does not float higher than 6 ft. above the ground.

(*b*) Never to drink any water that has not been first thoroughly boiled.

(*c*) Before and during the malarious season to apply to you for quinine, and to take it and give it to their children and relatives daily according to the printed directions. Inform them that it will always be issued free of cost.

(*d*) To plant as many red or blue gum trees (*Eucalyptus*) as they can round about their houses.

(2) Issue a copy of these instructions written in Sinhalese and Tamil to each headman in your district, and on all possible occasions explain the reasons for these precautions to headmen, and urge on them to do all they can to get the people to adopt them as far as possible.

I forwarded a copy of these to the Government Agent, and suggested that he might have them printed in Sinhalese and Tamil and circulated in numbers to all headmen for distribution to all persons able to read, with instructions to use their best endeavours to persuade the inhabitants of these malarious places to adopt and systematically attend to these precautions, at least to (*b*), viz., to drink only water that had been boiled; and (*c*), viz., to procure and use quinine freely.

I think a real effort should be made to try and induce the residents in these malarious places to construct their houses or huts on posts or pillars, *i.e.*, with the floor raised some 6 ft. above the ground, or at least to construct sleeping places inside their houses raised 6 ft. above the floors.

To effect this I think a practical example should be given at two or three places in each malarious divisions, and I would suggest that certain headmen be provided with a type plan of such raised houses, and that one or two villagers' houses at certain places should be reconstructed on this plan, the expenses of doing so being provided by Government.

I would also suggest that some such instructions as are contained in the above circular should be printed in all school reading books (English and vernacular), and also a rough sketch of a house raised on posts or pillars in the way suggested, and that all school teachers should be instructed to continually draw the attention of the children to this picture and instructions, and to explain the reasons to them and to all whom they meet, and to instruct the children in their turn to show the picture and instructions, and to explain them to their parents and others.

I fear, however, that amongst the cases seen only once or so at a dispensary and returned as malarial fever or simple fever, and amongst many deaths registered from villages under various causes, are many cases of, and deaths from, typhoid fever. So careful an observer as Mr. Nell assures me that there are many stray cases of typhoid fever throughout the villages, and he says that from time to time he had undoubted cases in the Alutnuwara hospital; cases, too, are being admitted from time to time to the Badulla and other hospitals, and are occurring in the town.

Seeing the universal neglect of the first principle of civilization and sanitation, and the almost entire absence of latrine accommodation, and hence the universal pollution with human fæces of the whole surface of the ground, of the water, air, food, and surroundings, it is little to be wondered at that typhoid fever should be as prevalent and as destructive as it is in India, and I fear that unless effective sanitary measures are taken at once the present comparatively small number of cases will spread, and will soon blaze out into an epidemic here, that if it occurs will, I fear, decimate the Island.

I venture in this connection to quote a few remarks on this subject from an article by Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hill Climo and Surgeon-Major Ranking, from pages 359 and 360 of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, December, 1892.

Dr. Hill Climo says :—"What I contend for is this, and this alone, that in our Indian cantonments we have everywhere the sub soil pollution and the specific infection also side by side.

"Warmth, stagnation, seclusion from the open air, accumulation and concentration of the infected discharges, intensify the poison, and it would seem that a small amount of typhoid evacuations may give rise to a large development of the contagion in excretory matters with which they may become mingled, and even in milk in which they obtain access."

Dr. Ranking says :—"The question of the sources of infection in enteric fever is one of the utmost importance, and any researches tending to throw light upon it are of special interest to us in India at the present time when enteric fever is assuming proportions which, compared with its prevalence in former years, may be fairly described as alarming. Even making all possible allowance for improved methods of diagnosis, there can be no question that enteric fever is on the increase, and the main object to which our efforts for its suppression must be directed is to discover, if possible, the conditions, or some of the conditions, which tend to favour the spread of the disease."

Again :—"There is so much evidence in support of the contention that enteric fever is propagated by infection from food, more especially by contamination of water supply (and hence indirectly of the milk and butter supply), that this latter seems to be by far the most important point to which the attention of sanitary officers should be directed. Given the presence of the enteric bacillus in water, the infection of the susceptible among those who use the water appears to be a certainty; and it is hardly necessary to point out that every fresh case may, and almost certainly does, become the centre of a fresh series of cases. Next to the question of pure water, indeed hand-in hand with it, goes the question of proper disposal of excreta. Nothing but cremation will suffice. The disposal of excreta of enteric patients by the ordinary method of burial cannot but be regarded as dangerous in the last degree as leading to contamination both of air and water. Hoffmann's work shows conclusively that this is the case, even if there were not common sense probabilities to guide us; however excellent dry earth may be as a deodorizer of excrementitious matters, it is in no sense a disinfectant of bacilli, and spores live and flourish in it ready to be transported either into water of adjacent wells and rivers, or into the air by aspiration, a very common source of contamination in India, where rain is so frequently followed by powerful sunshine. There is no question as to the efficacy of fire as a disinfectant, and but for the great expense attending it we imagine cremation of all organic refuse would be insisted upon. It becomes a question for serious consideration whether, in the interests of the community, and in view of the importance to England of the health of the army in India, cremation, at any rate of infected excreta, should not be carried out as a routine procedure.

"Till this is done, it is more than probable that enteric fever will go on increasing in ever-extending ratio. The same would apply to cholera, but for the happy chance that the cholera germ cannot stand drying, and has no spores. This does not apply to the enteric germ which retains its vitality when dry, and has highly resistant spores."

The prevalence of anchylostomiasis is not to be judged of by the comparatively few cases (viz., 660) that have been seen, and have been recognized and treated as such at the hospitals and dispensaries during the year: it is only when in the advanced stages of the consequent anæmia, dropsy, diarrhœa, or general debility that those suffering from this disease come for treatment.

I am satisfied that this disease as regards extensive prevalence and destruction of life and labour is second only to malarial fever, and that it is in a way almost more important, as it is extensively and most prevalent in places comparatively free from malaria, *i.e.*, such places as estates and bazaars and the larger villages, where the greatest number of people are resident, *i.e.*, in the higher portions of the Province and the less malarious places to which people have gravitated to escape from the deadly malaria of the low-country.

It may therefore be said that malaria (in most cases combined with anchylostomiasis) is the terribly destructive and depopulating disease of the sparsely populated low-lying unhealthy divisions, and that anchylostomiasis takes its place, and is almost equally prevalent and destructive in the higher portions of the Province which are comparatively free from malaria.

With regard to the prevalence of and loss of life and labour caused by anchylostomiasis (*dochmius duodenale*), and the measures necessary and desirable to check same, I would refer to my evidence printed at page 38 of the 1893 Cooly Mortality Commission Reports, and at page 18 of the Principal Civil Medical Officer's 1892 Report. I think it is time that some real action was taken to check the widespread destruction of life and labour due to this preventible cause. The writing and printing of reports will not do it: this has been done; it is now time they were acted on, and the only effectual method adopted, viz., the prevention of the pollution of the ground about dwellings on estates and in towns and villages by the provision and proper cleansing of sufficient and suitable latrine accommodation being rendered obligatory, and by their use being insisted on, the committing of nuisances being rendered penal and being punished.

The deaths of 637 labourers on estates were reported. Of these very many were not seen by the superintendent during the illness which caused death, and in 284 cases the Medical Officers had not been sent for. Of those labourers who were sent to hospital 245 died there, and of these many had not been seen by the superintendent before being sent to hospital.

These facts, I submit, show that it is useless to hope, and I think it is impossible to expect, that superintendents can give the time or attention necessary to treat the sick in the lines. I submit, therefore, that the establishment of a dispenser, or failing a dispenser of a sick kangany on each estate or group of adjoining estates, to discover the sick and to daily see and treat the mild, simple cases, and to send the serious cases to hospital, or to send for the District Medical Officer, is an urgent necessity, and should be enforced at once by superintendents being informed that unless they provide such and see that the work is done for them they will themselves be prosecuted when cases of breach of clause 20 (*b*) or (*d*) or (*e*) occur on their estates.

The necessity for such dispensaries is still further seen from the following.

During the year the Medical Officers directed 557 labourers who were seriously ill to be sent to the various hospitals. 202 of these did not arrive there, and 124 of them were not seen again by the Medical Officer, as he was not sent for. The deaths of 13 at least of these occurred.

Similarly, in 396 instances the Medical Officers found the labourers so ill that they considered the patient was too ill to stand the fatigue and risk of the journey to hospital. In such cases the Medical Officer asked that his visiting the patients again at the expense of the estate should be agreed to. This was agreed to in 276 instances, but not in 73 instances; of the latter, 53 died not seen again, and 8 were sent to the hospitals notwithstanding the Medical Officer's advice that the patients were not fit to bear the journey.

It will, however, be necessary to carefully guard against what I plainly see is, and is likely still more to become, a serious drawback to these estate dispensaries, and to constitute an abuse that will result in grave harm to the sick on estates: I mean the tendency to regard these dispensaries and insufficiently trained dispensers as substitutes for the hospitals and the treatment of qualified Medical Officers.

I have written for years, and all experience supports me that cases of serious illness cannot be properly treated in a cooly's line, either as regards dressing, diet, or nursing; and I submit that it was not intended by the establishment of these group-dispensaries that the removal of cases to the hospitals, as soon as they become serious, should be in any way checked or interfered with, but on the contrary that all cases should be seen daily, so that they might be so sent immediately they became serious; and I submit that it was not intended to entrust to these men the sole treatment of serious cases of illness, but only to treat the mild cases, and that he (the estate dispenser) was to at once send all cases to the hospital when they began to get serious, or to send for the District Medical Officer.

Instead of this, it will, I think, be found that few, if any, cases are now being sent to hospitals from the estates where these dispensaries are established, not because there are no serious cases, but because these altogether unqualified dispensers are attempting to treat all cases, mild and serious, alike.

This I think is an abuse that should be carefully guarded against in the interests of the sick on estates. It can be done at present only by insisting on the District Medical Officer being sent for as required by clause 20 (*d*) to see all serious cases kept under treatment on such estates.

I am aware that it will be said that since the arrival of the dispenser the sick prefer to be treated in their lines and refuse to go to hospital. I fear, however, that the refusal is often only apparent, and not voluntary; and I fear the dispenser often instigates it, as he fears and argues with himself that if many sick go to the hospital from his estate, and there are big hospital bills to pay for them, it may be thought by the superintendent that it is too much to pay his salary and also the hospital bills, and that it may lead to his (the dispenser's) discontinuance.

The births and deaths occurring on estates of labourers and others are not, I am satisfied, being properly reported. More attention should be given to this subject by the Registration Department. The low birth and death rates alone suggest this, and an examination of the registers would show such inequalities, viz., some estates where attention is paid to the matter, with apparently excessive rates, and other estates, including many with large labour forces, with only one or two or even none at all.

The infant mortality on estates is very high, even judging from the imperfect statistics available. I find it was 200 per 1,000 births in 1891 and 205 in 1892. This is very high for a rural and agricultural population, seeing that the rate for 65 of the largest English towns, including all factory towns, was only 150 for first quarter of 1893. I fear this high infant mortality is closely connected with the undue employment of women too soon before and after childbirth.

The subject of stillbirths, especially on estates, is also one that I think requires investigation. I have no figures for the civil population; my statistics and remarks are therefore confined to the estates.

The proportion of stillbirths is about normal, viz., 40 per 1,000 births in five districts; is below the normal in three, and suggests neglect to report; and is enormously above the normal in one, viz., Badulla, where it was 106·50, this being due entirely to the still more enormous numbers and rate on one estate, viz., Spring Valley, from where, during 1892 and 1893, 6 and 10 stillbirths, giving a rate of 111·11 and 200 per 1,000 births, were reported.

The number and rate of stillbirths for the estates in the Province during two and a half years ended June 30, 1893, was 6, giving a rate per 1,000 births of 30·66; in Badulla District alone during same period there were 26 stillbirths, giving a rate of 180·05; this rate and the still more enormous rates of Spring Valley, namely, 111·11 and 200 for 1892 and 1893, indicate clearly that some special cause is at work, viz., either crime (criminal abortion or infanticide) or the undue employment on estates of women too soon before and after childbirth.

That crime is one, if not the chief cause, is further strongly suggested by the very significant fact that amongst these 61 stillbirths only 23 were males and 35 were females (3 sex not stated), though in all European countries the male stillbirths exceed the female as 140 to 100, owing to the large size, and hence greater difficulty at birth, of male infants.

The benefits conferred by the new buildings at Badulla, by the care and nursing given by the Lady Matron (Miss Fraser) and the nurses under her, by the night nursing, and by the ample supply of milk, *i.e.* real milk which

was procured from Spring Valley estate, need no praise or remarks from me—they have already received the praise of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, and the practical testimony of appreciation as evidenced by the daily increasing numbers seeking admission, which appreciation extended to the estate coolies, as testified to by the Badulla Planters' Association and by a superintendent, who informed me that he had recently to save one of his kanganies from being assaulted by some coolies whom he (the kangany) was endeavouring to prevent coming to him (the superintendent) for tickets of admission to hospital. During the second half of 1893 numbers in the Badulla Hospital exceeded—

80	...	...	...	...	on 13 days
90	...	...	...	...	on 71 days
100	...	...	...	...	on 63 days
110	...	...	...	...	on 34 days
120	...	...	...	...	on 3 days
				Total ...	on 184 days

i.e., the numbers exceeded 100 on 100 days out of 184.

I can only repeat what I wrote last year, viz.: "I am confident that if all the hospitals had similarly good buildings, and if similar nursing, night nursing, food, and milk was provided at them, it would be found that they would be similarly appreciated and used by the sick of all classes, civil and estate alike." And I would therefore again urge that more nurses be trained so as to take the place of the present attendants, at whose door, I am satisfied, rests much of the disinclination to go to hospital in good time.

Three superintendents and 16 kanganies were prosecuted under the Medical Ordinance.

During the year 12,078 persons were vaccinated in the Province, of which 92·56 were done successfully. The numbers and results during past years were :—

				Numbers.		Successful.
1889	...	...	...	6,365	...	62·29
1890	...	...	...	7,778	...	89·60
1891	...	...	...	16,179	...	92·41
1892	...	...	...	17,354	...	95·05
1893	...	...	...	12,078	...	92·56

One superintendent of an estate, 137 estate coolies, 482 villagers, and 21 headmen were prosecuted during the year under the Vaccination Ordinance.

Headmen are still very careless regarding their vaccination duties. It will be necessary to enforce the penal provisions of clauses 7, 17, and 18 against them even more frequently.

The wilful and careless destruction of vaccine vesicles and the consequent impairment of the efficacy of vaccination and interference with the supply of lymph is very frequent and serious, especially amongst estate labourers. I would refer to Appendix M, which shows that in 2,654 cases, *i.e.* 26·54 per cent. of those suspected, the vesicles were thus found broken and interfered with.

The numbers who fail to attend for inspection after vaccination is still large, but there is a great improvement ; owing to the constant prosecution of the absentees the numbers have decreased from 614 to 366.

A book of instructions for the guidance of vaccinators, special regulations for dealing with those unvaccinated persons or vaccinitors who are reported sick, and with those who fail to attend for inspection, an increase of pay and a special travelling allowance for vaccinators in this Province, are much required.

On the following subjects I would refer to my remarks printed at pages 17, 18, and 19 of the Principal Civil Medical Officer's Administration Report for 1892 :—

(*a*) Excessive mortality amongst Malabars and estate labourers in hospital.
(*b*) Sanitation on estates.
(*c*) Proper stretchers or litters for conveyance of sick to hospital from estates.
(*d*) Vital Statistics. Need for more attention to the registration of all births and deaths occurring on estates.
(*e*) Need for more correct and reliable registering of the *causes* of deaths, as the present registering is entirely misleading as to the prevalence of certain diseases.
(*f*) Precautions when cholera is prevalent in Southern India and along the immigrant route.
(*g*) Pilgrimages and cholera.
(*h*) Infectious Disease Proclamation. Isolation, removal, and disinfection not provided for.
(*i*) Causes of sporadic cholera and acute diarrhœa. Dry weather, long drought, and consequent exhaustion, and unwholesome water, unwholesome dried and salted fish, manuring of estates.
(*j*) Need for training large staff of hospital nurses.
(*k*) Need for training of midwives for villages and estates.

The following are some of the other wants of the Province :—

(1) Proper drainage and more public and private latrines for the town of Badulla, and more attention to sanitation.

(2) All the towns and villages of the Province should be brought under the rules, even if not under the rates, of the Sanitary Rate Ordinance, and each should be visited and its sanitary condition reported on by some responsible officer at least once a quarter.

(3) Wells should be sunk at certain villages where no pure water is available.

(4) Separate tenders for all milk required for hospitals, both for diets and extras, should be called for. Contracts for milk should be for five years, so that milk contractors could provide themselves with good Coast cows and proper cow-sheds (*vide* my letter No. 377/C. B. of September 30, 1892).

(5) In at least all Local Board towns there should be proper supervision of all milk and meat. There should be trained inspectors, and regular inspection of all animals before being slaughtered for food, and thorough inspection of the carcases and internal organs after slaughtering and before exposure for sale, and provisions for the destruction of all carcases or parts of carcases found to be unfit for human food—this is all the more necessary in a country like this, where cattle are not properly housed, fed, or attended to, and where many of the cattle slaughtered are old, thin, and scraggy ; the result, I imagine, of *tuberculosis* and other communicable diseases, which I believe are prevalent amongst them, and especially in a country where every portion of the lungs, intestines, pancreas, and *omentum* are sold and used for food. Provision, too, should be made for the proper slaughtering and bleeding of all animals, and that no meat not properly bled or set should be exposed for sale ; the cleanliness of the butchers' knives, hooks, and tables and blocks, and of the places where meat is hung and sold, requires close attention : all that I have seen are filthy and insanitary in the extreme.

(6) All repairs and additions to the Field Hospitals should be carried out on a uniform system, and with a view to converting them gradually into permanent buildings with iron roofs and iron pillars.

IV.—GENERAL.

Vaccination.

The number of vaccinations performed during the year by the Government vaccinators in the Island was 114,969, against 127,501 in the preceding year, or a decrease of 12,532. Of these, 100,975 were primary vaccinations, against 111,072 in 1892, and 13,994 re-vaccinations, against 16,429 in the previous year. Of the primary vaccinations 86,574 proved successful, on 4,230 cases the operation was found to have been unsuccessful, and on 10,171 subjects the result of the operation could not be known, as they failed to present themselves for examination on the appointed dates. The percentage of successful to the number vaccinated upon was 85·75, against 85·11 in the previous year. This percentage refers to cases the result of which was ascertained after due examination, but it must be noted that the operation on those subjects who failed to put in an appearance on the days of examination would not be all failures; and assuming that the ratio of successful in those absent was the same as in those inspected, I find that the percentage of successful to total operated upon by the Government vaccinators was 94·36, against 94·52 in the previous year. Of the re-vaccinations, which, as before stated, numbered 13,994, 10,514 proved successful, 1,521 were returned as unsuccessful, and 1,959 subjects absented themselves for examination. The percentage of successful was 75·13, against 69·32 in the previous year.

Besides the above the Medical Officers in charge of the various dispensaries performed vaccination in the institutions in their respective charge. The number of the operations was 9,044, against 12,021 in the previous year. The primary vaccinations numbered 8,831, and the re-vaccinations 213. Of the primary vaccinations 7,606 proved successful, 540 cases were reported as absent, and 685 failures. The percentage of successful to number operated upon was 91·38, against 94·12 in the previous year. Of the 213 re-vaccinations, 175 were returned as successful, 11 absent, and the rest failures, the percentage of successful being 82·5, against 55·54 in the previous year.

On the estates in the planting districts the number of vaccinations performed during the year was 23,969, against 17,711 in the previous year, or an increase of 6,258. The primary vaccinations numbered 21,680, which was 4,087 more than in the preceding year, when the number of such vaccinations was 17,593. The re-vaccinations numbered 2,289, and showed an increase of 1,171 over the previous year, when the number was 118. Of the primary vaccinations, 16,297 proved successful, 2,481 unsuccessful, and on 2,902 subjects the result of the operation could not be ascertained, as they failed to make their appearance for inspection. The percentage of successful to number operated upon was 85·23, against 86·02 in the previous year. Of the re-vaccinations 1,092 proved successful, 414 subjects were reported absent, and the rest failures; the ratio of successful cases being 47·70 per cent., against 85·58 in the preceding year.

The total number of vaccinations performed in the whole Island during the year under review by the Government vaccinators, Medical Officers in charge of dispensaries, and by the estate vaccinators in the planting districts was 147,982, or 9,251 less than in the previous year, when the total vaccinations numbered 157,233. The primary vaccinations numbered 131,486, of which 110,477 proved successful, 7,396 unsuccessful, and on 13,613 subjects the result of the operation was unknown. The successful cases among those inspected showed a percentage of 84·02, against 84·16 in the previous year, but assuming that the percentage of successful if the ratio in those absent was the same as in those inspected, it will be found that the rate would rise to 92·71, against 93·39 in the previous year. The re-vaccinations numbered 16,496, against 18,054 in the previous year, or a decrease of 1,558. The number of successful cases in those re-vaccinated was 11,781, and the absentees numbered 2,384, while the rest were failures. The percentage of successful to number operated upon was 71·41, against 68·22 in the previous year.

From the foregoing remarks it will be observed that there has been a decrease of 9,251 in the total cases operated upon during the year under review when compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the fact that vaccination had to be suspended for some time owing to the prevalence of malarial fevers in several districts.

In the appendix I give a table marked VI., showing full particulars of vaccination in the Island, arranged according to Provinces. The subjoined table shows at a glance the total number of persons operated upon by Government vaccinators, Medical Officers, and on the estates in 1893, as compared with the previous year:—

Statement showing the Number of Persons operated upon in 1892 and 1893.

	Primary Vaccination.						Re-vaccination.			
	Total.	Successful.	Absent.	Percentage of successful.	Percentage of successful if the ratio in those absent was the same as in those inspected.	Percentage of successful to Total	Total.	Successful.	Absent	Percentage of successful
1892.										
Government Vaccinators ...	111,072	94,541	12,288	85·11	9·41	94·52	16,429	11,379	3,467	69·32
Medical Officers at Dispensaries	10,514	9,196	680	88·41	5·71	94·12	1,507	837	225	55·54
On Estates	17,593	13,401	2,277	76·17	9·85	86·02	118	101	11	85·58
Total ...	139,179	117,138	15,245	84·16	9·21	93·39	18,054	12,317	3,703	68·22
1893.										
Government Vaccinators ...	100,975	86,574	10,171	85·73	8·63	94·36	13,994	10,514	1,959	75·13
Medical Officers at Dispensaries	8,831	7,606	540	86·12	5·26	91·38	213	175	11	82·11
On Estates	21,680	16,297	2,902	75·17	10·06	85·23	2,289	1,092	414	47·70
Total ...	131,486	110,477	13,613	84·02	8·69	92·71	16,496	11,781	2,384	71·45

Ceylon Medical College.

The Principal of the Ceylon Medical College, J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D., submits the following report :—

The twenty-third session of the College commenced on the 1st of May, 1893, with 67 students in the Senior Department, of whom 17 were new students (15 males and 2 females), and 22 in the Junior Department. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 5,348.

The winter term opened on the 1st October, with 71 students in the Senior Department, of whom 4 joined during the term, including 2 female students.

The Junior Department numbered 29 students, 3 of whom being female students. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 5,251·50.

So that at the end of the year the number of the students in the books of the College aggregated to 103 (92 males and 11 females), being an increase of 38 over the number of students at the end of 1892. This increase is greatly due to the large number of male seniors and juniors joining this institution during the year under review. In the female department only 4 female students joined the Senior, and none joined the Junior Department. The female students are progressing very fairly in their studies, and the first two students who joined the College will go up next March for their first professional examination.

Half-yearly Professional Examinations.—The April examination commenced on the 17th April and ended on the 29th April: 2 candidates qualified for the license out of 4; 4 candidates passed in hygiene and medical jurisprudence; 4 passed in second professional (complete); 8 passed in first professional (complete).

Two female students passed successfully in botany and zoology at the end of the first year.

The September examination commenced on the 4th September and ended on the 15th September: 2 candidates obtained the license out of 5; 1 passed in hygiene and medical jurisprudence; 4 passed in second professional; 3 passed in first professional.

Changes in the College Staff.—Mr. Cochran having been away in England owing to ill-health, the lectures in chemistry and physics have been delivered by Dr. H. Marcus Fernando during the year.

College buildings are in a satisfactory condition.

Port Duties and Immigration.

The total number of vessels which arrived in the port of Colombo was 2,359, or 2 more than in the previous year. Of these, 1,656 were steamers, 31 sailing ships, and 672 native craft. The number of European passengers was 4,581, against 3,086 in the previous year, or a large increase of 495; traders numbered 21,261, or an increase of 530 over the previous year. Of those classified under the head of traders, 17,467 were men, 1,393 women, 1,965 children, and 436 infants. The number of immigrant coolies was 36,217, against 54,554 in 1892, or a decrease of 18,337. Of the coolies, 23,905 were men, 5,858 women, 4,326 children, and 2,128 infants. The total number of arrivals, including European passengers, traders, and coolies, was 62,059, or 16,312 less than in the previous year, when the total arrivals numbered 78,371. Of the total number of traders and coolies who arrived, 24,736 were found on inspection to have been vaccinated, 6,409 not vaccinated or bore no marks of vaccination, and 26,333 bore marks of smallpox.

There were two vessels placed in quarantine during the year, one in September and the other in December. Six cases of smallpox and four of chickenpox were detected on board ships and removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There were also three cases of scarlet fever sent to the hospital from board ships for treatment.

The health of the port of Colombo was reported to have been very satisfactory.

In the appendix will be found table marked VII., prepared by the Port Surgeon, giving some valuable statistics relative to the port of Colombo.

Medico-Legal Duties.

During the year the number of cases examined under judicial instructions by the officers of the Department was 1,099, or 44 more than in the previous year, when the number was 1,055. Post-mortem examinations for alleged murders and manslaughters numbered 186, against 162 in the preceding year, or an increase of 26; external examinations for alleged aggravated assaults were performed on 459 cases, against 412 in the previous year; alleged simple assaults contributed 41 cases, and rape an equal number; the number of cases examined for alleged concealment of birth was 5, the same as in the previous year, and other medico-legal examinations, which are not included under the heads above specified, numbered 316, against 305 in the previous year. The number of analyses performed by the Public Analyst under judicial instructions was 51, or 9 less than in the previous year.

The fees paid by Government for conducting all the above examinations amounted to Rs. 15,733, against Rs. 15,456 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 277, and the travelling expenses incurred by the different Medical Officers and reimbursed by Government came to Rs. 2,997·41, or an increase of Rs. 248·09 over the previous year. The total of fees and travelling expenses amounted to Rs. 18,730·41, being Rs. 525·09 more than in the preceding year.

Table marked VIII. in the appendix gives full particulars as to the different stations in which the examinations were performed and the amount of fees and travelling expenses received by the respective Medical Officers in charge.

I submit the following report furnished by the Public Analyst, H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.SC., London:—

During the year 74 analyses were conducted, of which 21 were samples of kerosine oil, all of which conformed to the conditions of the Ordinance relative to the importation of petroleum. Fifty-one analyses were conducted for judicial purposes, 18 were examinations for stains and 33 for poisons, and the remaining 2 were samples of spirits suspected to be fraudulently adulterated. Of the 33 analyses for poisons, in eight instances poisons were detected as follows: arsenic in 5, arsenic and mercury in 1, datura in 1, and morphia in 1.

Four samples of water were analysed for Government purposes during the year.

A synopsis of the analyses in a tabular form is herewith appended :—

Synopsis of Analyses by the Public Analyst, 1893.

Total 74	Judicial ... 51 Fees Rs. 535·50	For stains	... 18	Mammal blood detected in	...	10
				No mammal blood or semen in	...	8
		For poisons	... 33	Arsenic	...	5
				Arsenic and mercury	...	1
				Datura	...	1
				Morphia	...	1
				No poison detected	...	25
	Kerosine oil 21	...	...	Flashing point above 76° F.	...	21
	Others 2	...	...	Spirits—adulteration in	...	2
	Fees Rs. 220·50					
					Total ...	74
	Total fees Rs. 756·00					

Total amount of fees amounted to Rs. 756.

Hospitals.

During the year under review there were in operation 58 hospitals, viz., 29 Civil, 1 Lying-in, 8 Field or Paraṇgi, 7 Immigrant, and 13 District or Estate Hospitals, and two Asylums, one for lunatics and the other for lepers. The total number of institutions was 60, or 4 more than in the year preceding.

The following four hospitals were opened during the year and added to the Department :— (1) A Civil Hospital at Mulhalkele in the Revenue District of Nuwara Eliya, in the Central Province. It consists of three wards, two for males and the other for females, and has accommodation for 30 patients. (2) A Field or Paraṇgi Hospital at Hambegamua, in the Province of Uva. This hospital has five wards with 34 beds assigned to them. (3) A District or Estate Hospital at Néboda in the Revenue District of Kalutara, in the Western Province. It consists of three wards, two for males and one for females, and can accommodate 50 patients of both sexes. (4) A District or Estate Hospital at Náwalapitiya in the Revenue District of Kandy, in the Central Province. This hospital has four wards, two for males and two for females, with accommodation for 46 patients of both sexes.

The Public Works Department have effected during the year certain material alterations in and additions to the buildings of the following hospitals, viz., Civil Hospitals at Colombo, Kalutara, Negombo, Nuwara Eliya, Kalmunai, Marawila, and Chilaw; Field or Paraṇgi Hospitals at Anamadua and Medagama; Immigrant Hospitals at Pésalai and Mihintalé; and the District or Estate Hospitals at Lindula, Kelebokka, Maskeliya, Lunugala, Karawanella, and Balangoda.

In the 38 hospitals, viz., 29 Civil, 1 Lying-in, and 8 Field or Paraṇgi Hospitals, there were treated during the year 35,679 patients, against 30,377 in the preceding year, or an increase of 5,302. The admissions during the year were 34,365, and those remained over from the previous year numbered 1,314. Dividing the patients into sexes, the males numbered 25,241 and the females 10,438. Of the total number treated, 30,736 (22,173 males and 8,563 females) were discharged, of whom 21,040 (15,362 males and 5,678 females), it is stated, were cured, 8,495 (5,963 males and 2,532 females) relieved, and 1,201 (848 males and 353 females) not improved. The number of patients who died was 3,620 (2,404 males and 1,216 females), and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 1,323.

In the 7 Immigrant Hospitals 2,660 patients (2,117 males and 543 females) came under treatment during the year or 316 more than in the previous year, when 2,344 sought relief. The number admitted during the year was 2,568 (2,047 males and 521 females), and 92 (70 males and 22 females) remained over from the preceding year. Of the total treated, 1,940 (1,521 males and 419 females, it is stated, were discharged cured, 390 (325 males and 65 females) relieved, and 31 (24 males and 7 females) not improved. The number of patients who died was 201 (171 males and 30 females), and the number remained over at the end of the year was 98.

In the 13 District or Estate Hospitals 7,377 patients (5,056 males and 2,321 females) were admitted for treatment during the year under review, and 295 (203 males and 92 females) remained over from the previous year, thus making the total treated 7,672 (males 5,259 and females 2,413). Compared with the figures of the previous year, when 6,116 patients came under treatment, the increase in the year under review was 1,556. Of the total number who sought relief, 4,386 (3,101 males and 1,285 females) were discharged, it is stated, cured, 925 (639 males and 286 females) relieved, and 94 (62 males and 31 females) not improved. The deaths numbered 1,899 (1,211 males and 688 females), and the number of patients who remained under treatment at the end of the year was 369 (males 246 and females 123).

The average daily sick in the Civil Hospitals was males 901·43 and females 390·09, total of males and females being 1,291·52. In the Field or Paraṇgi Hospitals the daily average was 141·94 (males 102·17 and females 39·77). In the Immigrant Hospitals the average was for males 89·36 and females 25·57, total 114·93. The average daily sick in the District or Estate Hospitals was 290·45 in the case of males and 140·58 in that of the females, the total of both males and females having been 431·03. Taking all the Civil, Immigrant, and District or Estate Hospitals, exclusive of the two asylums, which will be treated of separately, the average daily sick amounted to 1,979·42 (males 1,383·41 and females 596·01), against 1,612·94 in the previous year, or an increase of 366·48.

The total number of patients discharged from all the Civil, Immigrant, and District Hospitals was 38,501 (27,845 males and 10,656 females), of whom 27,366 (19,984 males and 7,382 females), it is stated, were cured, 9,810 (6,927 males and 2,883 females) relieved, and 1,325 (934 males and 391 females) not improved.

The total number of patients who died in all the hospitals was 5,720 (males 3,786 and females 1,934), or 1,087 more than in the preceding year, when the number of deaths was 4,633.

I subjoin a table showing the percentage of deaths to total treated in the various hospitals and asylums in the Island, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, and classified into Mixed Races and Malabars :—

Institutions.	Mixed Races.		Malabars.		Total of Mixed Races and Malabars.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
29 Civil Hospitals	7·48	7·29	19·49	21·22	10·15	10·67
8 Field or Parangi Hospitals ...	3·31	4·05	12·98	12·69	3·81	4·67
1 Lying-in Hospital	1·06	2·60	7·14	6·66	1·48	2·81
7 Immigrant Hospitals ...	5·36	4·93	9·67	9·90	7·89	7·55
13 District Hospitals	7·32	7·30	29·49	28·09	25·19	24·78
2 Asylums	10·25	10·69	12·21	12·32	10·57	10·96
60 Total ...	7·05	6·96	22·15	22·78	11·90	12·40

From the above table it will be seen that the death-rate in the 29 Civil Hospitals was 7·29 among the mixed races, against 7·48 in the previous year, while among the Malabars it has increased from 19·49 in 1892 to 21·22 in the year under review. Taking the total mixed races and Malabars, the increase in the death-rate was 0·52 per cent. In the Field or Parangi Hospitals the mortality among the mixed races was 4·05 per cent., against 3·31 in the previous year; among the Malabars there was a slight decrease of 0·29 per cent., but taking both races together the increase per cent. was 0·86, the figures having been 3·81 in 1892 and 4·67 in 1893.

In the Lying-in Hospital the death-rate has increased from 1·06 in 1892 to 2·60 in the year under review among the mixed races, while among the Malabars it has fallen from 7·14 to 6·66, but among both mixed races and Malabars the rate was 2·81, against 1·48 in the previous year. There were treated only 284 patients, 269 of the mixed races and 15 Malabars. I have given a full report on this institution in subsequent pages.

The Immigrant Hospitals show a death-rate of 7·55, against 7·89 in the previous year. Among the mixed races a decrease of 0·43 per cent. was noticed, while among the Malabars there was an increase of 0·23 per cent. The mortality in the District or Estate Hospitals was slightly less than in the previous year. The rate per cent. among the mixed races was 7·30, against 7·32 in the previous year; among Malabars 28·09 against 29·49; and among both races taken together 24·78, against 25·19, or a decrease of 0·41 per cent. In the two Asylums the death-rate was 10·96, against 10·57 in the previous year, or an increase of 0·39. Comparing the death-rate among the total sick population in all the hospitals and asylums in the Island with the figures for 1892, it will be found that the percentage among the mixed races has fallen from 7·05 in 1892 to 6·96 in 1893; among the Malabars it has increased slightly by 0·63 per cent.; and among all races the increase was only 0·50 per cent.

The Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor to ascertain the true causes of the high rate of mortality among immigrant labourers employed on estates, and to recommend remedies therefor, have submitted their report to Government. After due inquiry the Commissioners have arrived at the conclusion that the high rate of mortality in hospitals is due to the advanced stage of the disease prior to admission—a result which I anticipated in my report for 1892.

The longest time any one inmate stayed in hospital was a patient in the District Hospital at Lindula for 295 days for hemiphlegia.

The accommodation in all the hospitals was sufficient, with the following exceptions. In the General Hospital at Colombo there was great overcrowding, particularly in the lower diarrhœa wards. The congestion was relieved to some extent by the transference of a number of cases to the temporary hospitals at Urugodawatta and Kanatta. In the Civil Hospital at Kurunégala the accommodation for females was insufficient, and hence the wards were crowded occasionally during the year. In the Civil Hospital at Badulla there was occasional overcrowding, due to the admission of children. The District Hospitals at Lindula, Uda Pussellâwa, Karawanella, and Rakwana were also occasionally overcrowded, which was unavoidable.

The provisions, which were obtained on contract, were ample in quantity and good and wholesome in quality. The Medical Officers invariably examine the food when it is received from the contractors, and again when it is served out to the patients, and reject such as is found unfit for consumption. The milk supplied, it is stated, was always tested by the lactometer, and that found below the specific gravity of 1028 rejected. For the institutions in Colombo the milk supply was drawn from the Government dairy, and it was found excellent.

The supply of water in the majority of the institutions was reported good, pure, wholesome, and abundant. The water from the wells in the hospital premises at Galle was not sufficiently pure for drinking: it had therefore to be obtained from a village three miles from the town. The water at Mullaittivu was also reported brackish, except during the rainy season, when it was slightly turbid. At Batticaloa and Anurâdhapura the supply from the hospital wells having failed during the dry season, water had to be procured through a contractor. At Trincomalee the water was brackish during the dry season owing to the proximity of the wells to the sea. At Badulla the drinking water was excellent, but the bathing water was impure; owing to the hospital supply being obtained from two sources several cases of diarrhœa and dysentery occurred, as, notwithstanding all the precautions taken, the patients would drink the bathing water. The water at Anamaduwa was brackish. At Hambegamua the supply from a large tank lately restored and filled in with rain water was reported unwholesome, as it contained decayed vegetable matter. At Mihintalé the supply was drawn from a well and a tank. The well water was brackish, and the tank water muddy and polluted. In all the hospitals the water was, as a rule, boiled and filtered before drinking.

Bathrooms with tubs exist at all the hospitals, but those patients able to walk prefer to bathe in the nearest stream wherever there is one adjoining a hospital.

There are no covered drains—the drains are all surface ones for carrying away the ward washings and storm water. The dry-earth system is carried on satisfactorily in all the hospitals, the excreta being removed daily and buried at a distance, or incinerated. In the Civil Hospital at Colombo the excreta are removed twice a day.

All the hospitals, with the exception of the one at Trincomalee, were visited by myself, the Colonial Surgeon, or the Senior Medical Officer of the respective Province.

In the appendix is a return marked IX. which gives a detailed list of all the diseases treated and the deaths therefrom in the several hospitals of the Colony. Table marked X. in the appendix shows at a glance the total number of patients treated and died in all the hospitals and asylums, and separates the patients into mixed races and Malabars sent in by police and voluntarily seeking admission.

Table marked XVI. shows the expenditure of each hospital under the different heads of service.

Surgical Operations.

The number of surgical operations performed in the various hospitals in the Island by the respective Medical Officers in charge was 751, against 743 in the previous year. Of these, 644 were performed on patients admitted for disease, of whom 37 died, and 107 on those admitted for accidents, of whom 15 died.

Classifying the operations into amputations, excisions, and other operations, it will be found that amputations were performed in 94 cases, 11 of which proved fatal. The number of amputations on patients admitted for disease was 26 and for accidents 68, with 2 deaths among the former and 9 among the latter. Excisions of supernumerary finger and knee joint were performed in 2 cases with success. Other operations not classified above numbered 655, of which 616 were on patients admitted for disease, 35 of whom died, and 39 on those admitted for accidents, 6 of whom died.

In the appendix is a table marked XI. which gives full particulars of the different surgical operations performed during the year.

Dispensaries.

The number of civil dispensaries in operation during the year was 160, or 3 more than in the previous year. They were distributed as follows: 25 in the Western, 16 in the Central, 28 in the Northern, 33 in the Southern, 12 in the Eastern, 18 in the North-Western, 10 in the North-Central, 8 in the Province of Uva, and 10 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

The number of patients treated in the above dispensaries was 423,370, who paid 724,650 visits. In the Western Province 107,789 patients sought relief and visited the dispensaries 221,884 times; in the Central 56,791 patients, who paid 81,420 visits; Northern 11,777 patients with 67,500 visits; Southern 63,457 patients with 115,894 visits; Eastern 28,892 patients with 39,543 visits; North-Western 62,100 patients with 103,800 visits; North-Central 22,650 patients with 34,790 visits; in the Province of Uva 12,203 patients came for treatment and visited the dispensaries 21,070 times; and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa the patients who applied for relief numbered 27,711 and the visits paid by them 38,749. The money collected at the dispensaries from the above patients, viz., voluntary contributions from pauper patients and payments made by others according to scale of charges laid by the Department amounted to Rs. 27,336·21, against Rs. 24,151·77 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 3,184·44.

Besides the above there were in operation 40 dispensaries in the planting districts in the Island, which were distributed as follows: 1 in the Western Province, 24 in the Central, 2 in the Southern, 8 in the Province of Uva, and 5 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. In the Western Province 4,510 patients applied for relief at the dispensary, visiting it 7,712 times; in the Central Province 65,984 persons sought relief, paying 86,807 visits; in the Southern 3,929 with 5,416 visits; in the Province of Uva 15,583 persons with 23,465 visits; and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa 23,728 patients came for treatment and visited the dispensaries 34,931 times. The total number of patients treated at these dispensaries was 113,734, who paid 158,331 visits. The collections made at these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2,297·63, or Rs. 874·28 more than in the previous year, when the collections came to Rs. 1,423·35.

Table marked XII. in the appendix shows the diseases treated at the several dispensaries in the Island arranged according to Provinces. The following is a summary:—

I.—GENERAL DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
Group A:—	
Dysentery	11,662
Enteric fever	174
Malarious fevers	183,619
Malarial cachexia	11,496
Primary syphilis	2,601
Secondary syphilis	2,254
Congenital syphilis	587
Gonorrhœa	5,085
Hydrophobia (rabies)	4
Group B:—	
Worms	47,652
Dochmius duodenalis (anchylostomum)	2,364
Alcoholism	25
Group C:—	
Debility	8,705
Group D:—	
Rheumatic affections	26,214
Tubercular affections	550
Leprosy	166
Parangi	31,323
Diabetes	311
Anæmia (cause unknown)	7,336
All other general diseases	13,872

II.—LOCAL DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
Diseases of the nervous system	4,253
Diseases of the eye	4,289
Diseases of the ear	3,617
Diseases of the nose	1,501
Diseases of the circulatory system	495
Diseases of the respiratory system	20,801
Diarrhœa	12,479
Diseases of liver	1,224
Other diseases of digestive system	29,783
Goitre	82
Diseases of spleen	6,536
Diseases of lymphatic system	878
Diseases of urinary system	911
Diseases of generative system	3,847
Diseases of organs of locomotion	678
Diseases of connective tissue	5,252
Diseases of skin	32,229
Ulcers	30,253
Poisons	258
General injuries	5,841
Local injuries	22,458
Total number of outdoor patients treated at dispensaries	537,104

OPERATIONS

Major	11
Minor	1,431

Police Hospital.

The hospital at Borella set apart for the members of the Police Force quartered at Colombo consists of four wards, one for Europeans and three for natives, and has accommodation for 14 patients. There were treated in this hospital during the year 1,159 patients, of whom 1,152 were admitted during the year and 7 remained over from the previous year. Compared with the figures of the previous year the increase in the number of patients treated was 235. The diseases which furnished the most cases were malarial intermittent fevers, influenza, rheumatism, injuries, bronchitis, ulcers, colic, conjunctivitis, dysentery, and diarrhœa, the numbers having been 354, 104, 90, 69, 50, 48, 42, 42, 33, and 31 respectively. Of the total treated 1,147 were discharged, 4 died, and 8 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 4 deaths, 2 were due to malarial fevers, 1 to dropsy, and the fourth to apoplexy. The percentage of deaths to cases treated was ·34.

The average daily sick in hospital was 15·31, against 12·72 in the previous year, and the average strength of the Police Force quartered in Colombo was 829, or an increase of 131 over the previous year when the average was 698.

In the appendix is a table marked XIII. showing the expenditure incurred on account of this hospital under the different heads of service.

De Soysa Lying-in Hospital.

The number of women admitted into this institution for their confinement was 278. The number remained over from the previous year was 6, thus making the total 284, against 202 in the preceding year, or an increase of 82. Of the 284 women 264 were confined during the year and 12 remained over on 31st December, 1893. There were 8 deaths amongst the mothers, the percentage of deaths to cases being 2·81, against 1·48 in the previous year. Classifying the patients into races I find that the mixed races numbered 269 and the Malabars 15. The total number of days the patients stayed in this institution was 2,258, which give a daily average of 6·18, against 4·01 in the preceding year.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Lying-in Hospital, H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.SC., London, submits the following report :—

In this institution 278 patients were admitted during 1893, and with 6 remaining from the previous year 284 women received treatment, as against 202 during 1892, showing an increase of 82 patients for the year. The rate of increase is a very progressive one, as in 1892 only 34 patients above the number in 1891 were treated. Of these 284 patients 240 were delivered, 12 remained at the end of the year, and 8 died. The deaths were due to the following causes : 2 from puerperal convulsions, 1 from hœmorrhage and collapse in a case of placenta prævia, 1 from collapse in case of retained placenta, 3 from exhaustion from prolonged and tedious labour, 1 from diarrhœa in an anæmic patient.

In all the above cases it will be noted that death was due to either a fatal complication or in consequence of the patients not receiving timely treatment, the patients in all cases having been admitted collapsed and almost moribund. No deaths, however, occurred in any of the patients admitted for confinement before or at the outset of labour. The death-rate amounts to nearly 2·5 per cent.—a rate much higher than in the similar institutions of the United Kingdom, but which is almost entirely due to seriously complicated cases of labour seeking hospital treatment at too late a stage.

I have the pleasure to record again for the third year in succession the absence of any death from puerperal fever—a result which has not yet been obtained in the lying-in charities of England, and that, too, when patients transferred from the lock hospital have often to be treated with the septic products of venereal disease complicating labour. The following is a list of the important operations performed by me during the year:—Craniotomy 2, turning for placenta prævia 1, induction of premature labour 1 (in a case of anæmia with great deal of ascites), removal of retained placenta in hour-glass contraction of uterus 3, applications of forceps 12.

Hospital for Special Diseases of Women.

In this hospital, which is under the immediate charge of Mrs. Van Ingen, L.S.A., London, M.D. (Brux.), there were treated during the year 99 patients, of whom 89 belonged to the mixed races and 10 Malabars. The number of patients discharged during the year was 92, and 7 remained under treatment at the end of the year. There were no deaths. The total number of days the patients stayed in hospital was 2,134, which give a daily average of 5·84 patients.

It was proposed by some ladies in Colombo, who were interested in the question of medical aid for women, to collect the necessary funds for the purpose of building a special hospital of 30 beds for women, to be called the "Lady Havelock Hospital." The hospital, when completed and fully equipped will be handed over to Government to be worked as part of the Civil Medical Department. Besides affording medical aid for women, the hospital, which is to be officered entirely by females, would be utilized for teaching the lady students of the Medical College. The scheme received the warm support of Lady Havelock, and the necessary funds have been collected. The plans of the building are in course of preparation.

Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta.

During the year under review 101 lunatics (73 males and 28 females) were admitted into the Asylum at Jawatta, which, with the number remaining over from the previous year, viz., 394, made the total insane population 495. Of these, 48 (30 males and 18 females), it was stated, were discharged cured, 5 (3 males and 2 females) relieved, and 1 male not improved. 59 patients died during the year (44 males and 15 females), and there remained at the end of the year 382 patients, of whom 140 (94 males and 46 females) were maniacal and dangerous, 108 (73 males and 35 females) quiet chronic, 103 (60 males and 43 females) melancholy and suicidal, 30 (18 males and 12 females) idiotic, paralytic, and epileptic, and 1 male not insane.

The daily average number in the Asylum was 386·77, males being 247·61 and females 139·16. There were 49 attendants (32 males and 17 females) resident in the Asylum and employed in attendance on the patients ; 12 others (10 males and 2 females), also resident, who were employed as servants, or only partially as attendants, besides 9 male non-resident attendants, who were employed as servants, or only partially as attendants.

The water supply was drawn from the Labugama reservoir. In addition there was a well in the kitchen courtyard, the water from which was used for cleansing purposes only. The quality

of the water good, but the amount available from the Labugama supply was at times rather scanty, but was more abundant than in previous years.

There are 21 lavatories, 18 baths, and 20 latrines. The latrines are conducted on the dry-earth system.

Nine patients were secluded under lock and key 252 times, the greatest duration in any single instance having been eight hours.

There were two cases of cruelty by attendants to patients brought to notice. In both cases the attendants were dismissed. Eleven cases of injury to patients by themselves and 7 by other patients were also brought to notice.

The extent of the airing courts was 14 acres and of other grounds 30. The patients, as a rule, were given daily exercise, their health permitting. Some went beyond the Asylum walls regularly, others occasionally; some were confined to the airing courts. They also amused themselves with music, the instruments for the purpose having been supplied. They had outdoor sports and games at cards and bagatelle. A few attended the races and visited temples. Books and papers were supplied to those who were able to read.

There were six religious services held in the wards or work rooms; the average attendance was 90.

The inmates of the Asylum were engaged daily (Sundays excepted) in agriculture, trade, and similar pursuits. The daily average of those engaged in agriculture and gardening was 23·95, trade 17·91 males and 26·09 females, and 108·30 (77·10 males and 31·20 females) in household work, drawing water, &c. The proceeds of their industry were formed into a fund, which at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 14,784·65, as will be seen from the subjoined statement :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1892 :—			Expenditure during the year ...	—	2,513 71
Fixed deposits ...	13,199 85		Balance in Bank, current account	657 76	
Current account ...	1,911 58		Cash in hand	76 13	
Cash in hand ...	39 59		Government Inscribed Stock ...	8,564 80	
		15,151 2	Do. interest	65 5	
Proceeds during the year	1,715 43		Balance on current account		
Interest on fixed and current deposits	431 91		National Bank ... 5,001 91		
		2,147 34	Do. ... 419 0		
				5,420 91	
					14,784 65
Total ...		17,298 36	Total ...		17,298 36

I submit the following report furnished by Mr. J. B. Spence, M.B., Medical Superintendent :—

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Asylum and House of Observation at Jawatta for the year 1893.

The subjoined table shows the number under treatment, and the number of cases discharged and died during the year :—

Table I.—Number Treated, Discharged, and Died in 1893.

	Asylum.			House of Observation.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained at January 1, 1893	251	143	394	6	3	9
Admitted during the year	73	28	101	102	42	141
Total treated	324	171	495	108	45	153
Discharged during 1893	34	20	54	107*	43*	150
Died during 1893	44	15	59	—	2	2
Remained, December 31, 1893	246	136	382	1	—	1

The following Table II. shows the result in the cases discharged :—

Table II.—Results in the Cases discharged.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	30	18	48
Relieved	3	2	5
Not improved	1	—	1
Total ...	34	20	54

The percentage of recoveries calculated on the admission rate was, in the case of—

Males	41·09
Females	64·28
Both together	47·52

The percentage of deaths calculated on the total number under treatment was, in the case of—

Males	13·58
Females	8·77
Both together	11·91

Calculated on the average daily number of residents the percentage of deaths was, in the case of—

Males	17·76
Females	10·85
Both together	15·25

* Of these 29 males and 16 females were transferred to the Asylum. The figures in the table refer to cases—not persons.

These figures show once more a diminution instead of an increase in the number of residents during the year, but this is due not to a decrease in the admission rate, which has been higher than ever before, but to an abnormally high death-rate, the number of discharges having remained about the usual level.

The figures for the House of Observation have already been given (Table I.). As already noted, the figures there shown are those of cases, not of persons, the same individual being sometimes re-admitted repeatedly on fresh demands being granted by the courts. As compared with last year the number of admissions is less by 4, of discharges greater by 3, of transfers to the asylum greater by 9, of deaths less by 1, and of those remaining at the end of the year less by 8.

Admissions.—As I have already said, the admission rate continues to increase; the character of the cases admitted, however, remains very much the same as in former years, *i.e.*, the majority are poor, dilapidated creatures, many of them much exhausted physically, and many labouring under forms of mental aberration that afford only slight hope for the future; still, the results have been better on the whole than might have been anticipated, the percentage of recoveries in the admission rate being rather higher than in the two preceding years, though lower than that in the three years 1888-90, when the results were unusually good. The subjoined Table III. shows the results of the last six years:—

Table III.—Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions, 1888–93.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1888	84·09	44	69·56	1891	53·57	34·14	45·36
1889	50·76	52·38	51·16	1892	36·92	60·71	44·08
1890	57·62	50	54·94	1893	41·09	64·28	47·52

Of the 101 patients admitted 36 were technically criminal patients, but in some of these the criminality was merely technical, the persons having been charged with riotous conduct or some similar offence, which was obviously due wholly to their being insane. Only four epileptic patients were admitted during the year. Individually, the cases admitted were of the usual mental types, many of them being pretty acute in kind. The uneducated brain of the Tamil cooly or of the Sinhalese villager is not generally roused to excessive fabrication of ideas even by insanity, and his mental symptoms when insane tend to a monotony of noise and bad language and filthy conduct. In the few delusional cases the predominant ideas were generally of the suspicious or grandiose varieties—the possession of wealth, comparatively vast, or the subjection to malicious persecution by "stunning gas" or other deleterious agency being the commonest. In nearly all these delusional cases the patients were persons of education—one more illustration of the effect of education in enlarging the capacity of mankind for misery. Another illustration of the effect of the environment on the morbid mental action that occurs in insanity is afforded by the rarity here of delusions connected with electricity. Apparently the sensations that in European patients are translated into the effects of electric action are here referred to the operation of devils.

One patient had suffered from an excessive and ill-founded belief on the part of his parents in the efficacy of native treatment as applied by a Buddhist priest. He had first been tied up and vigorously caned, and had then been smeared with some inflammable substance and set on fire. When admitted here his back and one arm were very extensively burnt, and he was much exhausted, and his parents expressed great indignation at the mal-treatment; but time revived their faith in native medicine, and they appear now to attribute the improvement he manifests to any other agency than the asylum.

The causes of insanity are even more difficult to ascertain here than in Western countries, but my experience does not lead me to believe in the theory that the consumption of opium and bhang is an important factor, here at any rate, in causing insanity. Probably the effect of these substances elsewhere, in this direction, has been exaggerated.

It is unfortunate that in some cases a journey of so prolonged and difficult a kind must be undertaken before a person labouring under an attack of insanity can reach an asylum: but this is unavoidable at present. In a few instances, however, there appears to be a rather unreasonable anxiety on the part of outstation Medical Officers to despatch persons supposed to be insane without full consideration of the risks involved or of the necessities of the case.

The decrease in the number resident has rendered the question of extended accommodation less pressing meanwhile, but that decrease is probably only temporary. I have pointed out that the number admitted in 1893 was larger than ever; the total number under treatment has also been larger than ever; and the subject of extension will probably become urgent at no very distant date. It might in that event be worth considering whether a small subsidiary asylum at Kandy or some such comparatively central place might not serve the purpose in view more effectively than an extension of the Colombo institution. It would be more accessible from many parts of the Island, and it would have the additional advantage that it would permit of a change of air and scene in some cases where these might be expected to be very beneficial.

Discharges.—The number discharged was greater than that of the two previous years, and the recovery rate has also been higher than in either of those years. The percentage of recoveries has recently tended to increase much more in the female than in the male division. I subjoin a table (IV.) showing the duration of residence of the persons recovered. It will be observed that 25 out of 30 males and 15 out of 18 females (exactly the same proportion) were resident here for periods of less than one year. It will also be seen that a man and a woman were discharged after so long a residence as ten years and more; in both these cases, but especially in that of the woman, gradual amelioration had been going on for a long time, an amelioration so gradual in kind that it was difficult to gauge it accurately. In both cases I hesitated to recommend the discharge; in both it appeared to me to be rather experimental in nature, but the patients have not been sent back yet, and I persume the experiment must have succeeded so far.

Table IV.—Showing Duration of Residence of those recovered.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases resident under 1 month	2	—	2	Cases resident from 3 to 5 years	—	1	1
Do. from 1 to 3 months	10	4	14	Do. from 5 to 10 years	1	1	2
Do. from 3 to 6 months	4	5	9	Do. from 10 to 15 years	1	1	2
Do. from 6 to 9 months	4	4	8				
Do. from 9 to 12 months	5	2	7				
Do. from 1 to 2 years	2	—	2	Total	30	18	48
Do. from 2 to 3 years	1		1				

Of the cases discharged recovered, those in which the mental affection had been maniacal in type were 28 in number; those in which it had been melancholic in type were 17.

The statistics appear rather less favourable than they really are owing to the exclusion of some cases which, while really cases of insanity, were never transferred from the House of Observation to the Asylum. In some of these recovery was so rapid that when the period of observation had expired their condition no longer demanded asylum treatment; in others the physical condition of the patient prevented his being taken to court, and consequently the completion of the formalities necessary for his admission to the asylum till mental convalescence was so far advanced that it was thought unnecessary to complete these formalities at all. There were two specially noticeable instances: both were European planters; both were melancholic and suicidal, and one had actually succeeded in injuring himself so severely in an attempt on his own life that his state on admission was very critical. He was consequently quite unfit for production in court for a long time; his improvement mentally was more rapid than I had dared to hope, and when at last he was taken to court there could be no further question as to

the necessity for his detention in an asylum. The other gentleman, originally stuporose and delusional, also recovered unexpectedly quickly, and the District Judge postponed making a final order, with the result that it was ultimately unnecessary to make it at all. Both of these were cases of rather exceptional success, but for the reasons stated they do not appear in the asylum returns.

The majority of the other cases discharged recovered call for no special remark. Perhaps the most striking was that of another European gentleman, in whom there was at first grave reason to fear that dementia had set in, and whose physical condition was far from fitting him to resist so acute an attack of mental malady as that from which he suffered. He was a very trying patient indeed, but he ultimately made an excellent recovery, and has, I understand, remained very well since his discharge.

I am still strongly of the opinion which I expressed last year, that the present law relating to the discharge of recovered patients in Ceylon is unsatisfactory as leading to unnecessary detention at times, and I think it would be advantageous could an alteration be effected permitting the discharge of recovered non-criminal patients by the authority of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum. In the case of recovered criminal patients, the official visitors, on receiving a report from the Medical Superintendent to the effect that such a patient was fit for discharge, might be authorized to discharge him if they saw fit.

Deaths.—The death-rate has been, I regret to say, unprecedentedly high. For this there were various causes—some of the cases admitted were hopeless from the first; six persons died of old age; in sixteen there was brain disease (exclusive of general paralysis and epilepsy), often with other complications, such as heart or lung disease, &c.; two patients, a male and a female, died of general paralysis of the insane (this disease does exist in Ceylon in spite of a prevalent impression to the contrary); and nine of epilepsy, alone or combined with other diseases, chiefly phthisis; in fifteen other cases, besides those already mentioned, phthisical affections were present; dysentery alone was the cause of death in three cases, and was a factor in three other cases; one death was the result of exhaustion from melancholia; one resulted from enteric fever in a case removed (apparently in consequence of an error in diagnosis) from an outstation only three days before she died; and there was one remarkable case, in which death resulted from hœmorrhage caused by a somewhat triangular piece of bone with sharp projecting angles which had stuck in the gullet and had ulcerated into a neighbouring blood vessel. The patient, a somewhat demented man, had not apparently suffered any inconvenience; at least he had not complained, and he was able to take his food with undiminished zest and ease up to the very evening of his death. At the post-mortem examination his stomach was found to contain a large quantity of undigested rice and curry, evidently the evening meal. I had seen him at the time of that meal, and there was nothing in his condition then to attract attention. He died about three hours later.

Apart from the number of cases in which cerebral disease was present, perhaps the most noteworthy feature in the death statistics is the prevalence of phthisis, either alone or combined with other disease, especially with epilepsy. I believe so large a proportion of phthisical affections tends to bear out the idea I dwelt on in my last annual report, the idea, viz., of a general lowering of vitality and diminution of the power to resist disease in the community, this being attributable largely either to the effects of actual attacks of influenza, or to the insidious agencies that led to the influenza epidemics here as in so many parts of the world in recent times. I believe the health of the Island during the past year has been much below par, and the death-rate everywhere abnormally high, and therefore it is not surprising that an institution like the asylum, containing many persons enfeebled by disease and deficient in vitality, should have suffered heavily. In many of the cases that resulted fatally it was obvious that the recuperative power of the individual was much less than might in ordinary circumstances have been expected, and stimulants and nutriments failed to produce their usual effect. Extra articles of diet were freely given to supplement the dietary, and the expenditure under this head shows a marked increase for the year.

The following table (V.) shows the total cost of extras during each of the last six years: the death-rate per cent. on the number treated is also shown:—

Table V.—Showing the Annual Cost of Extras from 1888–93, with the Annual Death-rate per cent.

Year.	Cost of Extras. Rs.	c.	Death-rate per cent	Year.	Cost of Extras. Rs.	c.	Death-rate per cent.
1888	1,157	53¼	6·35	1891	676	32¾	6·51
1889	703	78	3·96	1892	1,260	4½	9·77
1890	752	33½	4·60	1893	1,795	58½	11·91

In addition, it has been thought advisable to increase the daily ration for patients (on ordinary diet) by 2 oz. of bread, and the sanction of Government has been obtained for the expenditure. It is possible that a further increase in the rations may prove necessary, but I am still doubtful whether the reduction of the dietary that was made in 1890 should be regarded as in any way responsible for the recent high death-rate, as the climatic conditions during the last two years have been so exceptionally unfavourable to health, not only in the asylum, but elsewhere also. The subject will continue to receive careful attention, and in the meantime extras are being supplied in cases where they seem to be required.

I annex tables (VI. and VII.) showing the period of residence and the ages at death of those who died. Seven had been here more than twenty years, four of them more than thirty years, and one, a female patient, had almost completed her fortieth year of residence. She was a cheery old woman, whose hilarity sometimes led to a dislocation of the jaw, but this accident caused her little discomposure. The dislocation was easily reduced, and she went her way as though nothing had happened.

Table VI.—Showing Period of Residence of those who died.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	—	1	1
„ 1 to 3 months	4	1	5
„ 3 to 6 „	2	—	2
„ 6 to 9 „	4	—	4
„ 9 to 12 „	—	—	—
„ 1 to 2 years	12	—	12
„ 2 to 3 „	4	3	7
„ 3 to 5 „	—	3	3
„ 5 to 10 „	4	4	8
„ 10 to 15 „	7	1	8
„ 15 to 20 „	1	1	2
„ 20 to 25 „	2	—	2
„ 25 to 30 „	1	—	1
„ 30 to 35 „	3	—	3
„ 35 to 40 „	—	1	1
Total	44	15	59

Table VII.—Showing the Ages at death (by decades) of those who died in 1893.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20	1	—	1
„ 20 to 30	12	1	13
„ 30 to 40	11	3	14
„ 40 to 50	8	4	12
„ 50 to 60	2	2	4
„ 60 to 70	3	2	5
„ 70 to 80	7	3	10
Total	44	15	59

For the seventh time in succession I am glad to be able to report complete immunity from suicide in the ordinary sense of the word. In one or two cases melancholic patients desiring death ceased to exert the "will to live" and succumbed to ailments that might otherwise have ended differently. It is obvious that this difficulty

cannot be overcome (it is more marked here than in Western asylums, I think), but I have again to acknowledge with gratitude the continued care exercised by the attendants, to whom the credit of the favourable result is entirely due. Further, no fatal injury or accident has occurred; there has been the usual table of accidents of varying importance, but the result has been good in all the cases.

General Administration.—This has proceeded on the usual lines. There has been some discontentment among the attendants on account of the limited amount of leave it was found possible to grant them, that amount having been curtailed considerably by much sickness occurring among their number. In addition, the general type of the patients treated here seems to tend to become worse, and there has been an unusual number of persons who required constant and special supervision. The difficulty is of course a pecuniary one, and can only be surmounted by an increase in the staff, but I am glad to think that of late the discontentment has to some extent subsided. It appears to have been fomented by one or two of the attendants for private reasons.

It has been proposed by an official visitor, and the proposal has received the support of His Excellency the Governor, that a uniform should be provided for the attendants while on duty. Hitherto the cost of such a provision has prevented its being supplied, and I believe that a uniform for asylum attendants has disadvantages as well as advantages, but the latter seem to prevail in this case, and I think its adoption should tend to render the staff more contented.

It has at last been found possible to provide for the construction of padded rooms, so that the Ceylon asylum will no longer be in the position (unique among well-equipped institutions of the kind) of having no such appliances. It is a matter of surprise to me that the want of such rooms has not been more urgently felt, but on various occasions makeshift arrangements and the services of many attendants have had to act as substitutes.

There is now a reasonable prospect of the present inconvenient and unsatisfactory kitchen being replaced by one more suitable for our requirements. Should this change be effected, it will greatly conduce to the efficient working of the institution.

Although the daily average number has decreased as compared with that in 1891 and 1892, the amount voted for rations has proved insufficient by Rs. 905·27, partly on account of the rise in contract prices, and partly because the amount of the vote for diets remained the same as it did six years ago, when the average number of residents was much smaller. But for the reduction in the scale of diets effected in 1890 the deficit would have been much greater than it is.

There is also a deficit of Rs. 45 under "Funeral Expenses" and of Rs. 464·36 under "Contingencies." The vote on the latter account was reduced by Rs. 1,000 shortly after the introduction of gas into the asylum, although that involved an increased expenditure for lighting the building. There is probably a small surplus under "Wages," but I am uncertain whether the pay of two of the overseers is chargeable against this vote: if so, the surplus vanishes. The precise amount of expenditure on equipment I do not yet know, as all the accounts have not come in, but I feel sure there has been no over-expenditure under this head The known deficit thus amounts to Rs. 1,404·63, while the income from paying patients for the year amounts to Rs. 1,505·92, leaving a balance of Rs. 101·29.

The Industrial Department continues to be a great help in the management of the institution, both as providing money for luxuries, such as tobacco, betel, &c., which may almost be ranked as necessaries in this asylum, and also as giving occupation to patients who are fit for it. It is proposed to extend the area available for recreation by clearing more of the ground belonging to the Department at the back of the asylum. This will involve a slight pecuniary loss, but that will be more than compensated for by increased benefit to patients.

Financially, I regret to report that the year has been unsuccessful, its operations showing an expenditure of Rs. 735·60 over receipts passing through my hands. In reality, however, the deficit is much less than this since the interest on the money in bank at the credit of the fund is not included in the receipts referred to. It is not received by me, as that part of the fund is not under my management, but it must go far to make up the deficit. The chief cause of the diminution in revenue is the comparative non-productiveness of the garden ground during the year. The season was very unfavourable for it, and the soil poor to begin with, seems to be exhausted to a great extent.

An attempt was made during the year to increase the revenue from the land belonging to the asylum by securing the services of a trained agriculturist, and a man strongly recommended by Mr. Drieberg, the Superintendent of the Agricultural School, was engaged. As yet the experiment can hardly be said to have succeeded, but the circumstances have been rather unfavourable for a good part of the time since the overseer came, and possibly the future may show a better result. Additional revenue may be expected when the cocoanut trees, which have been planted in large numbers, come into bearing, but that will not be for some years yet. Much of the work done by patients here, while very useful and necessary, does not result in pecuniary profit—*e. g.*, in the care of the premises, the work connected with the latrines, &c. A great deal of work is being constantly expended, which does not contribute to the Industrial Fund. The problem of finding a new and productive source of revenue is one which seems difficult to solve, but I hope a solution will soon present itself. In the meantime the capital at the credit of the fund is large, and I do not think the expenditure on such articles as betel and tobacco should be lessened to any considerable extent. Various small retrenchments have been made recently, and will be extended, if possible, while the receipts continue so small.

The figures for the year (current account) are :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance in bank at January 1, 1893 ...	1,429 90	Sum at credit of the Fund at December 31, 1893	733 89½
Cash in hand	39 59½		
	1,469 49½	Made up by—	
Receipts during the year ...	1,778 11	Balance in bank	657 76
	3,247 60½	Cash in hand	76 13½
Expenditure	2,513 71	Total ...	733 89½

To this has to be added a sum of Rs. 94·52½, which was due to the fund but not paid at the end of the year.

In conclusion, I have again to express my hearty thanks to you and to the other official visitors for the constant support and encouragement afforded me, and I desire also to thank the Assistant Medical Officer and the staff generally for the help they have given me in the working of the institution.

Houses of Observation for Suspected Lunatics.

The following table shows the admission into the houses of observation for suspected lunatics at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna :—

	Number of Admissions.	Number of Discharges.	Number of Deaths.	Transferred to Asylum.	Remaining.
Colombo ...	153	105	2	45	1
Kandy ...	27	9	1	14	3
Galle ...	27	11	—	12	4
Jaffna ...	4	2	—	2	—

Leper Asylum, Hendala.

In this institution the number of lepers treated was 334, of whom 232 (192 males and 40 females) remained over from the previous year, and 102 (88 males and 14 females) were admitted

during the year under review. The daily average in the asylum was males 188·73 and females 37·92, total 226·65, against 224·14 in the preceding year. The number of patients discharged from the asylum was 68, of whom 57 (52 males and 5 females), it was stated, were relieved, and 11 (9 males and 2 females) not improved.

The deaths numbered 32 (26 males and 6 females), and the percentage of deaths to cases treated was 9·58, or a decrease of ·30 per cent. from the previous year, when the death-rate was 11·88.

There are 13 wards in the asylum containing 242 beds.

The water supply, drawn from the Labugama reservoir for drinking purposes, was ample in quantity and pure and wholesome in quality. The water from the Kelani river, which flows by the asylum, serves for the purpose of ablution.

There are 9 bathrooms, supplied with hot and cold water according to the requirements of the patients.

The dry-earth system is in use in the asylum in well constructed latrines. The filth is removed twice a day and incinerated in deep pits at a distance from the asylum.

The Medical Superintendent in charge, Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. W. H. Meier, submits the following report :—

The health and condition of the people in the district of Hendala, including the villages contiguous to the asylum, were fairly satisfactory during the year. A case of chickenpox was reported at Palliawatta in March, and several cases of dysentery of an acute form in the immediate vicinity of the asylum came under observation and treatment during November and December. Fevers were not so generally prevalent as in the preceding year, only a few cases of a malarial type having been observed in the villages along the sea-board and on the banks of the Hamilton canal. There was no re-appearance of influenza, which prevailed as an epidemic in the district and sensibly affected the health of the asylum inmates during the previous year.

The hospital has enjoyed all the advantages of its fine site and admirable hygienic condition, the recent structural additions and alterations affording all the necessary accommodation without any overcrowding for the increased number of patients during the year. With the exception of sporadic cases of dysentery and diarrhœa incidental to leprosy, the general health and condition of the lepers were on the whole satisfactory. The infirmary, which has been in operation since the preceding year, was found most convenient for the reception and treatment of sick lepers and the separation of the more advanced cases of the disease, with sloughing and gangrenous sores, from the rest of the leper inmates in the general wards.

A return of the chief intercurrent diseases treated in the infirmary is herewith appended :—

Diseases.	Form of Leprosy.								Grand Total.
	Tubercular.		Anæsthetic.		Mixed.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I.—General Diseases.									
Group A :—									
Dysentery	3	—	6	—	8	—	17	—	17
Malarial fevers	1	—	1	—	8	1	10	1	11
Group B :—									
Ascaris lumbricoides... ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Group C :—									
Debility	1	—	1	2	9	—	11	2	13
Group D :—									
Rheumatism	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	4
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
II.—Local Diseases.									
Nervous system, epilepsy ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Diseases of the eye :—									
Corneal ulcer	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Iritis	5	1	4	—	3	—	12	1	13
Diseases of the circulatory system :—									
Fatty degeneration of heart ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of respiratory system :—									
Asthma	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Diseases of the digestive system :—									
Dyspepsia	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
Diarrhœa	1	2	3	2	8	2	12	6	18
Diseases of the urinary system :—									
Orchitis (not venereal) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Skin :—									
Gangrene	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3
General injuries :—									
Burns and scalds	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Local injuries :—									
Fracture, simple	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Acute leprosy	1	—	—	—	6	1	7	1	8
Grand Total ...	15	3	24	6	47	6	86	15	101

The average residence of patients in the asylum was 247·00 days ; the daily average of sick, males 188·73, females 37·92 ; the average amount of cubic space to each patient was 975·00 cubic feet, the superficial area 66 square feet.

The sanitary condition of the asylum and vicinity has remained unchanged ; the disposal of the sewerage by incineration has worked satisfactorily ; and an ample supply of water from Labugama was always available for drinking purposes and for personal ablution throughout the asylum. A cemented drain with outfall into the river, in connection with the surface drains of wards Nos. 10 and 11, is required to complete the drainage system of the asylum. This work of utmost sanitary importance will, it is hoped, be undertaken during the ensuing year. The condition of the cemetery deserves attention, and a wire fence or low wall to enclose the ground, as already suggested, is necessary to secure it from the encroachments of stray cattle and the intrusion of neighbouring villagers.

The hospital staff and attendants remained numerically the same, with the exception of an additional male attendant employed for night duty in the infirmary ward. The duties of the nurse attached to the female wards were discharged successfully by three nurses, who were subsequently transferred to Civil Hospitals, and the present incumbent employed since July last. An additional trained nurse would be of great advantage to the sick in the infirmary ward.

The raw provisions supplied by contract were good, and the cooking and kitchen arrangements were satisfactory. The cost of diets averaged as follows :—

	European.	Natives.
	c.	c.
Ordinary diet	39 ...	26
Half diet	22 ...	14½
Low diet	21 ...	15

There was a full supply of equipments for the wards, and sufficient clothing for the patients, with a reserve in stock to meet all requirements. The patients were also supplied with a wooden box each for storing their personal effects, which had hitherto encumbered the floor and rendered the wards untidy.

Numbers treated, Mortality, &c.—The subjoined table shows the number treated, and the number of discharges and deaths during the year 1893 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on January 1, 1893 ...	192 ...	40 ...	232
Admitted during 1893 ...	88 ...	14 ...	102
Total treated	280 ...	54 ...	334
Discharged during 1893 ...	61 ...	7 ...	68
Died during 1893	26 ...	6 ...	32
Remained on December 31, 1893 ...	193 ...	41 ...	234

Admissions.—Of the total number of admissions 29 were re-admissions. Of 73 new cases, 13 were of the tubercular, 34 of the anæsthetic, and 26 of the mixed form of leprosy.

The following table shows the residence of lepers previous to admission into the asylum during 1893 :—

Residence.	No. of Lepers.
Western Province	
Colombo	37
Colombo District ...	14
Negombo	3
Negombo District ...	2
Kalutara	1
Kalutara District ...	6
Total ...	63
Central Province :	
Kandy	1
Kandy District ...	2
Total ...	3
Southern Province :	
Galle	4
Galle District ...	3
Total ...	7
Eastern Province .	
Batticaloa ...	3
North Western Province :	
Kurunégala District ...	1
Province of Uva :	
Badulla	1
Badulla District ...	1
Total ...	2
Province of Sabaragamuwa	
Ratnapura District ...	8
South India	15

The admissions from Colombo were mostly vagrants in town in an advanced stage of the disease, who came voluntarily, or were brought in perfectly helpless by the police. Three lepers were admitted from Polwatta, a suburban locality within the Municipal limits, where several cases of the disease are reported to exist amongst a community of dhobies.

Discharges.—Of those who took their discharge, which is optional in the asylum, 57 were more or less relieved and 11 showed no signs of improvement ; 6 Malabar lepers were transferred to India, a passage to the nearest port and a gratuity being allowed by Government to enable them to return to their homes.

Deaths.—A return of deaths for 1893 is appended :-

No.	Age. M.	Age. F.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Form of Leprosy.	Duration of Leprosy.	Cause of Death.
1	37	—	January 28, 1888	January 12, 1893	Tubercular	14 years	Diarrhœa and exhaustion
2	37	—	December 10, 1876	January 19, 1893	Mixed	24 ,,	Diarrhœa
3	60	—	January 8, 1893	January 20, 1893	Anæsthetic	5 ,,	Dysentery
4	59	—	June 4, 1881	January 23, 1893	Mixed	17½ ,,	Gangrene of right foot and exhaustion
5	—	52	August 23, 1887	February 1, 1893	Anæsthetic	10½ ,,	Leprosy and debility
6	63	—	December 28, 1892	February 2, 1893	do.	Uncertain	Diarrhœa
7	57	—	September 30, 1891	February 28, 1893	Mixed	18 years	Leprosy and exhaustion
8	44	—	February 12, 1893	March 3, 1893	Anæsthetic	13 ,,	Gangrene of right foot and exhaustion
9	25	—	February 8, 1883	March 5, 1893	do.	6 ,,	Diarrhœa
10	65	—	March 21, 1893	March 24, 1893	Mixed	10 ,,	Debility
11	46	—	February 21, 1888	April 15, 1893	do.	19 ,,	Leprosy and exhaustion
12	45	—	March 20, 1893	April 28, 1893	Tubercular	3 ,,	Diarrhœa
13	64	—	July 18, 1879	May 11, 1893	Mixed	19½ ,,	Dysentery
14	34	—	June 13, 1887	May 13, 1893	do.	12 ,,	Leprosy and exhaustion
15	—	58	April 28, 1889	July 2, 1893	Anæsthetic	8 ,,	Fatty degeneration of heart

No.	Age.		Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Form of Leprosy.	Duration of Leprosy.	Cause of Death.
16	—	50	June 28, 1893	July 6, 1893	Mixed	Uncertain	Diarrhœa
17	22	—	January 14, 1883	July 15, 1893	do.	13½ years	Leprosy and debility
18	35	—	February 23, 1893	July 27, 1893	do.	Uncertain	Diarrhœa
19	27	—	July 12, 1893	August 6, 1893	do.	7 years	Dysentery
20	—	18	August 23, 1887	August 7, 1893	do.	7 „	Acute leprosy
21	31	—	July 29, 1893	August 10, 1893	do.	Uncertain	Debility
22	52	—	December 25, 1887	August 10, 1893	do.	10½ years	do.
23	—	52	September 24, 1891	August 18, 1893	Tubercular	8 „	Diarrhœa
24	31	—	December 7, 1892	August 19, 1893	Anæsthetic	5½ „	do.
25	—	32	February 20, 1884	August 31, 1893	Mixed	2 „	do.
26	68	—	January 30, 1890	October 2, 1893	Anæsthetic	14 „	Dysentery
27	34	—	November 22, 1883	October 3, 1893	Mixed	15½ „	Leprosy and exhaustion
28	21	—	March 7, 1884	October 16, 1893	do.	14½ „	do.
29	41	—	June 16, 1887	November 6, 1893	do.	25 „	Diarrhœa
30	40	—	September 27, 1893	November 30, 1893	Tubercular	Uncertain	Leprosy and exhaustion
31	30	—	December 13, 1893	December 14, 1893	Anæsthetic	do.	do.
32	50	—	July 27, 1893	December 30, 1893	Mixed	1 year	Diarrhœa

The mortality rate on the number treated was 9·58 per cent., against 11·88 per cent. in the previous year—a decrease of 2·30 per cent. Diarrhœa incidental to leprosy is accountable for 12, and dysentery for 4 deaths, the remaining deaths resulting chiefly from debility and exhaustion from long-continued disease and extensive and prolonged ulcerations associated with the anæsthetic and mixed forms of leprosy.

Outdoor Dispensary.—The outdoor dispensary was well attended, a largely increased number having sought relief during the year. The total number treated was 1,788, against 1,066 during 1892, an increase of 722 patients drawn from a widely extended area, including Alutkuru korale south, Mahara, Kelaniya, and the northern suburb of Colombo. The amount collected and forwarded to the kachchéri was Rs. 499·25, being nearly double the collection of the previous year. Fifteen lepers who were unwilling to enter the hospital received outdoor relief, of whom 12 were Sinhalese, 1 Eurasian, and 2 Malays.

The total number of lepers treated in the asylum, civil hospitals, and outdoor dispensaries in the Island, according to the statistical returns of the Medical Department for 1892, was as follows :—

	Lepers.
Leper Asylum, 1892	301
Civil Hospitals	36
Outdoor Dispensaries	175
Total ...	512

as against 524 lepers in the returns for 1891.

The exact distribution of the disease in the Island cannot be ascertained at present owing to the want of precise statistical data, but it appears to be chiefly prevalent in the Western and Eastern Provinces, as many as 59 cases of leprosy being reported from the latter Province, of which no less than 45 cases are localized at Kalmunai, in the Batticaloa District. Only one case of leprosy is returned from the North Central Province, while the North-Western Province appears singularly free from the disease. The cases stated to exist in the latter Province are most probably parangi stricken patients, who are not infrequently mistaken for lepers.

The principal structural improvements, alterations, &c., to the buildings and grounds were the erection of a new dispensary on a more convenient and suitable site near the entrance to the asylum, the conversion of the old dispensary into a storeroom; the conversion of wards Nos. 1, 2, and 3 and wards Nos. 11 and 12 into single wards by the removal of the partition walls, by which more accommodation was obtained; and the completion of the boundary wall, by which more effective segregation of the patients has been secured.

The Garden Fund of the asylum, which was augmented by a Government grant, shows a more favourable balance owing to increased revenue from larger crops and better prices obtained for cocoanuts, the principal garden produce during the year.

The receipts and expenditure on betel, tobacco, &c., for the year were as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Receipts from garden	852 17
Government allowance	620 40
Total ...	1,472 57
Expenditure on betel, &c.	1,212 49
Balance ...	260 8

The annual gratuity from Government, amounting to Rs. 114·50, was distributed at Christmas, each patient receiving 50 cents and a handkerchief. Much interest has also been exhibited both by foreign and local visitors to the asylum, who have invariably commented most favourably on its condition and shown their sympathy by contributions of various kinds to help to brighten the lives of the unfortunate inmates. As compulsory segregation is not enforced in the Island, every inducement is offered for voluntary isolation, which is the only measure suggested by the Leprosy Commission in India as possible in the East; and which the experience hitherto of this asylum has fully justified.

His Excellency the Governor visited the asylum on 28th October, 1893; one visit by appointment and six of surprise were made by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals; eleven surprise visits were made by the Colonial Surgeon, Western Province; and many foreign visitors recorded their names in the visitors' book during the year.

Jails and Sick Prisoners.

There were treated during the year in the several jail hospitals of the Island 8,331 sick prisoners, of whom 155 died, the percentage of deaths to cases treated being 1·86.

The average strength of all the jails was 2,760·39, against 2,976 in the previous year, or a decrease of 216. The ratio per 1,000 of average strength was for admissions into hospital 3,018·05; average daily sick was 89·42, against 59·34 in the previous year. The admission of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa per 1,000 of average strength was 1,102·38, fevers 581·07, respiratory diseases 131·50, and injuries 135·48. The deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa per 1,000 of average strength were 23·90, against 29·56 in the previous year; fevers 3·93, against 4·03 in 1892; respiratory diseases

11·59, against 7·39 in the preceding year; injuries ·36, other diseases 16·30, and all causes 56·15, against 54·77 in the previous year, or an increase of 1·38. Full particulars showing the ratio of admissions and deaths per 1,000 of average strength for all diseases for each jail in Ceylon during the year under review will be found in a table marked XIV., which I have given in the appendix.

Below I give a statement showing the average strength, number of deaths, and the death-rate per 1,000 of average strength of all the jails in the Island for five years from 1889 for purposes of comparison :—

Year.	Average Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength.
1889	3,823	163	42·63
1890	4,047	103	25·45
1891	3,457	168	48·59
1892	2,976	163	54·77
1893	2,760	155	56·15

The average strength of the jails of Colombo was 1,392·31. The total number admitted to Jail was 4,442. The admissions into hospital were 3,314·63, and the average daily sick 106·96. There were admitted 1,462·31 for bowel complaints, 434·52 for fevers, 107·73 for respiratory diseases, 109·17 for injuries, and 3,314·63 for all causes, calculated per 1,000 of average strength. The deaths were 30·83 from bowel complaints, 5·74 from fevers, 11·41 from respiratory diseases, no deaths from injuries, 19·39 from other diseases, and 67·51 from all causes, calculated per 1,000 of average strength.

Bowel Complaints.—There were 2,012 admissions into the convict hospital for bowel complaints, of which 43 proved fatal, a death-rate of 21·34 per 1,000. The highest numbers were admitted in June, July, November, and December; the lowest in January and February. These admissions only represent 1,280 prisoners, of which 865 were admitted once, 248 twice, 82 three times, 49 four times, 21 five times, 6 six times, 6 seven times, 1 eight times, and 2 nine times. 91 persons were attacked on penal diet No. 1 without a death, 1,340 on penal diet No. 2 with 27 deaths, 448 of class IV. with 12 deaths, 31 of class III. with 1 death, 21 of class II. without a death, 42 of class I. with 1 death, 14 prison constables, 9 road defaulters, and 2 simple imprisonment without a death, and 14 unconvicted prisoners with 2 deaths. The following figures show the cases and deaths from each prison :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Welikada	1,604	32
Hulftsdorp	19	2
Bankshall	105	2
Slave Island	263	7
Mahara	21	—
Total	2,012	43

Fevers.—810 cases of fever, including influenza, were treated with 15 deaths, a death-rate of nearly 19 per 1,000. The admissions only represent 469 prisoners attacked, of which 363 were admitted once, 52 twice, 26 three times, 9 four times, 11 five times, 2 six times, 3 seven times, and 3 eight times. 14 were from penal stage No. 1 without a death, 173 from penal stage No. 2 with 10 deaths, 305 from class IV. with 4 deaths, 119 from class III. with no deaths, 53 of class II. no deaths, 115 of class I. with 1 death. 28 prison constables, 2 unconvicted prisoners, and 1 simple imprisonment were treated without a death. The following figures show the cases and deaths from each jail :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Welikada	362	11
Hulftsdorp	5	—
Bankshall	120	2
Slave Island	237	2
Mahara	86	—
Total	810	15

The highest numbers admitted were in May, June, July, and August; the lowest in January, February, and March. The following table gives the cases with the deaths included under this head :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Simple continued	19	—
Intermittent	592	—
Remittent	7	4
Typho-Malarial	2	2
Malarial Cachexia	3	2
Influenza	187	7
Total	810	15

Respiratory Diseases.—Only 89 persons were attacked, causing 130 admissions without a death, Welikada jail furnishing 94 of the whole, 69 of them being from penal stage No. 2. These diseases were most prevalent in June, least in October and November.

Pneumonia.—20 cases were returned under this heading. Of these, 14 were catarrhal with 12 deaths, and 6 chronic pneumonic phthisis with 4 deaths; 3 of the catarrhal came from penal stage No. 2, 6 from class IV., and 5 from class III. 1 pneumonic phthisis came from penal stage No. 2, 4 from class IV., and 1 from class I.

The following jails contributed the cases and deaths :—

Jails.	Catarrhal Pneumonia. Cases.	Catarrhal Pneumonia. Deaths.	Pneumonic Phthisis. Cases.	Pneumonic Phthisis. Deaths.
Welikada	6	5	4	3
Slave Island	4	3	0	0
Mutwal	1	1	0	0
Mahara	1	1	0	0
Bankshall	3	2	1	1
	15	12	5	4

All other Diseases and Injuries.—1,573 cases are included under this heading with 20 deaths, a death-rate of 12·71 per 1,000.

From the above figures it will be seen that 4,545 cases were treated at the Convict Hospital with 94 deaths, a death-rate of 2 per cent.

The death-rate of the Colombo jails is decidedly higher than it should be for an adult and able-bodied population, among whom there are no infants and children, and few old men. This high death-rate I attribute to the following causes :—

(1) *The class of Prisoner admitted.*—Apart from the existence of actual famine or epidemic of infectious disease, there is no doubt the prisoners admitted vary in physique and health in different years, due to the abundance or scarcity of food and to the greater or less prevalence of malarial fevers in the districts which supply our prison population.

(2) The change in jail discipline involving stricter system of prison management, hard labour, diets of low nutritive value, and increase of punishment, especially dietary. Experience has proved everywhere a connection between sick rate, mortality, and strict discipline, and in my opinion the two former cannot be reduced unless we are prepared to sacrifice discipline for health.

(3) *Transfers.*—Since the introduction of stricter discipline, prisoners over sentences of a month are regularly transferred from the outstations to Colombo. Of the 94 deaths which occurred at the Convict Hospital, only 20 were Colombo prisoners, 13 were from Galle, 8 from Kalutara, 7 from Negombo, 6 from Kégalla, 6 from Mátara, 5 from Jaffna, 5 from Kurunégala, 4 from Pánaduré ; Tangalla, Chilaw, and Batticaloa furnished 3 each ; Rakwána, Morawak kóralé, and Avisawélla 2 each ; Kandy, Mátalé, Puttalam, Balangoda, and Véyangoda, 1 each. I am not prepared to state that these prisoners would have lived if they were left in their own district, but in considering the mortality of the Colombo jails, the fact of the transfer of a large number of prisoners from outstations who died should be borne in mind.

[For Report of Mr. S. Fernando, M.B., Medical Officer in charge of Jails, Colombo, see Report of Inspector-General of Prisons, *page C 15 of Part III.*]

Civil Medical Stores.

This institution was in charge of Mr. T. F. Garvin, M.B., as Medical Superintendent. The staff consists of the following officers : one chief dispenser on Rs. 2,000 per annum with an allowance of Rs. 480 in lieu of rent ; three assistant dispensers, one at Rs. 750 per annum with an allowance of Rs. 150 in lieu of rent, one on Rs. 540, and the third on Rs. 500 per annum ; three packers at Rs. 180 each per annum; 5 servants, 4 at Rs. 180 each and the fifth on Rs. 150 per annum ; besides an instrument cleaner and a carpenter, the former on Rs. 150 and the latter on Rs. 180 per annum.

The cost of drugs and chemicals received from England and elsewhere for the use of the year under review was Rs. 130,256·81 ; the expenditure incurred on account of transport of medicines and other miscellaneous charges amounted to Rs. 438·21 ; the articles used in the preparation of drugs and other materials for the Medical Stores amounted in value to Rs. 7,397·66; and the cost of repairing instruments was Rs. 41·50. The total expenditure under the above four items was Rs. 138,134·18, against Rs. 116,402·13 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 21,732·05.

There were sold to the Estates Branch of the Department and charged to the Medical-aid Fund medicines and instruments to the value of Rs. 30,065·96 ; the value of quinine, fever powders, and other medicines issued to Government Agents and others free of cost was Rs. 746·17; sale of unserviceable articles realized Rs. 165·60; quinine, fever powders, and surgical instruments issued to the Public Works Department, planters, and others on payment amounted to Rs. 6,455·40; and the value of surgical instruments lost and paid for by officers and others was Rs. 39·81.

Departmental Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Department, exclusive of working hospitals under the Medical Aid Ordinance, amounted to Rs. 980,440·52, against Rs. 857,714·99 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 122,725·53. Under fixed salaries there was a decrease of Rs. 1,921·58, but under personal emoluments the increase was Rs. 21,362·83. Other charges amounted to Rs. 56,888·36, which is less by Rs. 2,088·98 than the expenditure of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,711·16 has been shown as special expenditure on instruments, chemicals, and chemical apparatus for the Medical College. The expenditure under hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 645,391·95, being an increase of Rs. 102,682·29 over the previous year. Harbour service showed an increase of Rs. 979·81, the total increase under the different heads of service being, as before stated, Rs. 122,725·53.

The receipts were as follows : amount recovered from paying patients in hospitals came to Rs. 12,972·15, against Rs. 6,918·16 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 6,053·99 ; the collections at dispensaries amounted to Rs. 29,633·84, or an increase of Rs. 5,482·07 over the previous year ; cost of medicines and instruments issued to the Estates Branch of the Department was Rs. 31,440·39, against Rs. 26,894·51 in 1892; and the sale of medicines, superfluous articles, and College fees realized Rs. 22,352·03. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 96,398·41, which is more by Rs. 17,751·81 than the receipts of the previous year. Deducting the receipts from the expenditure the net expenditure was Rs. 884,042·11, or an increase of Rs. 104,973·73 over the previous year.

In the appendix will be found tables marked XV. and XVI., which show in detail the expenditure of the Department during 1893 under the various heads of service. The following is a summary :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	274,709	94
Others Charges	58,599	52
Hospitals and Dispensaries	645,391	95
Harbour Service	1,739	11
Total ...	980,440	52

The subjoined table shows at a glance the expenditure and receipts as compared with 1892:—

EXPENDITURE.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishment.				
Fixed ...	83,450 99	81,529 41	—	1,921 58
Personal Emoluments.				
Provisional ...	144,332 44	165,590 53	21,258 9	—
Allowances ...	27,485 26	27,590 0	104 74	—
Total ...	255,268 69	274,709 94	21,362 83	1,921 58
Other Charges ...	58,977 34	56,888 36	—	2,088 98
Special Expenditure ...	—	1,711 16	1,711 16	—
Total ...	58,977 34	58,599 52	1,711 16	2,088 98
Hospitals and Dispensaries.				
Hospitals, &c. ...	426,307 53	507,257 76	80,950 23	—
General ...	116,402 13	138,134 19	21,732 6	—
Total ...	542,709 66	645,391 95	102,682 29	—
Harbour Service ...	759 30	1,739 11	979 81	—
Grand Total ...	857,714 99	980,440 52	126,736 9	4,010 56
RECEIPTS.				
Amount recovered from paying patients in Hospitals ...	6,918 16	12,972 15	6,053 99	—
Collections at Dispensaries ...	24,151 77	29,633 84	5,482 7	—
Cost of medicines issued to Estates Branch ...	26,894 51	31,440 39	4,545 88	—
Sale of medicines and superfluous articles. College fees, &c. ...	20,682 17	22,352 3	1,669 86	—
Total ...	78,646 61	96,398 41	17,751 80	—
Net Expenditure ...	779,068 38	884,042 11	104,973 73	—

Strength of the Department.

The strength of the Department on the 31st December was as follows:—4 Colonial Surgeons, 1 Assistant to Principal Civil Medical Officer, 3 Government Medical Officers, 1 Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, 1 Physician in charge of the General Hospital, 22 Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 1 Lady Doctor, 25 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 44 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 79 Medical Assistants, and 5 Medical Practitioners, besides a large staff of Dispensers and Vaccinators.

The question of the unification of the Civil and Estates Branches of the Department was under the consideration of Government for a long time. The scheme which I drew up received the sanction of Government, and came into operation from the commencement of the year under review. The scheme did not affect the Assistant Colonial Surgeon class nor the rank of Colonial Surgeons. Briefly stated it was as follows:—

(1) The number of Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons was increased from 4 to 25. Each Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon when serving in the planting districts in the capacity of District Medical Officer in charge of hospitals will receive a travelling allowance and an increase of Rs. 500 to his fixed salary of Rs. 1,500, which increase he will lose should he be transferred from the planting district at his own request or as a punishment. District Medical Assistants in charge of dispensaries, whether in the planting districts or elsewhere, are to be paid their salary only, with an allowance for visiting estates. To enter the rank of Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon an officer must be in possession of a British or the higher Indian qualification.

(2) The number of Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons was raised from 29 to 44. The qualification for this rank is the possession of the license of the Ceylon or Indian Medical Colleges. The initial salary to be Rs. 900 with triennial increments of Rs. 100 until Rs. 1,600 is reached.

I have to record with regret the death of Assistant Colonial Surgeon F. A. Vandersmagt, M.D., D.P.H., which took place in February after a long and faithful service extending over a period of 25 years. In Dr. Vandersmagt I have lost one of the most valuable and trusted officers of my Department.

Consequent on the death of Dr. Vandersmagt the following changes were effected in the Department:—Senior Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. E. Modder, L.R.C.P. & S., was promoted to the rank of Assistant Colonial Surgeon which became vacant by the death of Dr. Vandersmagt. Mr. F. Grenier, M.B., C.M., was appointed Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon in the room of Mr. Modder promoted, but Mr. Grenier having been seconded for service in the Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna, Mr. A. Kalenberg, L.R.C.P. & S., Senior Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon with British qualification, was appointed Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Kalenberg was filled up by the appointment of Mr. V. C. J. Vanderstraaten, L.R.C.P. & S., as a Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Mr. W. Passe, L.R.C.P. & S., Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, having tendered his resignation ceased his connection with the Department at the close of the year.

Mr. E. Roberts, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon, resigned his appointment from 1st August, 1893.

In the appendix I give a statement marked XVII., showing the names of the different officers, their stations, duties, dates of present appointments, annual salaries, and length of service.

ESTATES BRANCH.

During the year 1893 there were 1,493 estates scheduled to 31 districts and 21 sub-districts with 13 district hospitals and 13 civil hospitals and 27 dispensaries. The following are the districts and sub-districts with the number of estates scheduled to each :—Avisáwélla district 33, sub-district Karawanella 46, sub-district Hanwella 9, sub-district Kitulgalla 13 ; Badulla district 66, sub-district Passara 22 ; Madulsima district 15, sub-district Forest Hill 27 ; Monaragala district 7 ; Dikoya district 63, sub-district Bogawantaláwa 31, sub-district Watawala 39 ; Maskeliya district 69 ; Gampola district 43, sub-district Pussellâwa 34 ; Náwalapitiya district 50, sub-district Dolosbage 31 ; Kotmalé district 23, sub-district Aranayaka 13 ; Haputale district 17, sub-district Haldummulla 20, sub-district Koslanda 21, sub-district Bandárawela 27 ; Kelebokka district 46 ; Kandy district 55, sub-district Galagedara 10, sub-district Kadugannáwa 8 ; Elkaduwa district 26 ; Deltota district 35 ; Teldeniya district 22, sub-district Rangalla 22 ; Kégalla district 19 ; Kurunégala district 20 ; Lindula district 59, sub-district Agrapatna 43 ; Dimbula district 32, sub-district Watagoda 5 ; Mátalé district 46, sub-district Rattota 32, sub-district Gammadua 14 ; Nuwara Eliya district 41, sub-district Nánuoya 17 ; Maturata district 36 ; Ramboda district 31 ; Rakwana district 26 ; Ratnapura district 12 ; Balangoda district 20 ; Uda Pussellâwa district 31 ; Morawak kóralé district 16 ; Balapitiya district 11 ; Kalutara district 35 ; and Udugama district 10.

To attend to the medical wants of the above the following officers were employed : 3 Government Medical Officers, 14 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 10 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, and 20 Medical Assistants.

2. During 1893 there were 8,381 estate labourers treated in the district hospitals and 13 civil constituted district hospitals, against 6,727 in 1892. Of these, 2,277 died, a death-rate of 27·16 per cent. Of the mixed races 11,151 were treated in the same hospitals, of whom 884 died, a death-rate of 7·92 per cent.

3. In the civil hospitals constituted district hospitals the death-rate of estate labourers was 26·44 per cent., whilst in the district hospitals it was 27·55 per cent.

4. The highest death-rate (35·20) occurred in the Dikoya district hospital, the lowest in Balangoda (15·38 per cent.). The admissions into the former were 625, into the latter 143.

5. The total number of days estate labourers stayed in hospital was 179,431 days, an average stay of 21 days. Of these, 135,079 days were paid by estates ; the rest were charged to the fund.

6. The total number of days mixed races stayed in the district hospitals was 18,423, an average stay of 15 days.

7. The number of estate labourers treated at outdoor dispensaries was 56,070.

8. The total number of labourers treated on estates was 25,584.

9. The total number of births reported from estates was 5,779, of which 2,936 were males, 2,750 females, and 93 still-born.

10. The number of deaths reported from estates was 5,903, of which 3,109 were males, 2,761 females, and 33 sex not stated.

11. The total expenditure in the district hospitals and outdoor dispensaries and in the civil hospitals and dispensaries on account of estate labourers alone was Rs. 273,766·59. This expenditure was met (1) by Rs. 40,523·70 paid by estates for dieting patients in hospital ; (2) by Rs. 6,117·50 credited to fund by Government in excess of the actual cost of dieting other than estate labourers in hospital ; (3) by Rs. 83,576·55 export duty ; and (4) by Rs. 119,756·34 paid by Government, being the deficit.

This expenditure is in excess of that of 1892 by Rs. 48,968·45. This increase is due (1) to the large number of labourers treated in hospitals, the cost of diet being in excess of that of 1892 by Rs. 15,807·90 ; (2) to an increase in the upkeep, &c., of Rs. 28,589·84 ; and (3) to an increase in the supply of medicines supplied to estate labourers, and in funeral expenses.

12. The increase in the upkeep, &c., was principally due (1) to increase of salaries Rs. 16,847 ; (2) of maintenance and repairs Rs. 4,785·37 ; and (3) rent of outdoor dispensaries Rs. 720·80, &c.

13. Two hospitals were opened during the year, one at Néboda and the other at Náwalapitiya. Four new dispensaries were added to the Estates Branch in 1893—Udugama, Watagoda, Gammadua, and Passara.

14. In terms of the Mortality Commission's recommendation, estate dispensaries have been established on the following estates :—

Name of Estate.	Name of District.
Havilland	Dolosbágé
Spring Valley	Badulla
Gonamotawa	Haputalé
Campion	Bogawantaláwa
Blackwater	Náwalapitiya
Eila	Karawanella
Nilambe and Goorookella	Deltota
Diyagama	Agrapatna
Uva	Badulla
Sogama, Melfort, and Rothschild	Pussellâwa
Degalessa, Dover, Parusella, and Wiriagolla	Karawanella
Nahalma and Pambegama	Avisáwélla
Chesterford, Madooltenne, Cragie Park, and Mapitigama ...	Karawanella
Amblamana, Kitoolamoola, and Galaha	Deltota
Laxapana, Johnsland, York, Forres and Warburton, St. Andrew's, and Blantyre	Maskeliya

15. Appended are the tables showing the receipts and expenditure of the Estates Branch of the Department.

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, April 28, 1894.

APPENDIX.

Table I.—Estate Medical Aid: Receipts and Expenditure in the District and Civil Hospitals in 1893.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
I. Diets—Paid by estates for 5,447 labourers (86,046 days)	25,813 80	
Paid by Government for 2,225 others at 50 cents a day (31,997 days)* ...	15,998 50	
		41,812 30
II. Funeral expenses of other than estate labourers* ...	—	660 86
III. (*a*) Medicines sold to Superintendents and prescriptions compounded ...	9,624 96	
(*b*) Collections at Outdoor Dispensaries ..	2,297 63	
(*c*) Medicines used by 2,225 other than estate labourers in Hospitals* ...	1,279 88	
(*d*) Medicines used by 45,497 other than estate labourers treated at Dispensaries*	10,065 0	
		23,267 47
IV. Paid by estates for visits	—	20,557 50
Total ...	—	86,298 13
Civil Hospitals.		
I. Paid by estates for 2,934 labourers dieted in Hospital (49,033 days) ...	—	14,709 90
II. Paid by estates for visits...	—	3,235 0
Total ...	—	17,944 90
Grand total ...	—	104,243 3
Export duty ...	—	83,576 55
Deficit ...	—	119,756 34
Total ...	—	307,575 92

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
I. Diets—For 5,447 estate labourers (111,509 days) ...	37,530 82	
For 2,225 others (31,997 days)	9,881 0	
		47,411 82
II. Value of medicines from Civil Medical Stores ...	—	30,065 96
III. Funeral expenses (estate labourers Rs. 2,486·70, others Rs. 660·86) ...	—	3,147 56
IV. Salaries and allowances of District Medical Officers, &c.	112,609 97	
Departmental Expenditure ...	3,286 62	
Maintenance and repairs ...	25,075 70	
Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries	7,544 90	
Miscellaneous Charges ...	1,967 17	
Equipment	8,518 63	
Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	29,174 10	
Contingencies ...	2,998 27	
Printing	2,015 25	
		193,190 61
Civil Hospitals.		
I. Diets—For 2,934 estate labourers (67,922 days) ...	—	22,580 32
II. (1) Medicines used by above patients in Hospitals ...	2,716 88	
(2) Medicines used by estate labourers at Outdoor Dispensaries and seen on estates (13,962 times) ...	2,094 30	
		4,811 18
III. Funeral expenses of estate labourers ...	—	970 12
IV. Travelling expenses of Civil Medical Officers and Dispensers	—	5,398 35
Total ...	—	307,575 92

Table II.—Estate Medical Aid: Receipts and Expenditure in the District Hospitals and at Outdoor Dispensaries, and in the Civil Hospitals and Civil Dispensaries, on account of Estate Labourers *alone*.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Diets—Paid by estates for diets of 8,381 estate labourers at 30 cents	40,523 70	
Profits—On diets of 2,225 others treated in District Hospitals*	6,117 50	
		46,641 20
Paid for visits to estates ...	—	23,792 50
Export duty ...	—	83,576 55
Deficit ...	—	119,756 34
Total ...	—	273,766 59

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Diets—8,381 estate labourers ...	—	60,111 14
Medicines used by estate labourers alone	—	11,609 67
Funeral expenses ...	—	3,456 82
Upkeep—Equipment, &c. ...	—	198,588 96
Total ...	—	273,766 59

* With reference to credits in Tables I. and II., and marked with an asterisk, I beg to state that these are not actual receipts to Government. The accounts have been hereto balanced on the supposition that the Planting Community paid the whole cost of the working of the Ordinance, and if that were the case these are credits which they might legitimately claim, or if such an unlikely thing were to happen as the payment of the various deficits they could also claim them. (*Vide* my letter No. 812 of August 30, 1890, paragraph 3.)

Table III.—Statement of Expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance during 1893.

	Number of Patients.	Number of Days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Other than Estate Labourers.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Provisions and other Necessaries. Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Extra Articles of Diet. Other Articles.	Total Provisions, &c.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Medicines, &c., supplied from the Civil Medical Stores and Civil Hospital.	Total Expenditure.	Grand Total.
District Hospitals.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dikoya	907	13,957	282	3,262	4,088 95	8 14	608 6	4,705 15	469 30	483 50	1,593 0	349 61	1,587 49	9,188 8	
Lindula ...	1,075	21,409	218	3,952	4,629 83	217 8	2,827 58	7,674 49	549 67	229 22	2,190 41	559 34	1,822 91	13,026 4	
Kelébokka	589	7,870	248	2,312	2,080 55	5 32	143 62	2,229 49	267 77	206 46	1,114 50	268 49	917 25	5,003 96	
Uda Pussellâwa ...	316	5,212	111	1,576	1,585 35	3 99	99 96	1,689 30	132 64	134 75	1,367 66	105 9	892 88	4,322 32	
Haputalé	460	8,593	97	1,078	2,247 70	115 13	1,310 60	3,673 43	470 58	189 0	1,336 50	161 7	645 62	6,476 20	
Lunugala	377	9,928	98	1,656	2,812 79	48 17	367 4	3,228 0	358 36	124 50	1,335 0	96 69	517 95	5,660 50	
Karawanella	1,647	37,381	396	6,465	9,486 68	16 60	1,315 28	10,818 56	1,481 93	568 50	2,378 4	334 39	2,449 99	18,031 41	
Maskeliya	462	7,518	88	1,062	2,235 50	6 65	345 82	2,587 97	617 50	288 98	1,529 83	181 58	1,254 26	6,460 12	
Deltota	273	3,677	112	1,185	1,539 69	3 99	302 47	1,846 15	182 71	6 0	1,484 84	95 58	818 9	4,433 37	
Rakwána	404	5,462	119	1,108	1,978 24	4 87	20 61	2,003 72	322 70	285 25	876 0	47 86	631 48	4,167 1	
Balangoda	424	9,588	281	5,989	2,553 93	27 53	249 87	2,831 33	269 83	73 92	1,170 0	198 34	1,201 85	5,745 27	
Nawalapitiya	448	7,112	172	2,297	1,690 3	0 52	98 81	1,789 36	457 38	330 0	1,265 87	84 54	1,050 38	4,977 53	
Néboda	290	5,799	3	55	2,092 1	8 15	234 71	2,334 87	2,084 1	227 48	1,020 0	187 12	1,547 12	7,400 60	
Civil District Hospitals ...	2,934	67,922	—	—	—	—	—	22,580 32	—	970 12	—	—	4,811 18	28,361 62	
Total ...	10,606	211,428	2,225	31,997	39,021 25	466 14	7,924 43	69,992 14	7,664 38	4,117 68	18,661 65	2,669 70	20,148 45	123,254 0	
District Outdoor Dispensaries.															
Avisáwélla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 14	—	480 0	27 10	1,735 20	2,247 44	
Dimbulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 66	—	520 0	26 21	655 80	1,228 67	
Ramboda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 46	—	864 0	25 15	528 69	1,454 30	
Pussellâwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 33	—	600 0	11 76	1,062 53	1,685 62	
Maturata	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 30	—	780 0	35 59	452 66	1,269 55	
Teldeniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 41	—	720 0	26 87	935 90	1,700 18	
Kotmalé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 13	—	644 33	32 81	635 65	1,405 92	
Elkaduwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 9	—	480 0	11 48	440 64	939 21	
Morawak Kóralé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 13	—	150 0	0 50	271 33	434 96	
Forest Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 40	—	120 0	—	171 21	368 61	
Mupane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 52	—	130 0	—	339 10	474 62	
Agrapatana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 80	—	600 0	22 61	650 5	1,327 46	
Watawala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 66	—	581 33	43 9	243 64	894 72	
Bogawantaláwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 65	—	480 0	11 42	1,261 38	1,797 45	
Dolosbage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	510 0	16 90	541 60	1,068 50	
Koslanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 0	—	302 71	422 71	
Haldummulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 25	—	120 0	—	383 12	508 37	
Rattota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 3	—	502 0	11 76	966 93	1,503 72	
Galagedara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 71	—	450 0	0 21	565 61	1,037 53	
Bandárawela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 61	—	120 0	3 29	238 73	388 63	
Passara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 0	—	150 0	0 50	267 2	452 52	
Gamaduwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 92	—	80 0	4 92	679 19	857 3	
Watagoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 23	—	117 67	12 54	646 83	897 27	
Aranayaka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 82	—	417 0	2 0	417 23	940 5	
Udugama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	—	296 12	1 86	335 94	638 92	
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480 0	—	—	480 0	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	854 25	—	10,512 45	328 57	14,728 69	26,423 96	
Grand Total ...	10,606	211,428	2,225	31,997	39,021 25	466 14	7,924 43	69,992 14	8,518 63	4,117 68	29,174 10	2,998 27	34,877 14	149,677 96	149,677 96

General.—Salaries and Allowances of Government Medical Officers, &c.	118,008 32	
Salaries of Extra Clerks, &c.	3,286 62	
Maintenance and Repairs	25,075 70	
Transport of Medicines and other Miscellaneous Charges	1,967 17	157,897 96
Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries	7,544 90	
Printing	2,015 25	307,575 92

Table IV.—Return of Cases of Cholera reported in the Island during 1892 and 1893.

	1892.	1893.
Remained at end of previous year	31* ...	—
Admitted	1,712 ...	11
Total	1,743 ...	11
Discharged	643 ...	2
Died	1,100 ...	9
Remaining on December 31	— ...	—
Percentage of Deaths to Cases	63·11 ...	81·81

Table V.—Return of Cases of Smallpox, Modified Smallpox, and Chickenpox that occurred in Ceylon during 1893, and which were reported to the Civil Medical Department.

Station.	Total Treated.				Total Died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Western Province.								
Colombo	41	8	150	199	6	—	—	6
Kotte	1	1	24	26	—	—	—	—
Pánaduré	1	2	33	36	—	—	—	—
Negombo	—	14	62	76	—	—	—	—
Néboda	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Moratuwa	1	3	2	6	1	—	—	1
Banwella	4	1	20	25	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Handáragama	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mirigama	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	49	30	295	374	8	—	—	8
Central Province.								
Kandy	—	—	242	242	—	—	1	1
Gampola	1	—	17	18	—	—	—	—
Mátalé	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	1	—	30	31	—	—	—	—
Mulhalkele	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dambulla	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Dikoya	3	—	10	13	—	—	—	—
Lindula	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Kelebokka	3	—	1	4	3	—	—	3
Uda Pusselláwa ...	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Náwalapitiya	—	—	39	39	—	—	—	—
Watawala	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
Kadugannáwa	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Galawela	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Dolosbage ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Elkaduwa	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Hanguranketa	—	—	56	56	—	—	—	—
Galagedara	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ramboda	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Pusselláwa	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—
Dimbula	—	—	36	36	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	—	516	524	3	—	1	4
Northern Province.								
Point Pedro	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Chavakachchéri... ...	4	3	—	7	1	—	—	1
Veluvettiturai	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Kayts	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Kankesanturai	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7	6	2	15	1	—	—	1
Southern Province.								
Galle	25	6	2	33	11	2	—	13
Tangalla	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—
Weligama	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	25	6	25	56	11	2	—	13

Station.	Total Treated.				Total Died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	1	—	14	15	—	—	—	—
Kalmunai	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	17	18	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—
Puttalam	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	2	24	26	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.								
Maradankadawala ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.								
Haldummulla	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Bandárawela	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Maspane	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Badulla	1	—	106	107	—	—	—	—
Alutnuwara	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Haputalé	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Passara	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—
Forest Hill	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	190	191	—	—	—	—
Province of Saburagamuwa.								
Godakawela	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Karawanella	2	2	1	5	—	—	—	—
Balangoda	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Pelmadulla	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—
Avisáwella	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Total ...	3	2	31	36	1	—	—	1
Grand Total ...	94	46	1,102	1,242	24	2	1	27

Table VI.—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Island during 1893.

Name of Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination. Age. Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Re-vaccination. Results. Successful	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.	Re-vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.
Western Province.															
W. M. N. Marikar ...	128	779	98	856	95	54	1,005	948	160	257	1,365	85·17	90·01	69·45	84·65
A. P. Karunatilake ...	33	868	380	1,065	73	143	1,281	237	26	98	361	83·13	93·58	65·65	90·11
R. J. Lanore ...	121	868	166	931	93	131	1,155	57	10	2	69	80·60	90·91	82·60	85·07
A. D. Gregoris ...	65	847	38	897	53	—	950	522	81	67	670	94·42	100·00	77·91	85·15
D. C. Vidyasekera ...	87	585	337	974	6	29	1,009	412	37	37	486	96·53	99·38	84·77	91·75
W. D. W. Perera ...	37	798	281	1,002	82	32	1,116	190	36	101	327	89 78	92·43	58·10	96·80
O. S. Casim ...	23	488	317	756	42	30	828	320	41	62	423	91·30	94·73	75·65	88·64
Mrs. Ella Foenander	10	233	63	289	15	2	306	714	145	33	892	94·44	95·06	80·04	83·11
D. J. S. Gunawardana	1	1,068	97	1,102	32	32	1,166	7	2	—	9	94·51	97·17	77·77	100·00
W. M. Fonseka ...	—	1,114	28	966	24	152	1,142	—	—	—	—	84·58	97·57	—	—
C. A. P. Karunatilake[1]	—	1,103	3	1,034	43	29	1,106	—	—	—	—	93·49	96·27	—	—
G. Jacolis[2] ...	—	748	2	740	6	4	750	—	—	—	—	98·66	99·19	—	—
Simeon de Seypath	—	1,505	4	1,476	33	—	1,509	—	—	—	—	97·81	100·00	—	—
Siyadoris de Seypath[3]	—	1,265	3	1,223	38	7	1,268	—	—	—	—	96·45	96·98	—	—
J. A. P. Perera ...	30	706	367	1,011	35	57	1,103	1,252	111	109	1,472	91·65	96·65	85·05	91·85
D. T. Gunasekera ...	33	710	364	1,019	34	54	1,107	1,257	113	107	1,477	92·05	96·77	85·10	98·32
A. M. Perera[4] ...	—	63	14	52	12	13	77	—	—	—	—	67·53	81·25	—	—
D. P. Amerasinghe[5]	—	519	16	471	14	50	535	—	—	—	—	88·03	97·11	—	—
W. de Alwis[6] ...	—	1,274	16	1,165	64	61	1,290	—	—	—	—	90·31	94·79	—	—
P. S. B. Pulle ...	—	1,086	12	892	9	197	1,098	12	2	27	41	81·23	99·00	29·26	85·71
P. D. Anthonis[7] .	—	259	17	229	10	37	276	—	—	—	—	82·97	95·81	—	—
K. M. Perera[8] ...	—	296	24	292	11	17	320	—	—	—	—	91·25	96·36	—	—
M. L. M. Marikar ...	—	644	96	606	94	40	740	79	50	1	130	81·89	86·57	60·76	61·24
A. D. Fonseka ...	1	1,388	86	1,344	78	53	1,475	1,725	282	279	2,286	91·04	94·51	75·45	85·94
D. P. L. Abeyasekara	—	793	23	610	31	175	816	301	61	96	458	74·63	95·16	65·72	83·14
Total ...	569	20,607	2,852	21,002	1,027	1,399	23,420	8,033	1,157	1,276	10,466	89·64	95·33	76·75	87·41
Central Province.															
M. Lebbe ...	5	1,254	196	1,288	31	136	1,455	258	19	141	418	88·52	97·64	61·72	93·14
W. P. Wijesinghe ...	111	1,271	857	1,824	13	402	2,239	14	—	106	120	81·46	99·29	11·66	11·66
P. J. Gunetilleke ...	20	1,280	588	1,598	35	255	1,888	4	—	25	29	84·63	97·85	13·79	13·79
N. L. Marikar ...	5	1,233	81	1,057	71	191	1,319	51	—	—	51	80·13	93·70	100·00	100·00
M. Moraes ...	—	1,405	287	1,353	29	310	1,692	2	—	4	6	79·96	97·97	33·33	100·00
D. M. Jayesinghe ...	29	1,520	121	1,409	88	173	1,670	56	8	20	84	84·37	94·12	66·66	87·50
D. J. Jayasinghe ...	1	978	534	1,257	98	158	1,513	124	51	61	236	83·07	92·02	52·54	70·85
P. B. Tennakoon ...	9	1,407	34	1,186	134	130	1,450	127	17	23	167	81·79	89·84	76·04	88·19
D. J. Dewasurendera[9]	1	120	16	84	7	46	137	—	—	—	—	61·31	92·30	—	—
J. P. Gunasekara[10] ...	—	234	43	196	14	67	277	—	—	—	—	70·75	93·33	—	—
K. D. Don James[11] ...	—	594	2	370	28	198	596	—	—	—	—	62·08	92·96	—	—
Total ...	181	11,296	2,759	11,622	548	2,066	14,236	636	95	380	1,111	81·63	95·49	57·24	87·00
Northern Province.															
S. Sinnappoo ...	—	1,244	21	1,182	8	75	1,265	—	—	—	—	93·43	99·32	—	—
Meyadeen Bawa ...	—	1,154	208	1,194	1	167	1,362	—	—	—	—	87·66	99·91	—	—
K. Thamper ...	—	1,345	146	1,407	6	78	1,491	—	—	—	—	94·36	99·57	—	—
J. V. Chinniah ..	—	1,412	43	1,266	—	189	1,455	2	—	—	2	87·01	100·00	100·00	100·00
M. Valoepillai ...	—	1,439	201	1,546	1	93	1,640	112	—	3	115	94·26	99·93	97·39	100·00
V. Ampalam ...	—	1,252	28	1,220	1	59	1,280	—	—	8	8	95·31	99·91	—	—
S. Murugasar[12] ...	—	608	23	523	7	101	631	—	—	—	—	82·88	98·67	—	—
P. Veeravagoe[13] ...	—	392	48	349	17	74	440	—	—	—	—	64 62	95·35	—	—
C. Ponnyiyah[14] ..	—	76	4	54	5	21	80	—	—	—	—	67·50	91·52	—	—
F. Bastiampillai ...	—	1,113	37	1,027	39	84	1,150	11	15	—	26	89·30	96·34	42·30	100·00
Total ...	—	10,035	759	9,768	85	941	10,794	125	15	11	151	90·49	99·13	82·78	89·28

[1] Was on leave in August.
[2] Was on leave in February.
[3] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended in April and in June.
[4] Appointed Estate Vaccinator in February.
[5] Transferred from Rakwana to Hápitigam kóralé in March. Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended in April and in June. Was on leave in December.
[6] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended in June.
[7] Died in August.
[8] Appointed in August.
[9] Appointed Estate Vaccinator in February.
[10] Transferred from Estates Branch to Civil Branch in November.
[11] Worked from March to July.
[12] Was sick in August.
[13] Resigned in October.
[14] Appointed in October, and was sick in November.

Table VI.—*contd.*

Name of Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination. Age. Infants.	Children	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Re-vaccination. Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.	Re-vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.
Southern Province.															
Francis Cruse ...	5	127	34	150	8	8	166	—	—	—	—	90·36	94·93	—	—
L. A. D. de Silva ...	5	662	152	766	17	36	819	72	39	—	111	93·52	97·82	64·86	100·00
M. A. Gunasekera ...	—	1,045	244	1,237	23	29	1,289	41	8	—	49	95·96	98·17	83·67	100·00
J. de Silva ...	—	1,035	387	1,328	2	92	1,422	—	—	—	—	93·38	99·84	—	—
A. M. W. Gunawardena	6	1,512	1,155	2,391	63	219	2,673	63	20	15	98	89·45	97·43	64·28	75·90
J. W. W. Abeyasundara	1	1,012	548	1,246	18	297	1,561	90	10	34	134	79·82	98·57	67·16	90·00
W. M. K. Banda ...	5	1,112	534	1,426	9	216	1,651	11	—	5	16	86·37	99·72	68·75	100·00
C. L. M. A. Marikar	20	2,493	1,252	3,059	229	477	3,765	—	—	—	—	81·24	93·03	—	—
A. L. G. Deonis de Silva	8	1,948	1,415	2,976	168	227	3,371	—	—	—	—	88·28	94·33	—	—
Teberis de Silva ...	16	1,912	1,041	2,122	124	723	2,969	—	—	—	—	71·47	94·47	—	—
A. de Zoysa ...	51	1,371	387	1,750	14	45	1,809	74	3	3	80	96·73	99·20	92·50	96·10
George de Alwis[1] ...	7	613	198	766	17	35	818	92	23	16	131	93·64	96·55	70·22	80·00
Mrs. A. H. Alphanso[2]	—	62	29	82	8	1	91	5	—	—	5	90·10	91·11	100·00	100·00
Total ...	124	14,904	7,376	19,299	700	2,405	22,404	448	103	73	624	86·14	96·49	71·79	81·30
Eastern Province.															
Assanar Lebbe ...	20	1,112	124	1,172	49	35	1,256	181	5	7	193	93·31	95·98	93·78	97·31
Agamadu Lebbe ...	6	1,495	119	1,563	31	26	1,620	10	—	—	10	96·48	98·05	100·00	100·00
Isaac Newton ...	1	1,502	75	1,523	23	32	1,578	295	4	—	299	96·51	97·94	98·66	100·00
C. Sellatamby ...	7	1,359	117	1,271	107	105	1,483	93	30	8	131	85·70	92·23	70·99	75·60
A. Sinnakudy[3] ...	2	170	32	169	11	24	204	129	9	39	177	82·84	93·88	72·88	93·47
S. Sinnatamby ...	36	601	196	686	69	78	833	52	15	19	86	82·35	92·18	60·46	77·61
Sammogam Sinnatamby ...	4	780	67	790	30	31	851	27	—	—	27	92·83	96·36	100·00	100·00
Total ...	76	7,019	730	7,174	320	331	7,825	787	63	73	923	91·68	95·72	85·26	92·58
N. Western Province.															
P. Capuruhami	—	1,586	188	1,313	38	423	1,774	—	—	—	—	74·01	97·18	—	—
W. Appuhami ...	—	539	562	993	23	145	1,101	—	—	—	—	84·74	97·68	—	—
R. M. Ranhami ...	—	964	62	807	77	142	1,026	—	—	—	—	78·65	91·28	—	—
K. Z. de Silva ...	10	1,026	576	1,192	68	352	1,612	5	—	1	6	73·94	94·60	83·33	100·00
P. L. Basnayaka[4] ...	—	735	14	658	38	53	749	4	2	26	32	87·85	94·54	12·50	66·66
K. D. S. Perera[5] ...	15	416	16	254	34	159	447	—	—	—	—	56·82	88·19	—	—
Total ...	25	5,266	1,418	5,157	278	1,274	6,709	9	2	27	38	76·86	94·88	23·68	81·81
N.-Central Province.															
E. J. Mudianse ...	3	986	13	762	79	161	1,002	—	—	—	—	76·04	90·60	—	—
R. M. P. Banda ...	2	1,336	58	1,070	182	144	1,396	—	3	—	3	76·64	85·46	—	—
W. S. C. Pullai ...	1	1,067	157	684	206	335	1,225	25	13	25	63	55·83	76·85	39·68	65·78
Total ...	6	3,389	228	2,516	467	640	3,623	25	16	25	66	69·44	84·34	37·87	60·97
Province of Uva.															
S. M. Appuhami[6] ...	—	1,950	623	2,098	170	305	2,573	—	—	—	—	81·53	92·50	—	—
U. B. Beddewala[7] ...	—	1,294	136	1,197	150	83	1,430	—	—	—	—	83·70	88·86	—	—
D. M. Costa[8] ...	—	28	20	46	1	1	48	—	—	—	—	95·83	97·87	—	—
W. D. C. P. Senanayaka[9]	—	354	102	364	66	26	456	—	—	—	—	79·82	84·65	—	—
D. J. Perera ...	—	516	256	706	35	31	772	—	—	—	—	91·45	95·27	—	—
M. S. Hydrus[10] ...	—	303	87	368	21	1	390	—	—	—	—	94·35	94·60	—	—
Total ...	—	4,445	1,224	4,779	443	447	5,669	—	—	—	—	84·30	91·51	—	—

[1] Appointed in March.
[2] Appointed in October.
[3] Commenced work in August.
[4] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended in July and August.
[5] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended in January, February, and March.
[6] Was sick from October 18 to November 1, and also from November 6 to 28.
[7] Was on leave from February 15 to March 17.
[8] Resigned on January 15.
[9] Was sick from February 1 to March 7, and was discontinued on June 8.
[10] Appointed on June and was sick from September 30 to October 19.

Table VI.—*contd.*

Name of Vaccinator	Primary Vaccination. Age. Infants.	Primary Vaccination. Age. Children.	Primary Vaccination. Age. Adults.	Primary Vaccination. Results. Successful	Primary Vaccination. Results. Unsuccessful.	Primary Vaccination. Results. Unknown.	Primary Vaccination. Results. Total No. Vaccinated.	Re-vaccination. Results. Successful	Re-vaccination. Results. Unsuccessful.	Re-vaccination. Results. Unknown.	Re-vaccination. Results. Total No. Vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Inspected.	Re-vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Re-vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Inspected.
P. of Saharagamuwa.															
C. E. P. Jayawardana[1]	—	430	36	429	31	6	466	—	—	—	—	92·06	93·26	—	—
D. H. Ratnayeka[1] ...	8	687	14	620	42	47	709	143	9	8	160	87·44	93·65	89·37	94·07
M. L. M. Raya[2] ...	—	322	51	259	88	26	373	39	28	63	130	69·43	74·63	30·00	58·20
K. D. P. Gunasekara[3]	1	592	71	592	17	55	664	—	—	—	—	89·15	97·20	—	—
M. D. Fernando[4] ...	—	433	95	521	7	—	528	146	22	2	170	98·67	100·00	85·88	86·90
R. A. Dharmaratna[5]	3	393	80	394	33	49	476	54	7	2	63	82·77	92·27	85·71	88·52
D. L. Dassanayeka[6]	—	540	26	477	6	83	566	66	4	17	87	84·27	98·75	75·86	94·28
D. J. Albert[7] ...	4	231	39	241	20	13	274	—	—	—	—	87·95	92·33	—	—
D. P. Amarasinghe[8]	—	213	53	262	4	—	266	—	—	—	—	98·49	100·00	—	—
P. Ranasinghe[9] ...	—	431	113	374	49	121	544	—	—	—	—	68·75	88·41	—	—
J. H. Perera[10] ...	—	791	630	1,088	65	268	1,421	3	—	2	5	76·56	94·36	60·00	100·00
Total ...	16	5,063	1,208	5,257	362	668	6,287	451	70	94	615	83·61	93·55	73·33	86·56
Vaccinated on Estates by Civil Vaccinators.															
P. Ranasinghe ...	—	62	26	72	7	9	88	—	—	—	—	81·81	91·13	—	—
D. P. Amarasinghe ...	2	53	28	83	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	100·00	100·00	—	—
J. H. Perera ...	19	147	360	275	113	138	526	—	—	—	—	52·28	70·87	—	—
D. L. Dassanayeka ...	—	9	1	7	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	70·00	77·77	—	—
Total ...	21	271	415	437	122	148	707	—	—	—	—	61·81	78·17	—	—
Number vaccinated by the fourteen Estate Vaccinators	135	10,336	10,502	15,860	2,359	2,754	20,973	1,092	783	414	2,289	75·62	87·05	47·70	58·24
Number vaccinated in the District Outdoor Dispensaries...	—	1,341	490	1,707	101	23	1,831	154	5	6	165	93·22	94·41	93·33	96·85
Number vaccinated in the Civil Outdoor Dispensaries...	108	5,822	1,070	5,899	584	517	7,000	21	22	5	48	84·27	90·99	43·75	48·83
Grand Total...	1,261	99,194	31,031	110477	7,396	13,613	131486	11,781	2,331	2,384	16,436	84·02	93·72	71·41	83·48
In 1892 ...	1,189	106785	31,205	117138	6,796	15,245	139179	12,317	2,034	3,703	18,054	84·16	94·51	68·22	85·82

[1] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended from January to middle of August.

[2] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended from February to April and in July.

[3] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended in January and February and in July.

[4] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended from January to July.

[5] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended in January and from April to June.

[6] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended from January to April and in June and July.

[7] Owing to fever in the district vaccination was suspended from January to July.

[8] Transferred to Hapitigam kóralé in March.

[9] Appointed in April, and was on leave for two weeks in June.

[10] Owing to fever in the villages vaccination was suspended in December.

Table VII.—Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with European Passengers, Native Traders, and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1893.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July	August	September.	October	November	December	Total
Steamers	137	117	152	145	154	130	138	140	143	126	133	141	1,656
Sailing Ships	5	3	1	2	1	4	3	4	2	3	1	2	31
Native Craft	81	67	79	42	41	36	44	48	62	46	56	70	672
European Passengers ...	1,028	409	361	258	240	185	203	252	364	355	493	433	4,581
Traders.													
Men	1,626	1,607	1,451	921	1,709	1,327	1,506	1,453	1,341	1,716	1,262	1,548	17,467
Women	140	155	91	92	88	131	108	106	135	121	72	154	1,393
Children	184	204	131	76	187	151	191	168	190	234	130	119	1,965
Infants	52	83	19	34	31	36	27	32	48	37	19	18	436
Total	2,002	2,049	1,692	1,123	2,015	1,645	1,832	1,759	1,714	2,108	1,483	1,839	21,261
Coolies.													
Men	1,578	1,837	1,957	1,844	3,106	2,238	2,405	1,558	2,263	2,596	1,157	1,366	23,905
Women	355	458	521	500	786	621	563	363	545	570	237	339	5,858
Children	287	416	394	312	598	450	403	247	381	416	158	264	4,326
Infants	145	167	197	207	292	213	197	131	199	177	79	124	2,128
Total	2,365	2,878	3,069	2,863	4,782	3,522	3,568	2,299	3,388	3,759	1,631	2,093	36,217
Vessels placed in quarantine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Cholera.													
Number sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—		—	—
Number Died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—
Total Number of Cases ...	—	—	—	—		—	—		—			—	—
Number of Cases of Smallpox sent to Hospital	—	1	1	—	—		—	—	2	—	—	2	6
Number of Cases of Chickenpox sent to Hospital ...	—	1	2	—	1	—		—			—	—	4
Number of Cases of Measles sent to Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Number of cases of Scarlet Fever sent to Hospital ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Privations.													
Sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—
Number Vaccinated ...	1,986	2,087	1,829	1,853	3,040	2,192	2,188	1,682	2,320	2,527	1,323	1,709	24,736
Number not Vaccinated ...	601	589	687	497	647	497	654	380	593	556	317	391	6,409
Number with marks of Smallpox	1,780	2,251	2,245	1,636	3,110	2,178	2,558	1,996	2,189	2,784	1,471	1,832	26,333

Table VIII.—Statement showing the Medico-Legal Duties performed by the Medical Officers of the Civil Medical Department during 1893, with the Amount of Fees, &c., received by them.

Stations.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Aggravated Assault.	Simple Assault	Rape.	Concealment of Birth.	Analyses.	Other Medico-Legal Examinations.	Fees.	Travelling Expenses.	Total.
								Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province										
Colombo	55	81	—	4	—	51	24	2,299 50 535 50	138 46 —	2,835 0 138 46
Pánaduré	17	17	16	2	—	—	2	463 0	46 99	509 99
Kalutara	2	28	—	4	—	—	8	546 0	11 10	557 10
Negombo	4	28		2	—	—	7	546 0	71 0	617 0
Néboda	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	168 0	149 0	317 0
Moratuwa	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	52 50	—	52 50
Beruwala	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	63 0	—	63 0
Central Province.										
Kandy	3	10	—	2	2	—	9	399 0	90 25	489 25
Gampola	1	2	—	2	—	—	2	105 0	—	105 0
Matalé	2	2	—	1	1	—	4	199 50	37 87	237 37
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	84 0	23 50	107 50
Mullaitkele... ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	63 0	23 0	86 0
Dambulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	24 50	66 50
Dikoya	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	52 50	9 0	61 50
Lindula	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	—	42 0
Kelébokka	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	126 0	12 0	138 0
Uda Pussellawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	63 0	22 0	85 0
Maskelya	1	4	—	—	—	—	24	556 50	128 0	684 50
Deltota	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	63 0	52 0	115 0
Náwalapitiya ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	81 0	16 84	100 84
Watawala	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	105 0	22 0	127 0
Galagedara... ...	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	189 0	79 75	268 75
Maturata	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	129 0	63 0	192 0
Ramboda	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	31 50	28 0	59 50
Pussellawa	—	—	—		—	—	3	63 0	24 0	87 0
Dolosbage	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	—	21 0
Elkaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	—	21 0
Dimbula	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	84 0	7 0	91 0
Bogawantaláwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	31 50	3 50	35 0
Northern Province.										
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—		—	1	21 0	21 0	42 0
Point Pedro ...	2	7	—	—	—	—	7	252 0	45 50	297 50
Varany	—		—	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	10 50
Chavakachcheri ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	21 0		21 0
Jaffna	—	3	2	—	—	—	19	451 50	93 12	544 62
Southern Province.										
Galle	7	47	—	8	—	—	22	1,186 50	76 50	1,263 0
Matara	7	66	—	3	—	—	7	1,018 50	110 25	1,128 75
Hambantota ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	157 50	58 12	215 62
Tangalla	9	16	1	1	—	—	1	357 0	113 87	470 87
Balapitiya	7	13	—	5	—	—	4	420 0	43 42	463 42
Behatta	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	63 0	19 48	82 48
Eastern Province										
Batticaloa	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	126 0	39 25	165 25
Trincomalee ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	147 0	—	147 0
Kalmunai	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	105 0	29 0	134 0
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	12	38	—	1	—	—	23	1,134 0	379 55	1,513 55
Puttalam	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	73 50	12 0	85 50
Marawila	18	10		—	—	—	—	483 0	57 86	540 86
Chilaw	—	31	13	—	—	—	5	430 50	122 25	552 75
Dandugama ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	31 50	—	31 50
Naramola	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	63 0	35 25	98 25
North Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	115 50	13 50	129 0
Mihintale	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	63 0	63 0	126 0
Madawachchi ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	84 0	18 0	102 0
Province of Uva.										
Badulla	4	2	—	1	—	—	4	199 50	78 0	277 50
Medagama	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	63 0	22 0	85 0
Buttala	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	126 0	33 0	159 0
Haputalé	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	262 50	117 99	380 49
Lunugala	1	—		—	—	—	2	63 0	47 0	110 0
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura	2	1	—	3	—	—	7	231 0	79 37	310 37
Kégalla	11	14	—	1	—	—	3	451 50	125 12	576 62
Godakawela ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	52 50	4 50	57 0
Karawanella ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	52 50	—	52 50
Rakwána	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	11 25	53 25
Balangoda	4	3	—	—	—	—	3	147 0	45 50	192 50
Total ...	186	459	41	41	5	51	316	15,733 0	2,997 41	18,730 41

NOTE.—The figures in this table are only approximately correct, and may not agree with those in returns furnished by the several Fiscals. This discrepancy occurs from the omission of fees of Medical Officers sent temporarily to a station being called for medical evidence.

Table XI.—Surgical Operations.

	For Diseases.		For Accidents.	
Amputations.	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.
Upper extremities :—				
Shoulder joint ...	—	—	2	1
Arm	2	—	8	—
Forearm	2	—	17	—
Thumbs	—	—	5	1
Fingers	4	—	18	—
Lower extremities :—				
Hip joint	—	—	1	1
Thigh at upper third ...	—	—	2	2
Do middle third ...	—	—	3	1
Do. lower third ...	3	—	1	—
Leg	10	2	8	3
Ankle joint	1	—	—	—
Medio-tarsus	1	—	—	—
Toes	3	—	3	—
Total ...	26	2	68	9
Excisions.				
Upper extremities :—				
Supernumerary finger ...	1	—	—	—
Lower extremities :—				
Knee joint	1	—	—	—
Total ...	2	—	—	—
Other Operations.				
Operation for cataract ...	7	—	—	—
Excision of the eyeball ...	9	—	1	—
Iridectomy	10	—	—	—
Solution of lens	1	—	—	—
Extraction of lens... ...	3	—	—	—
Trephining of skull ...	2	1	6	2
Raising depressed bone of skull ...	2	—	1	—
For extraction of teeth ...	7	—	—	—
For harelip	2	—	—	—
For ranula	1	—	—	—
Removal of tongue in part by dissection	1	—	—	—
Trephining of spine ...	—	—	1	1
Gouging diseased bone ...	1	—	—	—
Incision and drainage of empyema...	2	—	—	—
Inguinal colotomy for imperforate anus	2	2	—	—
Laparotomy	3	3	—	—
Tracheotomy	—	—	2	—
Removal of fibroid tumour. ...	16	1	—	—
Do. Cystic tumour ...	10	—	—	—
Do. Sebaceous tumour ...	2	—	—	—
Do. Fatty tumour ...	15	—	—	—
Do. Malignant tumour ...	11	—	—	—
Do. Non-malignant ...	5	—	—	—
Do. Angioma ...	1	—	—	—
Do. fragments of bone (head)	—	—	7	3
Do. diseased inguinal glands	3	1	—	—
Do. Calculi by Lat. Lithotomy ...	2	—	—	—
Do. Female breast ...	3	—	—	—
Do. Uterine polypus ...	2	—	—	—
Do. elephantiasis of scrotum	7	—	—	—
Do. labia ...	3	—	—	—
Do. Foreign bodies ...	—	—	4	—
Opening of abscess ...	67	—	—	—
Aspiration of abscess of liver ...	5	—	—	—
Incision and drainage of abscess of liver	9	3	—	—
Tapping or aspiration of suppurating knee joint	2	—	—	—
Opening of psoas abscess ...	3	1	—	—
Delivery of child by forceps ...	14	3	—	—
Craniotomy of fœtus ...	2	1	—	—
Induration of premature labour ...	1	—	—	—
Sequestrotomy	7	—	1	—
Removal of retained placenta ...	3	1	—	—
Radical cure for hernia ...	19	—	7	—
Tapping and injecting iodine for hydrocele	36	—	—	—
Operation for strangulated hernia ...	5	2	—	—
Radical cure for hydrocele ...	6	—	—	—
Castration for hæmatocele ...	8	1	—	—
Do fungus testis ...	1	—	—	—

Other Operations—continued.	For Diseases. Number.	For Diseases. Deaths.	For Accidents. Number.	For Accidents. Deaths.
Incision of pelvic hæmatocele ...	1	—	—	—
Clamping and cauterising of piles ...	8	—	—	—
Amputation of the penis ...	16	—	—	—
Free incisions for extravasation of urine	2	—	—	—
Operation for vesico vaginal fistula...	3	—	—	—
Ovariotomy	6	3	—	—
Forcible extension of joint ...	2	—	—	—
Scraping ulcers	11	—	—	—
Excision of prepuce ...	116	—	—	—
Slitting up of sinuses ...	6	—	—	—
Operation for urinary fistul ...	2	—	—	—
Paracentesis abdominis ...	55	10	—	—
Mickulics operation (British Medical Journal, May 5, 1888) ...	—	—	1	—
Removal of os calcis ...	1	—	—	—
Breaking of adhesions by manipulation	1	—	1	—
Excision of indurated ulcer ...	1	—	—	—
Removal of necrosed bone ...	7	—	—	—
Excision of cancer... ...	1		—	—
Operation for fistula in ano ...	5	—	—	—
Cutting out slug (gunshot) ...	1	—	—	—
Ligature of artery... ...	1	—	1	—
Resection of bone... ...	1	—	1	—
Reduction of dislocation ...	1	—	2	—
Tapping of abdomen ...	3	—	—	—
Tapping of chest	1	1	—	—
Incision into whitlow ...	1	—	—	—
Replacing retroverted gravid uterus	1	—	—	—
Division of cicatricial adhesions ...	6	—	—	—
Slitting up of prepuce ...	2	—	—	—
Reduction of paraphimosis by incision	3	—	—	—
Incision into abscess of breast ...	3	—	—	—
Ligature and excision of protruded omentum	—	—	2	—
Incision into axillary abscess, Hilton's method ...	1	—	—	—
Incision to relieve suppuration of tunica vaginalis... ...	1	—	—	—
Incision of bubo	5	—	—	—
Free incision on left elbow for erysipelas	1	—	—	—
Removal of right testicle and one finger of right hand for tubercular ulceration	1	—	—	—
Removal of bone from Œsophagus	—	—	1	—
Passing of catheters ...	12	—	—	—
Incision into scrotum ...	2	1	—	—
Dilatation of structure of urethra...	3	—	—	—
Operation for atresia of vagina ...	1	—	—	—
Total ...	616	35	39	6
Grand Total ...	644	37	107	15

1893.

Dispensaries.	Dysentery.	Enteric Fever.	Malarious Fevers.	Malarial Cachexia.	Diseases of the Lymphatic System.	Urinary System.	Generative System.	Organs of Locomotion.	Connective Tissue.	Skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	Injuries. General.	Injuries. Local.	Total Number of Outdoor Patients treated in the Dispensary.	Operations. Major.	Operations. Minor.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																	
Maradana, Male ...	62	4	1029	4[illegible]	5	44	22	257	7	32	337	656	—	19	824	5793	—	—
Do Female ...	54	—	325	—	3	29	5	261	4	77	356	173	—	65	181	4388	—	105
Borella, Police Hospital ...	5	-	93	1[illegible]		—	2	9	—	4	38	14	1	1	14	567	—	—
Borella, Branch Hospital ...	3	—	5	—		—	-	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	186	—	—
Urugodawatta	25	—	669	1[illegible]		2	26	14	—	27	143	193	—	235	15	2808	—	—
Hendala	35	—	833	1[illegible]	5	-	3	16	—	5	104	40	—	3	28	1788	—	—
Moratuwa	12	18	1147	13[illegible]	1	4	13	70	2	31	207	296	-	14	422	4729	—	—
Pánaduré	79	—	2760	[illegible]	3	—	43	42	9	22	401	554	2	43	973	8474	—	—
Bandáragama	30	26	2297	2[illegible]	6	5	18	44	—	48	195	367	—	26	264	5758	—	60
Kalutara	129	20	4179	4[illegible]	1	66	8	107	32	133	723	1274	5	33	1209	14819	—	—
Béruwala	45	—	2309	9[illegible]	9	8	21	34	6	33	209	225	2	8	424	5336	—	9
Negombo	40	—	3506	6[illegible]	9	3	8	40	10	35	301	275	—	13	505	6431	—	—
Hanwella	55	—	2157	19[illegible]	7	—	1	14	1	45	159	143	1	94	129	3970	—	—
Kaduwela	4	—	597	4[illegible]	1	—	—	2	—	26	115	18	—	6	192	1378	—	—
Véyangoda	82	10	3114	27[illegible]	5	12	18	33	31	29	174	98	—	48	88	5944	—	—
Já-ela	58	—	2935	260[illegible]		—	—	—	-	—	236	288	—	12	153	5097	—	—
Henaratgoda	—	—	1770	473		29	2	10	2	-	514	74	—	1	154	4497	—	—
Horana	23	24	2341	3[illegible]		1	8	11	—	44	118	223	—	14	95	4659	—	50
Minuwangoda	30	—	4216	297		—	11	30	—	145	491	312	—	11	422	7885	—	—
Halpe	20	—	2546	12[illegible]		—	6	7	—	41	189	73	—	2	64	3661	—	—
Ambépussa (Mirigama) ...	23	—	2778	67[illegible]		—	1	3	—	26	211	179	—	149	36	4357	—	—
Kosbewa	1	1	287	[illegible]		5	4	5	1	22	56	122	—	12	54	985	—	—
Kótté	23	—	340	[illegible]		10	8	33	2	33	225	214	8	14	321	2532	2	58
Ragama	—	—	609	—		1	—	3	—	2	28	19	1	-	31	1030	—	—
Moragalla	3	—	348	14[illegible]		2	3	2	—	9	30	48	—	—	18	717	—	—
Estates Branch.																		
Neboda	107	—	2088	269		7	—	11	2	36	187	[illegible]	3	125	13	4510	—	20
Total...	948	103	45198	2535		228	231	1059	109	905	5691	6509	23	1838	6629	112299	2	302
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																		
Kandy	129	—	1825	200		7	15	33	9	13	284	168	1	19	166	5835	—	6
Katugastota	74	—	739	45		—	—	14	—	—	113	14	-	—	9	2278	—	—
Gampola	161	—	1402	102		11	10	48	2	24	287	157	2	20	161	5092	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	68	—	46	6		2	—	24	—	13	75	9	-	9	64	1262	—	6
Mátalé	319	—	4499	164		2	10	41	3	51	525	354	4	11	247	12195	—	—
Dambulla	20	—	520	—		—	1	3	—	10	105	371	—	—	58	2198	—	—
Nalanda	182	—	2217	547		—	3	10	2	8	144	269	-	3	35	4650	—	—
Pallegama	43	—	763	51		28	—	15	7	13	219	350	2	40	25	3293	—	—
Kongahawela	55	—	478	14		—	-	3	—	27	106	205	—	6	103	2120	—	2
Galawela	111	—	3525	77		—	2	38	2	19	466	326	1	117	9	7360	—	15
Padiapalla	30	—	60	3		4	1	8	2	10	60	24	2	3	44	693	—	1
Nildandahenna ...	2	—	105	8		—	—	4	1	6	77	68	—	—	29	667	—	—
Enamalu	1	—	108	5		—	—	2	—	1	34	68	—	—	11	662	—	—
Paldeniya	124	—	1276	332		1	-	3	—	2	87	116	—	1	3	2655	—	—
Hanguranketa... ...	41	1	912	15		3	5	34	15	95	424	308	2	252	38	4335	—	—
Mulhalkele	20	—	331	7		—	—	12	—	15	102	130	1	—	82	1495	—	—
Estates Branch.																		
Mankulam-Mannár road ...	7	—	340	3		10	2	12	—	17	119	110	1	2	137	1265	5	9
Putur	6	—	121	—		6	1	10	—	1	48	49	1	—	68	600	—	4
Varany	10	—	309	—		—	3	11	—	3	99	117	8	4	121	1155	—	10
Nedunkeni	19	—	443	8		—	2	4	—	41	158	81	—	1	106	1763	1	23
Vankálai	13	—	402	18		—	2	6	—	7	34	17	—	1	16	704	—	—
Total...	661	10	12932	479		83	115	446	51	830	2802	2638	31	300	4013	41777	6	425
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																		
Galle	22	—	475	10		1	3	41	7	63	213	264	—	19	440	3056	—	—
Balapitiya	52	—	1804	158		37	34	85	12	226	288	529	7	23	881	6995	—	208
Mátara	83	1	1146	63		24	24	139	63	152	830	704	25	32	624	8215	—	—
Tangalla	48	—	1165	82		—	3	39	9	64	366	120	—	28	637	4411	—	—
Hambantota	32	—	1120	25		7	4	30	6	47	111	141	—	8	144	2434	—	40
Weligama	42	—	1020	34		8	13	29	14	74	381	135	—	50	274	4700	—	26
Bentota	21	—	1249	[illegible]		8	12	14	4	22	105	165	1	—	169	2970	—	—
Amblantota	11	—	781	25		4	1	3	6	13	119	147	—	6	51	1486	—	6
Baddégama	62	—	2004	66		3	—	18	3	48	167	146	11	241	48	3768	—	—
Hakmana	17	3	331	88		3	3	7	2	18	53	119	1	12	61	1748	—	5
Akuressa	75	—	481	17		—	4	7	2	31	177	120	—	5	89	1899	—	—
Walasmulla	5	—	169	28		—	—	1	—	8	27	155	—	6	16	819	—	—
Weeraketiya	4	—	149	7[illegible]		—	—	7	1	9	26	129	2	6	19	671	—	2

Table XIII.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on account of the Police Hospital, Borella, and the several Immigrant Hospitals, during 1893.

	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Salary of Medical Officer.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Police Hospital.						
Borella	1,417 67	600 0	458 94	244 7	4,500 0	7,220 68
Immigrant Hospitals.						
Dambulla	1,919 99	840 0	133 63	330 11	1,100 0	4,323 73
Mannár	964 54	652 0	53 35	141 2	1,300 0	3,110 91
Vankálai	917 5	323 50	108 62	184 2	900 0	2,433 19
Pésálai	1,058 87	331 48	126 56	162 62		1,679 53
Puliyadyirakkam	1,010 53	504 0	201 27	175 36	600 0	2,491 16
Anurádhapura	3,101 55	1,206 51	405 64	399 91	4,000 0	9,113 61
Mihintalé	2,834 94	673 50	214 36	545 82	900 0	5,168 62
Total ...	11,807 47	4,530 99	1,243 43	1,938 86	8,800 0	28,320 75
Grand Total ...	13,225 14	5,130 99	1,702 37	2,182 93	13,300 0	35,541 43

Table XIV.—Statement showing Average Strength, with the Ratio of Admissions into Hospital, and Average Daily Sick, with the Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per 1,000 of Average Strength, for all Diseases for each Jail in Ceylon during 1893.

Jail.	Average Strength.	Ratio per 1,000: Admission into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000: Average Daily Sick.	Deaths from: Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Deaths from: Fevers.	Deaths from: Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from: Injuries.	Deaths from: Other Diseases.	Deaths from: All Causes.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength: Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength: Fevers	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength: Respiratory Diseases.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength: Injuries.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength: All Causes.
Jails of Colombo: Wélikada, Slave Island, Bankshall, and Hulftsdorp ...	1392·31	3314·63	106·96	30·83	5·74	11·41	—	19·39	67·51	1462·31	434·52	107·73	109·17	3314·63
Mahara ...	92·13	3212·80	27·89	—	—	—	—	—	—	293·05	1769·23	119·39	401·60	3212·80
Negombo* ...	159·48	4013·04	157·10	18·81	—	12·54	—	25·08	56·43	1141·20	965·93	206·92	56·43	4013·04
Kandy ...	472·47	1803·28	43·02	25·39	2·11	14·81	2·11	8·46	52·91	518·55	266·68	74·07	152·38	1803·28
Nuwara Eliya ...	30·66	163·07	32·61	32·61	—	—	—	—	32·61	358·77	260·92	65·23	65·23	1630·79
Jaffna ...	77·85	3249·83	73·34	—	—	—	—	38·53	38·53	411·04	462·42	616·05	333·97	3249·83
Galle ...	84·56	3843·42	98·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1549·10	898·77	82·78	141·91	3843·42
Mátara ...	46·60	2896·97	40·12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1566·50	150·21	42·91	171·67	2896·97
Hambantota ...	7·03	1422·47	12·80	—	—	—	—	142·24	142·24	568·91	—	426·74	—	1422·47
Tangalla ...	15·71	1652·99	19·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1336·72	—	63·65	63·65	1652·99
Balapitiya ...	11·47	2524·80	55·71	—	—	—	—	—	—	87·18	1046·20	261·55	435·91	2524·80
Batticaloa ...	19·91	1657·45	43·69	—	—	—	—	—	—	401·80	502·26	—	200·90	1657·45
Kurunégala ...	122·56	3467·68	95·30	24·47	16·31	57·11	—	16·31	114·22	1068·86	963·60	391·80	179·50	3467·68
Puttalam ...	4·37	228·83	9·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228·83	—	—	228·83
Chilaw ...	19·57	1073·70	17·88	—	—	—	—	—	—	664·28	306·59	—	—	1073·70
Anurádhapura ...	118·82	2954·04	72·46	16·83	—	—	—	8·41	25·24	530·21	1910·45	126·24	143·07	2954·04
Badulla ...	18·75	1333·33	56·53	—	—	—	—	53·33	53·33	213·33	106·66	53·33	—	1333·33
Ratnapura ...	35·32	3199·32	56·34	28·31	—	—	—	28·31	56·62	1415·62	1274·06	56·62	56·62	3199·32
Kégalla ...	22·62	1503·09	28·73	44·21	—	—	—	44·21	88·41	486·25	353·66	44·21	176·83	1503·09
Avisáwella ...	8·20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2760·39	3018·05	89·42	23·90	3·98	11·59	·36	16·30	56·15	1102·38	581·07	131·[illegible]0	135·48	3018·05

* Negombo is a convalescent jail, where prisoners are sent from the Colombo jails for change of air—nearly all the prisoners in it are invalids.

Table XV.—Cost of Establishment, 1893.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments.		
Fixed Salary	81,529 41	
Supply Bill	165,590 53	
Allowances.		
Personal allowances to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals and to the Colonial Surgeon of the Southern Province in lieu of fees for Bills of Health ...	4,200 0	
House allowance to the Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer	840 0	
House allowance to the Medical Superintendent, General Hospital	840 0	
House allowance to the Dispenser, Civil Medical Stores	480 0	
House allowance to the 2nd Dispenser, Civil Medical Stores	150 0	
Medical College.		
Allowance to the Principal of the Medical College	3,000 0	
Allowance to Lecturers do. ...	11,500 0	
Salary of Lady Doctor	4,200 0	
House allowance to Lady Doctor ...	600 0	
Scholarships for Female Students ...	1,000 0	
Pay of head servant	180 0	
Pay of carpenter and cooly for the dead-house and laboratory	300 0	
Laboratory Assistant for the Medical College ...	150 0	
Servant for Medical Museum	150 0	
		274,709 94
Other Charges.		
Remuneration to private Medical Practitioners, &c.	9,560 97	
Bookbinding, office furniture, and petty expenses ...	1,882 30	
For the purchase of glass almirahs, desks, forms, &c., for the Medical College	264 56	
Appliances to illustrate lectures	559 57	
Prizes for general proficiency, Medical College ...	50 0	
Subscription to the Colonial Medical Library ...	500 0	
Stationery	3,635 51	
Boatmen for Health Officer, Colombo ...	1,101 29	
Animal Vaccination	3,808 5	
Furniture for Vaccine Department ...	417 30	
Rent of Colonial Surgeon's Office, Jaffna ...	150 0	
Do. Kandy ...	540 0	
Rent of Civil Medical Stores	1,050 0	
Rent of Temple House	1,100 0	
Rent of Medical Officer's quarters, Chilaw ...	240 0	
Rent of Vaccine Stations, Colombo ...	2,160 0	
Horse allowance to the Principal Civil Medical Officer	770 0	
Horse allowance to the Colonial Surgeon, Western Province	420 0	
Carriage allowance to the Inspector of Vaccination, Western Province	420 0	
Horse allowance to the Medical Officer in charge of Police	420 0	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., General	12,104 91	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., in the Provinces	15,733 90	
Special Expenditure.		
Instruments, chemical apparatus, &c., for Medical College	1,711 16	
		58,599 52
Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c.	—	507,257 76
General.		
Purchase of medicines, &c., in England ...	130,256 81	
Transport of medicines, &c.	438 22	
Repairing instruments	41 50	
Articles for Civil Medical Stores	7,397 66	
		138,134 19
Harbour Service.		
Hospital Ship Serendib	—	1,739 11
Grand Total ...		980,440 52

Table XVI.—Statement of Expenditure of the several Government Civil Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1893.

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of Days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average residence in Days.	Average daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Extra Articles of Diet. Other Articles.	Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
I.—Asylums.														
Lunatic Asylum, Jáwatta	141,174	495	285·20	386·77	33,109 57	228 40	1,563 46	34,901 43	6,008 26	87 50	—	11,904 62	3,329 64	56,231 45
Leper Asylum, Hendala	82,729	334	247·69	226·65	23,563 50	96 15	2,072 52	25,732 17	3,452 46	44 68	—	3,889 96	2,987 14	36,106 41
Total ...	—	—	—	—	56,673 7	324 55	3,635 98	60,633 60	9,460 72	132 18	—	15,794 58	6,316 78	92,337 86
II.—De Soysa Lying-in Hospital ...	2,258	284	7·95	6·18	1,215 12	28 0	42 62	1,285 74	213 97	6 30	—	1,882 30	361 61	3,749 92
III.—Civil Hospitals.														
Colombo	96,535	8,269	11·67	264·47	21,044 46	537 28	3,674 98	25,256 72	6,401 5	322 34	—	7,763 98	3,956 79	43,700 88
Seamen's, Planters', and Anthonisz Wards	—	—	—	—	5,278 75	336 21	1,865 54	7,480 50	—	—	—	1,363 54	982 27	9,826 31
Negombo	13,278	1,028	12·91	36·65	3,133 8	94 48	338 40	3,565 96	487 89	195 20	—	1,314 50	340 23	5,903 78
Kalutara	17,972	818	21·97	49·23	5,003 83	97 59	267 35	5,368 77	500 84	265 50	—	1,661 70	314 77	8,111 58
Pánaduré	7,711	365	21·12	21·12	1,619 83	4 96	147 33	1,772 12	213 49	130 96	—	848 10	134 77	3,099 44
Kandy	48,044	3,631	13·23	131·62	12,362 86	146 36	1,033 94	13,543 16	2,156 89	458 95	—	5,891 78	1,365 78	23,416 56
Katugastota	3,943	122	32·31	10·80	1,299 14	—	0 94	1,300 8	162 76	1 75	—	576 0	65 45	2,106 4
Gampola	20,294	1,343	15·11	55·60	5,854 33	77 6	1,115 33	7,046 72	1,031 7	121 74	—	1,757 88	389 1	10,346 42
Nuwara Eliya...	6,888	478	14·41	18·87	2,989 42	7 98	762 58	3,759 98	632 95	122 50	—	1,428 0	212 75	6,156 18
Mátalé	21,845	1,555	14·04	59·84	6,219 9	95 76	400 59	6,715 44	916 91	585 50	—	1,668 0	576 5	10,461 90
Mulhalkele	5,839	367	15·91	19·08	3,270 81	19 95	187 72	3,478 48	1,993 56	9 0	—	2,101 57	99 36	7,681 97
Mullaittivu	9,668	463	20·88	26·48	2,142 30	7 76	14 8	2,164 14	114 34	9 59	—	936 0	108 89	3,332 96
Vavuniya	10,137	422	24·02	27·77	2,470 0	35 26	151 94	2,657 20	78 40	44 50	—	723 0	282 99	3,786 9
Point Pedro	4,458	261	17·08	12·20	1,245 84	10 93	82 19	1,338 96	97 33	9 0	—	644 0	172 90	2,262 19
Mantota	4,767	338	14 10	13·06	1,469 4	—	14 92	1,483 96	168 33	22 50	—	780 0	330 54	2,785 33
Galle	26,637	2,320	11·48	72·97	7,219 76	184 88	1,352 22	8,756 86	1,282 64	377 75	—	3,290 20	1,420 77	15,128 22
Balapitiya	7,234	520	13·91	19·81	2,473 48	—	58 44	2,531 92	173 67	141 0	—	688 64	171 12	3,706 35
Mátara	14,388	1,008	14·27	39 41	3,444 73	9 31	111 77	3,565 81	753 89	116 0	—	1,081 33	520 97	6,038 0
Taggalla	4,009	195	20·55	10·98	1,317 54	10 4	48 20	1,375 78	95 59	61 0	—	732 89	212 28	2,477 45
Hambantota	3,068	241	12·73	8·40	1,442 34	10 94	151 97	1,605 25	150 12	68 0	—	760 83	335 84	2,920 4
Batticaloa	6,721	435	15·45	18·40	2,418 77	18 79	123 23	2,560 79	370 84	109 15	—	843 0	350 65	4,234 34
Trincomalee	4,095	214	19·13	11·21	1,624 51	—	98 68	1,723 19	116 33	63 0	—	828 0	101 26	2,831 78
Kalmunai	7,505	335	22·40	20·56	2,507 10	9 89	36 44	2,553 43	220 15	31 0	—	528 0	230 91	3,563 49
Kurunégala	34,824	2,932	11·86	95·40	7,399 7	267 70	827 37	8,494 14	1,461 81	733 30	—	1,961 0	630 51	13,280 76
Puttalam	8,132	612	13·28	22·27	2,832 80	13 14	140 19	2,986 13	61 55	173 4	—	1,058 0	146 84	4,425 56
Maráwila	13,885	1,101	12 61	38·03	4,069 61	25 36	286 93	4,381 90	564 51	226 95	—	1,005 6	418 10	6,597 52
Chilaw	3,243	239	13·56	8 88	1,564 27	1 33	28 7	1,593 67	227 88	150 0	—	792 27	104 94	2,868 76
Anamaduwa	3,406	251	13·56	9·32	2,173 33	2 66	28 81	2,204 80	83 86	29 25	—	696 0	387 22	3,401 13
Dandugama	5,150	245	21·02	14·20	2,616 5	—	21 90	2,631 95	109 40	20 50	—	750 0	143 15	3,655 0
Badulla	32,041	1,401	22·87	87·77	11,076 27	330 53	1,508 34	12,915 14	2,544 93	283 50	—	4,123 77	808 91	20,676 25
Ratnapura	16,450	864	19·03	45·06	4,659 62	39 90	212 45	4,911 97	788 10	237 25	—	852 0	533 75	7,323 7
Kégalla	14,459	734	19·69	39·61	3,570 46	18 38	145 81	3,734 65	961 41	531 25	—	912 0	220 12	6,359 43
Total ...	—	—	—	—	137,806 49	2,414 34	15,238 65	155,459 48	24,922 49	5,650 97	—	50,361 95	16,069 89	252,464 78

Table XVI.—*continued.*

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of Days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Total Number of Patients treated	Average residence in Days.	Average daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants	Extra Articles of Diet. Other Articles.	Extra Articles of Diet. Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
IV.—Field or Parangi Hospitals.					Rs. c	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Alutnuwara	10,686	860	12·42	29·27	3,163 20	59 72	222 23	3,445 15	452 57	40 25	—	2,164 80	242 58	6,345 35
Medagama	7,634	434	17·59	20·91	2,481 20	6 65	113 50	2,601 35	353 89	33 25	—	1,604 6	140 13	4,732 62
Suriyara (Hambegamua)	483	37	13·06	11·49	105 49	6 65	3 8	115 22	236 5	3 0	—	1,466 40	126 9	1,946 76
Buttala	8,707	426	20·43	23·85	3,178 52	25 16	405 19	3,608 87	398 73	59 50		1,424 0	192 71	5,683 81
Kolonná	4,171	179	23·30	15·45	2,213 72	2 66	2 44	2,218 82	48 88	12 94	—	1,260 83	112 39	3,653 86
Godakawela	6,370	352	18·09	17·45	2,685 32	0 36	33 8	2,718 76	164 33	58 0	—	830 0	143 34	3,914 43
Total ..	—	—	—	—	13,827 45	101 20	779 52	14,708 17	1,654 45	206 94	—	8,750 3	957 24	26,276 83
V.—Immigrant Hospitals														
Dambulla	6,319	512	12·32	15·83	1,839 24	11 32	69 43	1,919 99	133 63	73 0	—	840 0	330 11	3,296 73
Mannár	2,681	196	13·67	7·57	960 50	1 33	2 71	964 54	53 35	—	—	652 0	141 2	1,810 91
Vankalai	2,390	178	13·42	15·11	895 43	—	21 62	917 5	108 62	—	—	323 50	184 2	1,533 19
Pésalai	2,958	172	17·20	16·07	1,033 8	—	25 79	1,058 87	126 56	—	—	331 48	162 62	1,679 53
Puliadyirakkam ...	3,385	278	12·17	9·27	986 58	18 41	5 54	1,010 53	201 27	—	—	504 0	175 36	1,891 16
Anurádhapura	9,636	674	14·29	23·40	2,755 9	—	346 46	3,101 55	405 64	114 79	—	1,206 51	399 91	5,228 40
Mihintalé	9,009	650	13·86	24·68	2,595 42	55 11	184 41	2,834 94	214 36	71 0	—	673 50	577 68	4,371 48
Total ...	—	—	—	—	11,065 34	86 17	655 96	11,807 47	1,243 43	258 79	—	4,530 99	1,970 72	19,811 40
VI.—Nursing Department ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 90	—	11,028 93	—	—	11,076 83
VII.—Branch Hospital, Borella ...	6,819	295	23·11	18·68	1,290 22	1 87	21 38	1,313 47	340 7	—	—	987 96	77 59	2,719 9
VIII.—House of Observation, Galle ...	499	27	18·48	1·35	122 60	—	7 40	130 0	66 37	—	—	556 75	230 85	983 97
IX.—Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo	3,972	299	13·28	10·90	2,728 94	15 4	502 54	3,246 52	191 17	21 0	—	1,943 26	562 91	5,964 86
Total ...	—	—	—	—	4,141 76	16 91	531 32	4,689 99	645 51	21 0	11,028 93	3,487 97	871 35	20,744 75
Grand Total ...	—	—	—	—	224,729 23	2,971 17	20,884 5	248,584 45	38,140 57	6,276 18	11,028 93	84,807 82	26,547 59	415,385 54

Table XVII.—Return of the Medical Officers borne on the Strength of the Civil Medical Department on December 31, 1893.

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.		Length of Service.	
				Rs.	c.	Y.	M.
Colonial Surgeons.							
W. Dias, M.D.	Galle ...	Inspection of Civil and Jail Hospitals and Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination for Southern Province	January. 1883	8,000	0	31	2
F. Keyt, M.D.	Kandy ...	Do. do. Central and North-Central Provinces	January. 1890	8,000	0	30	7
J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D.	Colombo ..	Do. do. Western and North-Western Provinces and Province of Sabaragamuwa and Principal of the Ceylon Medical College	July, 1885	7,000	0	30	9
J. Attygalle, M.D.	Jaffna ...	Inspection of Civil and Jail Hospitals and Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination for the Northern Province	January, 1890	6,500	0	27	6
Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.							
J. D. Macdonald, M.D.	Colombo ...	Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals	October 1, 1891	5,500	0	10	3
Government Medical Officer.							
H. Thornhill, M.B.C.M.	Badulla ...	Inspection of Civil and Jail Hospitals and Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination, Province of Uva	January, 1888	6,000	0	11	0
C. T. Griffin, M.R.C.S.	Haputale ...	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	January, 1886	6,000	0	11	0
J. Craib, M.D.	Nuwara Eliya ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	June, 1889	5,500	0	8	0
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.							
J. B. Spence, M.B.C.M.	Colombo ...	Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum	May, 1887	7,500	0	6	9
Physician in Charge, General Hospital.							
T. F. Garvin, M.B.C.M.	Colombo ...	Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital and Civil Medical Stores	October. 1891	5,000	0	18	3
Assistant Colonial Surgeons							
W. G. Rockwood, M.D.	Colombo ...	Surgeon, General Hospital	August, 1885	4,500	0	27	4
E. Gratiaen, L.F.P. & S.	Kandy ...	In charge of Government Civil Hospital	March, 1887	4,500	0	25	2
J. Carbery, M.D.	Colombo ...	In charge of Police and Branch Hospitals, Borella, and Judicial Medical Officer	April, 1893	4,500	0	26	4
W. E. Misso, L.R.C.S. & P.	Galle ...	In charge of Government Civil Hospital	May, 1889	4,500	0	25	0
W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M.	Colombo ...	Port Surgeon	October, 1891	4,500	0	23	1
P. F. Solomons, M.R.C.S.	Batticaloa ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals, Batticaloa, and Senior Medical Officer of the Eastern Province	July, 1890	4,500	0	16	4
G. P. Schokman, M.B.C.M.	Kurunegala ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April, 1891	4,500	0	15	11
H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.S. & P.	Trincomalee ...	Do. do. do. ...	May, 1892	4,500	0	15	10
E. de Livera, M.B.C.M.	Kandy ...	In charge of Jail Hospitals and Medico-Legal duties	May, 1893	4,500	0	15	8
W. H. Swan, M.B.C.M.	Badulla ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals	May, 1890	4,000	0	14	11
S. Fernando, M.B.C.M.	Colombo ...	In charge of Jail Hospitals	January 13, 1892	4,000	0	14	7

Table XVII.—*continued.*

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Length of Service.
				Rs. c.	Y. M.
Assistant Colonial Surgeons—contd.					
A. H. Fretsz, L.R.C.S. & P. ...	Anuradhapura	In charge of Immigrant and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station ...	May, 1892	4,000 0	13 11
F. Oorloff, M.R.C.M. ...	Gampola	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	March 1, 1893	4,000 0	12 2
J. H. Ebell, L.R.C.S. & P. ...	Matale	Do. do. do. ...	April 14, 1893	3,500 0	11 1
W. E. Rudd, M.R.C.S. ..	Tangalla	Do. do. do. ...	October, 1892	3,500 0	9 8
F. G. Spittel, L.R.C.S. & P. ...	Galle	In charge of Jail Hospital and Dispensary	May 20, 1893	3,500 0	18 8
H. A. Keegel, L.R.C.S. & P. ...	Jaffna	Do. do. do. ...	August, 1892	3,500 0	18 7
H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.SC.	Colombo	Public Analyst and Assistant to the Principal of the Ceylon Medical College	February, 1890	3,000 0	3 11
M. Eliyatamby, M.R.C.S. ...	Point Pedro	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	February, 1892	3,000 0	13 8
H. G. Thomasz, L.R.C.S. & P.	Matara	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April, 1890	3,000 0	9 3
E. Modder, L.F.P. & S. ...	Ratnapura	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	May, 1893	3,000 0	18 7
W. H. Meier	Hendala	Medical Superintendent of the Leper Asylum	October, 1879	2,500 0	21 4
Lady Doctor.					
Alice van Ingen, M.D. Brussels, L.S.A. Lond.	Colombo	In charge of Female Dispensary, Special Ward for Women, &c. ...	January 19, 1892	4,200 0	2 9
Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons.					
O. Johnson, L.F.P. & S. ...	Negombo	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	May, 1892	1,500 0	8 2
S. Hallock, L.F.P. & S. ...	Mullaittivu	Do. do. do. ...	February, 1891	1,500 0	17 8
W. E. Leembruggen, L.R.C.S. & P.	Hambantota	Do. do. do. ...	February 19, 1893	1,500 0	15 9
A. B. Santiago, F.R.C.S. ...	Nawalapitiya	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	February 1891	2,500 0	16 8
C. Heynsberg, L.R.C.P. & S.	Maskeliya	Do. do. do. ...	October, 1889	2,500 0	14 6
E. de Kretser, L.S.A., Lond....	Kalutara	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	April 11, 1893	1,500 0	13 3
O. Bartholomeusz, L.R.C.P. & S.	Kelebokka	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	December, 1892	2,000 0	12 0
J. W. de Hoedt, M.B.C.M. ...	Lindula	Do. do. do. ...	October, 1892	2,000 0	11 7
J. M. Ratnayake, L.R.C.P. & S.	Puttalam	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	May, 1893	1,500 0	11 7
M. Sinnatamby, F.R.C.S. ...	Karawanella	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	April, 1891	2,000 0	11 7
O. S. Meerwald, M.R.C.S. ...	—	On leave to Europe (without pay)	—	—	—
H. C. Seneviratne, M.B.C.M....	Balangoda	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	September, 1890	2,000 0	11 0
G. S. van Rooyen, L.R.C.P. & S.	—	On leave to Europe (without pay)	—	—	10 1
G. J. Woutersz, M.R.C.S. ...	—	On leave to Europe (half pay)	—	750 0	9 9
S. L. Anthonisz, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S. ...	—	Lent to Haputalé Railway Extension	—	—	7 9
C. B. Lourensz, M.R.C.S. ...	Uda Pussellawa	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	February, 1891	2,000 0	7 8
H. Huybertsz, L.R.C.P. & S.	Kegalla	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	May 25, 1893	1,500 0	6 11
W. Margenout, L.R.C.P. & S.	Rakwana	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	May, 1893	2,000 0	4 7
A. de Saram, M.B.C.M. ...	Dimbulla	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station...	July, 1892	1,500 0	4 1
C. Orr, L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Lunugala	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	March, 1893	2,000 0	3 10
C. A. de Silva, M.R.C.S. ...	Colombo	In charge of Male Dispensary, Assistant Physician, General Hospital, and Chloroformist	August 1, 1891	1,500 0	3 9
F. Vethecan, M.B., Cal. ...	Pussellawa	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station ...	July, 1892	1,500 0	3 3
W. Passe, L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Colombo	Resident Medical Officer, Welikada Jail	January, 1891	1,500 0	3 3
L. Brohier, M.R.C.S. ...	Neboda	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	July, 1892	2,000 0	2 11
T. Ohlmus, M.R.C.S. ...	Dikoya	Do. do. do. ...	July 24, 1892	1,750 0	2 8
F. Grenier, M.B.C.M. ...	—	Seconded for service, Friend-in-Need Society, Jaffna	—	—	1 6
A. Kalenberg, L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Godakawela	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of station	May, 1893	1,500 0	3 3

Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.								
R. C. Aldons, L.C.M.C.	Balapitiya	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	October,	1889	1,500	0	25	6
W. Maas, L.C.M.C.	Colombo	Resident Medical Officer, Slave Island Jail	August 25,	1891	1,500	0	19	7
N. S. Chandrasakaram, L.C.M.C.	—	On leave (half pay)	—		1,250	0	15	8
S. B. Perera, L.C.M.C.	Medagama	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of station	January 15,	1893	1,400	0	16	6
V. Sarawanamuttu, M.D.	—	On leave to Europe (half pay)	—		700	0	16	8
P. S. Wijeysinghe, L.C.M.C.	Marawila	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	June 12,	1892	1,400	0	15	9
C. F. Ephraims, L.C.M.C.	Weligama	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	August 27.	1893	1,100	0	15	9
M. Kylasapille, L.C.M.C.	Mannar	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	October 21,	1893	1,300	0	13	8
J. Heyzer, L.C.M.C.	—	On leave (half pay)	—		650	0	13	2
J. de Rosairo, L.C.M.C.	Chilaw	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	April 16,	1891	1,200	0	12	0
S. F. G. Danforth, L.C.M.C.	Beruwala	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	June 28,	1892	1,200	0	11	6
C. P. Fonseka, L.C.M.C.	Panadure	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	June,	1889	1,200	0	11	0
V. Muttukumaur, L.C.M.C.	Chavakachcheri	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	October 25.	1893	1,200	0	11	6
R. C. Seenicutty, L.C.M.C.	Watawala	Do. do. do.	June 16,	1890	1,200	0	11	6
A. Chinniah, L.C.M.C.	Kalmunai	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	September 3.	1892	1,200	0	11	4
W. Wijesekere, L.C.M.C.	Teldeniya	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	March.	1893	1,500	0	8	6
D. P. Nicholas, L.C.M.C.	Dambulla	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	July 19,	1892	1,100	0	8	4
A. E. Weinman, L.C.M.C.	Galle	Port Surgeon, Galle, and charge of Dispensary	October 5,	1892	1,100	0	7	7
A. Nell, L.C.M.C.	Alutnuwara	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	January 9,	1893	1,100	0	6	8
C. de Vos, L.C.M.C.	Maturata	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	October,	1893	1,750	0	5	4
J. S. Ameresekere, L.C.M.C.	Dandugama	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	August.	1893	1,000	0	4	5
J. S. Gunesekere, L.C.M.C.	Kurunegala	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	July,	1890	1,000	0	4	11
H. Bawa, L.C.M.C.	—	On leave to Europe (without pay)	—		—		5	4
E. Ludovici, L.C.M.C.	Deltota	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	October,	1892	1,450	0	4	10
F. A. Tillekeratne, L.C.M.C.	Galle	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	June 24,	1892	900	0	4	4
J. C. Nicholas, L.C.M.C.	Agrapatana	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	July,	1890	900	0	3	9
A. V. Chinniahpillai, L.M.S.	Vankalai	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	August 16,	1891	900	0	4	11
J. W. Wright, L.C.M.C.	Kurunegala	Visiting Medical Assistant	December,	1891	900	0	4	8
G. W. van Twest, L.C.M.C.	Mulhalkele	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	January,	1893	900	0	4	3
A. Rode, L.C.M.C.	Doloshage	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	March,	1893	900	0	3	11
J. C. Cooke, L.C.M.C.	Kotmale	Do. do. do.	July 23,	1893	1,200	0	3	11
J. H. S. Gunawardene, L.C.M.C.	Dandugama	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	September 5,	1893	900	0	3	11
R. de Abrew, L.C.M.C.	Ramboda	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	January,	1893	900	0	3	8
R. F. La Brooy, L.C.M.C.	Aranayake	Do. do. do.	June 1,	1893	900	0	3	7
F. Foenander, L.C.M.C.	Avisawella	Do. do. do.	April,	1893	900	0	3	7
R. H. Phillips, L.M.S.	Mantota	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	April 13,	1892	900	0	1	9
P. Kotalawela, L.R.C.P. & S.	Mihintale	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	October 12,	1893	900	0	1	6
H. Swan, L.C.M.C.	Elkaduwa	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	February,	1893	900	0	1	8
E. N. Jan, L.C.M.C.	Dikoya	Visiting Medical Assistant	December.	1892	900	0	1	7
K. Chittampalam, L.C.M.C.	Jawatta	Resident Medical Officer, Lunatic Asylum	July,	1892	900	0	1	7
H. B. Mylvakanam, L.C.M.C.	Beliatta	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	June 3,	1892	900	0	1	7
J. R. Jeremiah, L.C.M.C.	Batticaloa	Resident Medical Officer, Civil Hospital	September 23,	1893	900	0	1	7
G. A. Hole, L.C.M.C.	Galagedara	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	October,	1892	900	0	1	3
V. C. J. Vanderstraaten, L.R.C.P. & S.	Moratuwa	Do. do. do.	October 9,	1893	900	0	1	3
Medical Practitioners.								
A. A. Pararasasinghe, Mudaliyar	Vavuniya	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	January 15,	1893	1,200	0	22	6
J. M. Fry	Puliadyirakkam	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	August 23.	1892	600	0	3	11
R. Blanchard	Palai	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary	August,	1890	600	0	3	5
M. W. Ropes	Kalpitiya	Do.	March 15.	1892	600	0	3	10
B. L. Rodrigo	Kolonna	Itinerating Medical Officer	July 1,	1891	720	0	2	6

Table XVII.—*continued.*

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.		Length of Service.	
Medical Assistants.				Rs.	c.	Y.	M.
J. C. Raux	Hanwella	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	August 22, 1892	840	0	18	4
J. Mendis	Minuwangoda	Do. do.	September 11, 1893	720	0	18	3
G. C. Adriansz	Nalanda	Do. do.	July, 1890	750	0	16	0
F. P. Abeyesekera	Kalawane	Do. do.	August, 1890	900	0	11	0
E. C. Perera	Kandy	Visiting Medical Assistant	June, 1892	1,000	0	11	0
Aron Perera	Kotte	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	July 1, 1891	840	0	10	0
N. L. Joshua	Varany	Do. do.	June 1, 1892	420	0	8	0
D. Abraham	Kolonna	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	October 17, 1893	900	0	11	8
F. M. Lutersz	Karawanella	Visiting Medical Assistant	August, 1889	600	0	7	1
N. Malavarayer	Anamaduwa	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	February 21, 1892	720	0	6	8
A. Sinnatamby	Gammadua	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	May 1, 1893	750	0	10	10
M. Ramalingam	Delft	Do. do.	August, 1892	600	0	10	9
R. Atwell	Mupane	Do. do.	March, 1893	1,000	0	11	0
C. Dias	Udugama	Do. do.	July 6, 1893	870	0	11	0
A. de Silva	Maskeliya	Visiting Medical Assistant	October, 1889	750	0	21	5
E. Lovell	Kankesanturai	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	August, 1893	600	0	21	6
K. P. Silva	Forest Hill	Do. do.	January, 1889	600	0	6	2
R. Vanderhoven	Kattankudi	Do. do.	April 3, 1893	540	0	18	7
G. H. Poulier	Nagoda	Do. do.	July 9, 1893	720	0	14	11
G. A. Dias	Eraur	Do. do.	June, 1892	840	0	4	11
E. M. Karunaratne	Veyangoda	Do. do.	December 24, 1893	750	0	12	10
J. de Livera	Nawalapitiya	Visiting Medical Assistant	June, 1892	750	0	9	10
J. A. P. Wickremasinghe	Bandaragama	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	June, 1889	720	0	13	8
A. G. Maartensz	Toppur	Do. do.	June 1, 1889	600	0	4	7
C. Oorloff	Lindula	Visiting Medical Assistant	November, 1889	500	0	7	10
A. C. Evarts	Madawachchi	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	February 5, 1890	720	0	3	11
V. Iyakannopillai, L.M.S.	Hambegamua	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	November, 1893	1,500	0	3	11
J. W. de Neisse	Pottuvil	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	June, 1892	900	0	3	10
A. Philipupillai	Silavaturai	Do. do.	August 1, 1892	600	0	3	10
D. J. Jayesinghe	Pallegama	Do. do.	March 19, 1890	750	0	7	9
L. S. Strong Arasarkon	Point Pedro	Do. do. and Health Officer	April 1, 1884	600	0	9	9
C. Mooniayah	Valvettiturai	Do. do. do.	May, 1890	600	0	8	0
R. M. Herft	Passara	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	April, 1890	600	0	3	9
S. P. Goonewardena	Maspana	Do. do.	August 15, 1890	600	0	6	5
H. E. Sansoni	Matale	Visiting Medical Assistant	November, 1892	720	0	16	6
J. E. Wijesinghe	Watagoda	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	June 16, 1893	1,000	0	5	5
W. P. Munchanayake	Maha-oya	Do. do.	April, 1892	600	0	6	10
A. S. Jeremiah	Koslanda	Do. do.	November, 1893	720	0	11	0
F. Latimer	Chempianpattu	Do. do.	August 15, 1892	600	0	3	1
C. Narayanasamy	Kayts	Do. do. and Health Officer	May 1, 1890	600	0	3	8
W. N. Canagaratne	Punakari	Do. do. ...	August, 1893	600	0	5	0
A. L. Mills	Nikaweratiya	Do. do. ...	January, 1891	720	0	3	0
W. S. Tirimane	Bandarawela	Do. do. ...	May, 1891	600	0	16	8

W. C. Fernando	...	... Morawaka	...	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	... July.	1891	700 0	2	6
C. Felsinger	...	... Kongahawela	...	Do. do.	... July.	1891	720 0	3	10
J. Ederewere	...	... Hanguranketa	...	Do. do	... August 17.	1891	600 0	11	0
J. Asservatham	...	... Galawela	...	Do. do.	... August.	1891	750 0	3	8
C. D. S. Wijesekere	...	... Rattota	...	Do. do.	... August.	1891	750 0	16	6
F. Perera	...	... Gampola	...	Visiting Medical Assistant	... November.	1892	1,000 0	12	6
S. H. Gnanamuttu	...	... Nedunkeni	...	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	... June.	1893	600 0	3	0
S. Nagamuttu	...	... Vidattaltivu	...	Do. do.	... October 27.	1891	600 0	2	3
R. S. Adams	...	... Batticotta	...	Do. do.	... November.	1891	300 0	2	2
B. C. P. Gooneratne	...	... Kadugannawa	...	Do. do.	... June 21.	1893	600 0	10	11
G. H. Pereira	...	... Kirame	...	Do. do.	... October 15.	1893	600 0	6	5
O. Vansanden	...	... Haputale	...	Visiting Medical Assistant	... December.	1891	750 0	6	0
P. A. J. Ondaatjee	...	... Ma Eliya	...	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	... April.	1893	720 0	2	1
J. A. Ratnawibhusana	...	... Kekirawa	...	Do do.	... February 20.	1892	600 0	4	2
W. F. Gomes	...	... Maradankadawela	...	Do do	... February.	1892	600 0	1	11
C. W. Page	...	... Tissamaharama	...	Do. do	... July.	1893	600 0	1	10
K. Tamper	...	... Mankulam (North Road)		Do. do	... June.	1892	600 0	1	9
F. J. Ponniah	...	... Marichchikaddy	...	Do. do.	... September 1.	1892	600 0	6	0
A. P. Feldano	...	... Talaimannar	...	Do. do.	... September.	1892	420 0	1	4
F. de Livera	...	... Badulla	...	Visiting Medical Assistant	... November.	1891	750 0	4	4
C. Ratnampillai, L.M.S.	...	... Kitulgala	...	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	... July 31.	1893	900 0	1	3
A. Ludowyk, L.C.M.C.	...	... Morawak korale	...	Do. do.	... January.	1893	720 0	1	0
F. S. Jayewickreme	...	... Haldummulla	...	Do. do	... April 12.	1893	750 0	1	9
K. Arulampalam	...	... Mankulam (Manaar Road)		Do. do	... May 29.	1893	600 0	0	7
W. H. de Silva, M.B.C.M.	...	... Bogawantalawa	...	Do do.	... June 16.	1893	1,500 0	0	6
W. A. Bulner	...	... Baddegama	...	Do. do	... September 5	1893	720 0	1	5
A. P. Perera	...	... Hakmana	...	Do. do.	... August.	1893	600 0	0	9
C. Jayewardene	...	... Nanu-oya	...	Do. do.	... April.	1893	480 0	0	9
H. Stephen	...	... Karunkoditivu	...	Do. do.	... April.	1893	480 0	0	9
W. P. Rodrigo, L.C.M.C.	...	... Kandy	...	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	... June 14.	1893	900 0	0	7
J. S. Johnpulle, L.C.M.C.	...	... Mahara	...	In charge of Jail and other Medical duties of the station	... July 24.	1893	900 0	0	6
A. G. C. Dudley, L.M.S.	...	... Buttala	...	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	... October 27.	1893	720 0	0	4
Victor Wright, M.B.C.M.	...	... Colombo	...	House Surgeon, General Hospital	... September 1.	1893	900 0	0	3
F. R. Alles, L.C.M.C.	...	... Colombo	...	House Physician, General Hospital	... October 4.	1893	900 0	0	3
S. Canagasaby	...	... Topawewa	...	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	... November.	1893	720 0	11	0
R. Pestonjie, L.C.M.C.	...	... Badulla	...	Visiting Medical Assistant	... November.	1893	720 0	0	2
J. Bastiampille	...	... Pelmadulla	...	In charge of Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	... December.	1893	420 0	3	5

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE alterations and reductions made in the local postal tariff with a view of affording facilities have proved highly satisfactory.

Public appreciation of these facilities has averted the loss which must otherwise have accrued from the introduction of lower rates, and the financial position of the combined Department is in consequence on an excellent footing. Taking credit for the whole sum realized by the sale of postage stamps, the receipts are Rs. 605,089, while the expenditure is Rs. 650,999·85. The latter sum was unduly increased last year by the inclusion in the cost of sea conveyance of sums which were in arrear, and were due to foreign postal administrations whose claims were not sent in when called for.

District letters have been fairly well used. The numbers issued by the Commissioner from 1st February to end of December, 1893, was 70,531.

The restriction in the use of the special envelopes in which district letters must be enclosed caused some slight inconvenience at the outset, but it is now generally understood that such envelopes are not available for ordinary correspondence through the post

The largest addition which the reduced rates has created has occurred in connection with the local Parcel Post, both in regard to value-payable and miscellaneous packets.

The letter card and reply post card have had a limited sale.

Some firms have availed themselves of the arrangement whereby post cards of the same size as those issued from the Stamp Office, with a printed address, can be posted with a 2-cent postage stamp on it.

Letter cards were introduced on the 10th October, and reply cards on the 26th January and 30th June, 1893.

3,454 letter cards of 5 cents were issued from the 10th to 31st December. 38,805 reply post cards of 4 cents were issued from 26th January to 31st December. 1,558 reply post cards of 10 cents were issued from 30th June to 31st December, 1893.

It does not appear from these figures that the letter cards and reply prepaid cards have yet become very popular in this Colony.

The Post and Telegraph revenue represents a sum of 20 cents per head of the population, and the expenditure to 21 cents per head.

The extension of Receiving Offices in rural districts will gradually raise the revenue.

The estimated value of postage on official correspondence, taxed at less than half the ordinary tariff rates, is estimated at Rs. 2,000,000, and telegrams forwarded "on Services" would, if paid for at the lowest rate, have brought in a further sum of Rs. 12,911. The total of those items added to the actual receipts on account of revenue represents a total of Rs. 2,618,000, which is Rs. 1,967,000 15 in excess of expenditure.

The estimate of postage recoverable on Service correspondence is a very low one, and the amount charged is considerably below the actual sum which would be recovered if the rates levied were half those charged on private communications.

The estimated value of Official correspondence and Service telegrams represents Rs. 1,407,822 in excess of the combined revenue.

The reduction in the registration fee caused a large increase in the number of letters and packets registered during the year, the increase being 16·8 per cent. (See Statements A and B.)

Expenditure (Post and Telegraphs), 1893.

	Rs.	c.
Salaries	290,668	86
Conveyance of Mails by Rail	44,493	41
Conveyance of Mails by Runners	48,071	3
Conveyance of Mails by Coaches	66,021	8
Sea Conveyance of Mails	95,303	53
Line Maintenance	11,711	45
Other Charges	94,730	49
Total ...	650,999	85

MONEY ORDERS.

Local.—The following are the particulars of local money orders issued and paid :—148,596 orders were issued, amounting in value to Rs. 3,414,045·04, and the commission thus earned by the Department is Rs. 28,122·49. The increase is 7·90 per cent. in number, 3·07 per cent. in value, and the commission earned is 5·65 per cent. in excess of that earned in the previous year.

	No. of Orders issued.	Value. Rs. c.	Commission. Rs. c.
1893 ...	148,596 ...	3,414,045 4 ...	28,122 49
1892 ...	137,698 ...	3,302,517 78 ...	26,617 67
Increase ...	10,888	101,527 26	1,504 82

In the absence of banks the bulk of the native trade is carried on through the medium of the post. The profit on this trade, which is in each district distributed amongst a large number of natives, is so small that every effort is made by each individual to reduce expenditure, and rather than pay 1 per cent. for a money order large sums of money are daily sent through the post under registered cover. Instead of paying one rupee for each money order of Rs. 100 and five cents postage, the remitter obtains notes, seals them up in a packet, which he transmits at a cost of 10 cents postage and 10 cents registration fee, making a total cost of 20 cents, as against Re. 1·05 by money order.

In the interests of the trader and this Department it will be well to adopt measures for the introduction of a system of money orders for sums exceeding Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 500, charging for such orders not more than half per cent.

Such an arrangement is not in accordance with the regulation, which at present limits the value of an order to be issued to one person in one day of Rs. 100, and it is possible that the transmission of, and provision for the payment of, amounts which will be due at different offices daily, may considerably increase Departmental business and responsibility ; but it is clear that the petty trade of the Colony is in need of some such assistance, and if this be so the Post Office energy cannot be better employed. (For particulars see Statement C.)

Indian.—Notwithstanding delays, which are to a great extent unavoidable in connection with the issue of an order in Ceylon and its payment in India to a person whose identity is frequently doubtful, the issue of money orders in Ceylon on India has advanced 12·20 per cent. in number, 3·84 per cent. in value, the commission earned being 4·14 per cent. in excess of the commission of the previous year.

The following figures represent the business :—

	No. of Orders issued.	Value Rs. c.	Commission. Rs. c.
1893 ...	32,681 ...	1,103,292 98 ...	12,566 72
1892 ...	29,127 ...	1,062,442 17 ...	12,066 99
Increase ...	3,554	40,850 81	499 73

These transactions principally represent the remittances of coolies to their relations in Southern India, and indicate a very fair share of prosperity amongst the immigration population engaged in the cultivation of tea. The sum remitted may be roughly estimated at Rs. 5 per head for the year.

The number of orders issued in India and paid in Ceylon is 2,597, value Rs. 97,100·03. These figures indicate a decrease of 3·47 per cent. in value and an increase of 30 per cent. in number. Commercial transactions with India are on such a large scale that the money order is not required for trade purposes, and the business with money orders from India to Ceylon is not likely to increase rapidly. (For particulars see Statement D.)

Overland.—Notwithstanding the cost of money orders on Europe due to the depreciation in value of the currency, there is a slight increase in the value of the orders issued. The sums paid on account of exchange is more than 50 per cent. of the value of orders. This is due to the circumstance that to protect the Department from loss the Post Office is obliged to quote a slightly higher rate than bank quotations ; otherwise it would be necessary to communicate the rate of exchange each day to all stations. (See Statements H 1 and 2.)

EXCHANGE OF MONEY ORDERS WITH STRAITS.

For a short time the issue of money orders in the Straits was suspended by order of the Government of that Colony, and this measure checked the steady advance which has hitherto been made each year in the money order transactions between Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

The figures which are given below indicate a very slight falling off in the orders issued in the Straits and paid in Ceylon :—

	No. of Orders paid.	Value. Rs. c.	Commission. Rs. c.
1892 ...	2,370 ...	130,377 88 ...	651 86
1893 ...	2,165 ...	121,843 92 ...	612 60

a decrease of 9·46 per cent. in number and 7 per cent. in value (see Statement J).

It is not necessary to deal separately with the money order transactions with Hongkong, Mauritius, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, and Egypt. Though the business is small, it is satisfactory to note a slight improvement. (See Statements I and J.).

POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal orders do not make much progress, the increase in number issued during the year being little more than 5 per cent. The figures are :—

	No. of Orders issued.	Value. Rs. c.	Commission. Rs. c.
1893	20,272	66,564 50	884 67
1892	19,256	64,388 50	846 86

(See Statement K.)

PARCEL POST.

This branch of the business is advancing rapidly, as will be seen from the returns which are furnished.

The parcel post is evidently a great source of convenience to residents at outstations, while the value of the goods so conveyed is a proof that the purchasing capacity of the residents at outstations, who, in the case of value-payable parcels are chiefly natives, is steadily rising. (See Statement M.)

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

In the Foreign Parcel Post Service 30,399 parcels were received and despatched, showing an increase of 31·31 per cent. on the previous year's transactions. The following are the figures for the last three years :—

	Parcels.
1891	21,756
1892	23,149
1893	30,399

560 parcels were received during the Christmas week from England and 490 during the New Year week. (See Statement Q.)

The exchange of parcels with the United Kingdom through the Penisular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Service shows a falling off in numbers, but as this mode of conveyance has not been much used in recent years the decrease in business is of no consequence.

Miscellaneous Parcels.—The miscellaneous parcels despatched from the General Post Office have also risen in number from 47,268 in 1892 to 51,179 in 1893, about 8 per cent. The figures for the last three years are :—

	Parcels.
1891	43,519
1892	47,268
1893	51,179

Between the 23rd of December and the end of the year nearly 8,000 parcels were posted at the General Post Office, Colombo, for transmission to outstations.

VALUE-PAYABLE PARCEL POST.

The Value-Payable Parcel Post Service is confined to India and Ceylon. The exchange of parcels with India is making rapid strides. The number of value-payable parcels received having risen from 5,389 in 1892 to 8,152 in 1893, an increase of 51 per cent. ; 777 parcels being despatched from Ceylon to India, as against 546 in the previous year. 515 value-payable parcels received from India were returned unclaimed.

In Ceylon the rapid development of the value-payable parcel is shown by the following figures, which represent the number of value-payable parcels despatched from the General Post Office :—

	Parcels.
1890	6,902
1891	9,997
1892	12,509
1893	19,574

The increase for last year is at the rate of 56 per cent.

INSURANCE OF PARCELS.

415 parcels, representing a total value of Rs. 30,123, were insured, and the amount of insurance recovered in fees was Rs. 166 50. All these parcels were addressed to foreign countries.

The Department incurred no liability on this account.

	No. of Parcels.	Insured for. Rs. c.	Insurance paid. Rs c
1893	415	30,123 0	166 50
1892	230	19,915 85	--

It is now compulsory on senders of parcels containing valuables to insure to the extent of half the value of the contents of the parcel. This is in accordance with the regulation of the Universal Postal Union. (See Statement P 2.)

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The total amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on the 31st December was Rs. 103,941·45 more than at the close of 1892, when the sum to the credit of depositors was Rs. 502,476·53. The satisfactory nature of this increase in the savings of the people will be understood from a reference to the following statement, which shows the amount to the credit of depositors at the end of each year :—

Balance to credit of Depositors at the end of each year.

	Rs. c.	Yearly Increase of Deposits. Rs. c.
December 31, 1889	233,697 73	—
Do. 1890	309,746 49	76,048 76
Do. 1891	406,725 27	96,978 78
Do. 1892	502,476 53	95,751 26
Do. 1893	606,417 98	103,941 45

There are 23,871 depositors in the bank, and the average amount to the credit of each depositor on the 31st December was a trifle more than Rs. 25·40. The transactions of the year are as follows:—

	Deposits. Rs.	c.	Withdrawals. Rs.	c.
1892	470,840	0	374,343	0
1893	532,981	25	421,813	69

The sum to the credit of the Post Office Savings Bank was on the 31st December, 1893, as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Invested funds	597,229	38
In the Bank	9,188	60

The number of Post Office Savings Banks open at the end of the year was 132.

Full particulars of the working of the Post Office Savings Bank will be found in the annexed Return L.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

An exchange of money orders by telegram was introduced on the 1st May, and has been the means of facilitating the prompt remittance of moneys in cases of special urgency.

The first money order telegraphed from India to Ceylon was despatched from Bhamo, on the Burmese frontier.

Telegraphic money orders are frequently used for the remittance of moneys to kanganies who are recruiting labour on the Coast and require funds to provide for the transport of coolies from Southern India to Ceylon. In this way the telegraphic money order has been of service to immigration. The rates recovered are as follows:—Cost of telegram Re. 1·25, and in addition thereto the usual money order commission is charged.

Since 1st May 127 orders were telegraphed from Ceylon to India, and the total sum so remitted amounted to Rs. 64,180; the half share of commission earned by Ceylon being Rs. 312·68.

The Indian Administration telegraphed 202 orders to Ceylon, value Rs. 13,380, commission due to this Department being Rs. 67·78. The total commission earned since May was therefore Rs. 410·46.

This may be considered as a satisfactory commencement of the business, especially as the orders do not appear to have had any effect in reducing the ordinary exchange of money orders with India. (See Statement G.)

RETURNED LETTER OFFICE.

There is a very slight increase in the number of letters returned to this office: the figures are 69,654 for 1892 and 69,820 for 1893. The number of registered letters shows only a difference of 64. There is a decrease in the number of anonymous letters dealt with, which is satisfactory, considering how much this form of communication is resorted to. 17,417 letters were returned to foreign contries, chiefly in the absence of the addressees, who, in the majority of instances, could not be found. The value of property found in ordinary correspondence during the year was Rs. 6,137·35½.

Statement N furnishes further particulars of the work performed by the Returned Letter Office.

DAILY SERVICE BY STEAMER BETWEEN COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.

The Government of India has lately executed a new contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company for a term of ten years, and one of the conditions of this contract provides for a daily service (Sunday excepted) between Colombo and Tuticorin.

The daily service, which has only been in operation for a few weeks, has already given an impetus to communication, and the daily mail is rapidly becoming as heavy as the tri-weekly mail of last year.

This Department still maintains the katamaram service between Kankesanturai in the peninsula of Jaffna and Point Kalimere in Southern India, as it is useful for the conveyance both ways of correspondence between places in the north of the Island and the opposite continent. In view of this circumstance the Postal Administration of India has treated this Department with great liberality in affording to the Colony the important advantage of daily communication without an increased contribution towards the cost of the service. The Ceylon contribution remains the same as it was under the tri-weekly arrangement, viz., Rs. 1,500 per annum.

A CENTRAL SORTING AND DESPATCHING CIRCULATING DEPOT TO BE ORGANIZED AT COLOMBO.

On the other hand, it is proposed on this side to be of assistance to India in the sorting and despatching of correspondence posted in India for the following countries: for the East and Australasia, Straits Settlements, China, Netherlands, India, Philippine Islands, and Mauritius.

From its geographical position the fine harbour of Colombo is the resort of steamers voyaging to and from the various ports in the Eastern hemisphere. The tonnage of the vessels calling at Colombo has increased from 1,431,317 tons inwards in 1884 to 2,393,934 tons inwards in 1892. It is easy to realize the importance of these figures, and the facilities which the port affords for the distribution of correspondence. When in the course of eight years the admirable scheme which has been prepared by this Government and approved by the Secretary of State has been carried out, Colombo will possess a perfect harbour in which vessels will receive the quickest despatch. Such inducements will doubtless concentrate shipping at Colombo, and it is not impossible to anticipate the development of a large transhipment business. Under these circumstances this Department proposes to undertake on behalf of other countries the organization of a circulating depôt for the sorting and despatching of correspondence.

As a rule the mails will be forwarded by subsidized mail steamers, but it will doubtless in course of time be found possible to accelerate the conveyance of mail matter by the medium of vessels which, though not under contract, are capable of performing the service with satisfactory speed. The Director-General of the Post Office of India having approved the scheme to the extent already indicated, it is intended to invite the co-operation of Australasia and countries and colonies east of Ceylon as well as Egypt.

The operations of the depôt will primarily be confined to correspondence, but it is possible that the convenience which the proposed arrangement can afford will be extended to parcels, money orders, &c.

This Department already acts as intermediary for the circulation of money orders issued in Egypt on Australia.

WINDOW DELIVERY OF OVERLAND LETTERS.

It was found that the window delivery of letters received by the English mails interfered with the sorting and delivery of the mails, and for this reason the concession was stopped from the 1st July, 1893. Window-ticket-holders, who are not renters of private boxes, now receive their correspondence in the ordinary course of delivery by the postmen.

This alteration has greatly expedited the work of sorting the Overland mails.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS TO MAURITIUS BY BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS.

Arrangements were concluded towards the end of the year by the Government of Mauritius for the resumption of the four-weekly packet service between Mauritius and Colombo.

THE BENEVOLENT AND GUARANTEE FUND.

The Benevolent and Guarantee Fund, which has Rs. 26,275·30 to its credit, was formed in order to provide relief to subordinate members of the Department in case of severe illness, gratuities to deserving men who are not entitled to pension, and the means of meeting any loss which the Department might incur from unavoidable causes.

It also pays Rs. 600 a year to a member of the Medical Department, who is on duty every day at the Post Office to attend to cases of sickness among members of the Department and prescribe for them.

The Government has sanctioned the payment of a sum of Rs. 400 annually from this fund as a contribution towards the maintenance of the Post and Telegraph Library.

SECURITY.

All members of the Department are required to furnish security in cash, and as the majority are unable on their appointment to provide the required amount a small deduction is made from their salaries monthly until the required sum of Rs. 1,000 is to their credit in the Security Fund.

There are at present 825 members of the Department on the books, and the amount to their credit is Rs. 236,560·32, which is invested as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
In fixed deposit	148,841	28
Indian paper	80,500	0
Current account	7,219	4
Total ...	236,560	32

BOX RENT ACCOUNT.

114 persons rent private letter boxes or bags, for which a fee of Rs. 10·50 is charged yearly. The income so derived is now devoted to the payment of the wages of the persons employed in attending to them. The total amount to the credit of the fund on the 31st December was:—

	Rs.	c.
Fixed deposit	3,882	31
Indian security	1,300	0
Current account	1,290	40
Total ...	6,472	71

In view of the great inconvenience caused in handling boxes of different sizes and shapes the locked-bag has been substituted in many instances for the locked-box, and is an excellent substitute. These bags having been in use in the Department for six years, and having given the greatest satisfaction, there can be no question as to their suitability for the protection of correspondence. Under these circumstances it is proposed to discontinue the use of boxes entirely as soon as the new General Post Office is occupied, in favour of bags, which are more readily handled and can be hung on sorting divisions below the sorting compartment of the firm or individual to whom the bag belongs.

THEFT OF A REGISTERED PACKET FROM A MAIL BAG.

On the 31st May, 1893, a sum of Rs 650 was remitted from Colombo with other moneys to the Postmaster of Jaffna to meet payment of a warrant issued to one V. Thampoo, a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank then residing at Chavakachchéri.

The above amount was made up into a packet by the Postmaster, Jaffna, sealed and registered in his office, and forwarded in the Chavakachchéri bag, which was despatched by coach on the 6th June. When the bag was opened by the Chavakachchéri Postmaster the registered letter bag was found open inside the mail bag, and without contents. The matter was at once reported to the Government Agent, who investigated the matter most carefully, but there was not sufficient evidence before me to ascertain where the actual theft took place.

Steps were adopted to prevent a recurrence of a similar irregularity. The money was made good from the Benevolent and Guarantee Fund.

ALLEGED ABSTRACTION OF Rs. 100 FROM A REGISTERED LETTER.

On the 16th May, 1893, a complaint was made to me by a hospital contractor resident at Vavuniya that Rs. 100 had been abstracted from a registered letter posted at Vavuniya to Jaffna to the address of a trader for the purchase of supplies required for the hospital. The addressee admitted that he carefully examined the seals and the cover on delivery, and found everything

intact, and that there was no indication whatever of the packet having been tampered with; but stated that on opening it he discovered that the letter only contained Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 200 as advised by the sender. On investigation it was proved beyond doubt that the full amount was enclosed, but that the addressee had himself stolen the Rs. 100. Whilst these inquiries were proceeding the addressee absconded to India, and nothing more has been heard of him. This alleged loss furnishes another instance, fortunately now somewhat rare, in which an attempt is made to throw the blame on this Department.

ROBBERY OF MAILS.

The mails from Tangalla to Beliatta were robbed on the 3rd February, 1893. The runner, who was assaulted severely, identified the highway robbers. Two men were put on their trial before the Police Magistrate of Tangalla, but were acquitted.

An attempt was made by two men to rob the Batticaloa mails on the 13th April, 1893, at the 41st mile on the Batticaloa road. The runner, who was assaulted, was fortunate in being able to attract the attention of some villagers by his cries for help. The thieves were arrested, and the mails, on being recovered, were found to be correct.

The two accused were tried at Badulla, but as the evidence was not considered sufficient to sustain the charge they were acquitted.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A POST OFFICE.

On the night of the 11th November, 1893, a man was found in the Post Office premises at Chilaw. He was seized, and on a search being made a number of house-breaking implements and a large bunch of keys were found in his possession. This man was an escaped convict. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment at hard labour.

On the night of the 13th September a daring burglary was effected at the Rangalla Post Office, which is situated in a somewhat lonely position in the centre of a large tea estate. The safe, which contained funds belonging to this Department amounting to Rs. 53·52, as well as a quantity of jewellery, the property of the Postmaster, was removed during the night and found the following morning in a field about one quarter of a mile from the Post Office.

Four men, in whose possession some of the stolen articles were found, were arrested by the Police, and were tried on the 8th January before the District Judge of Kandy. They were acquitted.

Postmasters are not allowed to keep private property in the iron safes supplied to them for the custody of Departmental moneys, and for this breach of Departmental regulations the Postmaster was required to make good the loss sustained by the Department, and he was called upon to pay the value of the iron safe which the thieves had completely destroyed.

LOSS OF A REGISTERED BAG.

On the 18th June, 1893, a registered bag containing one Service letter with a remittance of Rs. 24·75 and two petitions addressed to the Governor and Attorney-General, respectively, was forwarded from the Márawila Post Office to Colombo. This bag was enclosed in a large mail bag in which all the mails from the Puttalam line were sent. On its arrival at Colombo the registered bag in question was not forthcoming. An inquiry was held, and the receiving clerk, who neglected to enforce the most ordinary check of examining the label, was held responsible and was called upon to make good the loss of Rs. 24·75.

THEFT AND FORGERY OF A SAVINGS BANK WARRANT AND DEPOSIT BOOK.

On the 1st February, 1893, one E. F. Dias of Nuwara Eliya forged and cashed a Savings Bank warrant in favour of W. A. de Mell at the Talawakelé Post Office for Rs. 14. On inquiry it was found that de Mell lost his Savings Bank book on the 25th January at the house where Dias resided. Dias was tried before the Supreme Court at Kandy and found guilty of the charge of theft and forgery and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FORGERY OF MONEY ORDERS.

A money order for Rs. 5·85 was obtained by Mr. L. B. Ekanayaka at Elkaduwa Post Office on the 9th November, 1892, in favour of R. P. Kariapperuma, Assistant Teacher, Pattiwala school, Kelaniya, payable at Grandpass. This order was produced for payment at the Grandpass Post Office on the 19th November, 1892, by a man who personated the payee. A resident named J. Perera, who was known to the Postmaster, certified to the identity of the person who presented the order, and it was accordingly cashed. On the 8th March, 1893, the remitter, through the Postmaster of Elkaduwa, reported the non-payment of the order to the payee, and on inquiry it was found that the order had been cashed by one Issan.

The police were informed, the accused was arrested, and a case was instituted in the District Court of Colombo. At the trial on the 14th June, 1893, the accused was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A money order was issued by the Postmaster of Kandy on the 12th May, 1893, in favour of one Gregoris Appu, of Mahara. It was cashed at Henaratgoda on the 20th May, 1893, by a Sinhalese man who declared himself to be the payee and gave the necessary information. He signed the order in Sinhalese as the payee, "Gregoris Appu." The genuineness of the signature and identity of the man were guaranteed by one Pedro Appu, a tailor of Henaratgoda, who was known to the Postmaster.

On the 15th June the actual payee, Gregoris Appu of Nugegoda, Mahara, turned up and alleged that he never received the money, asserting at the same time that the signature on the order was a forgery.

Inquiries were made, and it was found that the signature to the order was forged by one Charles, by whom the order was cashed.

Information was given at once to the police, who some months afterwards arrested the man. The witness Pedro Appu identified the accused as the person who obtained payment of the order.

At the trial the evidence for the prosecution broke down and the accused was discharged.

LOSS OF A MAIL BAG.

On the 5th December, 1893, the 3 P.M. mail coach from Mātara to Galle collided with a cart near Unawatuna, and was completely wrecked. The mails were in consequence sent on by runner to Galle. On the arrival of the runner at Galle it was discovered that two bags were missing, viz., the mail bag from Weligama to Galle and the bag from Weligama to Colombo. The police were communicated with at once and search made, but no trace could be obtained on that day. On the following day the bag from Weligama to Galle was found by the headman of the village near the scene of the accident in the possession of a villager; but the bag was open and an official letter was found lying about without its cover. On search being made at the house of the man, it led to the discovery of the missing envelope. The man admitted having opened the bag and appropriated the contents. He was charged before the Police Court at Galle and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The mail bag to Colombo was never recovered. Neither of the bags contained anything of value.

ACCIDENT TO MAILS.

On the 13th June, 1893, the mails for Avisáwélla and Ratnapura, while being ferried across the floods at Urugodawatta near Colombo, in a canoe, capsized owing to the strong current.

The mails were recovered the same day, except one bag which was brought in by a villager on the 1st July, 1893.

The greater portion of the mails were damaged, but nevertheless most of the correspondence was carefully dried, placed in fresh covers, and delivered to the addressees.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE POSTAL REVENUE.

On the 13th July, on information received that the postal revenue was being defrauded, a packet addressed by a retail firm doing business at Colombo to a firm in England was opened. The packet, though superscribed "Commercial Documents," was found to contain a number of letters addressed to different persons in the United Kingdom with a memorandum requesting the addressee to distribute them.* The packet was detained, and the sender called upon to pay a fine of Rs. 50 for committing an offence against the Postal Ordinance, No. 13 of 1892, clause 56. The fine was paid.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION AGAINST THE CASHIER OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COLOMBO.

On the 8th March, 1893, certain irregularities in connection with the stamping of messages despatched from the Telegraph Office, Colombo, were brought to my notice, and on an inquiry being held serious defalcations were discovered in the accounts of the cashier of the Telegraph Office.

The cashier being on leave at the time, he was called upon to return to duty forthwith and to render an account, but he neither returned to duty nor afforded a satisfactory explanation of the deficiency of the money in his charge, whereupon he was charged in the District Court of Colombo for the misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 2,585·90.

The District Judge held that there was not sufficient evidence to establish the guilt of the accused, and acquitted him.

From the finding of the District Judge the case was taken in appeal to the Supreme Court, but the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

A charge of criminal breach of trust was then instituted on the 19th July, 1893, and the cashier was again put on his trial before the Supreme Court, but he was again acquitted.

He was dismissed from the Public Service on the 18th November, 1893.

IRREGULARITIES.

One parcel containing a pair of neutral tint glasses was stolen from the Parcel Office. The value was made good from the Guarantee and Benevolent Fund.

Two parcels of small value were lost in transit between Talawakelé and Colombo.

NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The building, which is being constructed for use as a General Post Office, will not be finished until the autumn of 1894, when the administration of the Department will be placed in a more advantageous position for efficient supervision. At the time the plans were approved it was thought that ample provision had been made for extension of postal work, but subsequent experience has shown that this is not the case, especially in regard to the Parcels Branch, which promises to become a much larger business than was ever anticipated.

It is impossible to be too sanguine in regard to the development of postal facilities, if proper advantage is taken of the opportunities for serving the public which are afforded by the network of agencies which postal administration establishes throughout a country.

NEW POST OFFICES, RECEIVING OFFICES, AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

During the year five new post offices were opened :—Kumburupitiya and Elpitiya in the Southern Province, Kadawatta in the Western Province, Dodangaslanda in the North-Western Province, and Tonacombe in the Province of Uva ; as well as eighteen village receiving offices and three railway receiving offices.

Four new telegraph offices were opened at Valuvettiturai, Haputalé, Pérádeniya, and Rakwána. The following statement furnishes particulars of the number of offices on the 31st December, 1893 :—

Telegraph Office ...	1	Brought forward ...	271
Combined Post and Telegraph Offices ...	46	Railway Telegraph Offices* ...	60
Post Offices ...	85	Telephone Offices ...	10
Railway Receiving Offices ...	19		
Village Receiving Offices ...	120	Total ...	341
Carried over ...	271		

* These offices are only maintained by the Post and Telegraph Department, for which the Railway Department pays a certain sum annually.

MANNÁR GULF CABLE.

The guttapercha and indiarubber cables, which are laid between Talamannár and Ramesiram, were both defective in 1892. Towards the end of that year the guttapercha cable failed entirely. The repairs, which were undertaken by the Indian Telegraph Administration in March, 1893, were successful in restoring communication by both cables until November, when communication by the indiarubber cable was totally interrupted. Communication has since been maintained through the guttapercha cable, which is however defective.

The Indian Telegraph Department will in March, 1894, undertake for the third time the repair of these cables.

TELEPHONES.

The following telephone lines belonging to this Department were in use on 31st December:—Batticaloa Customs to Batticaloa Bar; Postmaster-General's house to Telegraph Office, Colombo: Assistant Postmaster-General's house to the General Post Office, Colombo; Second Assistant Postmaster-General's house to the Telegraph Office, Colombo: Colonial Secretary's house to the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo; Postmaster-General's Office to the General Post Office, Colombo; Postmaster-General's Office to Telegraph Office, Colombo; General Post Office with Telephone Exchange, Colombo.

CLOSING OF A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The Telegraph Office at Wilson's Bungalow was closed on the 24th June, 1893, and a Telegraph Office at Haputalé was opened on the 26th of the same month.

TEMPORARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A temporary Post and Telegraph Office was opened at the Havelock racecourse from the 12th to 17th August, 1893, to meet the convenience of persons who attended the race meeting.

A temporary telegraph line, 9 miles in length, was constructed from Kekirawa to Kalawewa, and a Post and Telegraph Office opened at the latter place in January during the week His Imperial Highness the Archduke Franz of Austria was hunting in the neighbourhood.

A temporary Telegraph Office was opened at Kosgoda and a temporary Post Office at Urugasmanhandiya from the 23rd to 30th September, 1893, during the Volunteer Camp of Exercise.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

Kandy to Péradeniya.—This line, which is carried on the existing supports on the Main line, is four miles in length, and was constructed at a cost of Rs. 626·03.

Ratnapura to Rakwána.—This line, which is constructed on wooden supports, is 25 miles in length, and cost Rs. 5,831·84.

Pattipola to Haputalé.—A line for the use of the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions, was constructed from Nánu-oya to Pattipola, a distance of 12 miles, at a cost of Rs. 1,799·10, and on the opening of the railway the line was extended to Haputalé. The second section, which is 12 miles in length, was constructed on old iron rails at a cost of Rs. 6,914·62. The cost was borne by the Railway Department.

Alutgama to Ambalangoda.—This line, which was also built for the use of the railway, is carried on wooden supports along the railway trace, and is 14·25 miles long.

For half the distance silicium bronze wire was used in place of galvanized iron wire, which quickly corrodes in consequence of the proximity of the sea.

The silicium wire does not corrode, and for this reason is, though much more expensive, the more economical. The cost of this line amounted to Rs. 7,835·72.

The telegraph line from Negombo to Puttalam, which was constructed in 1890 at a cost of Rs. 11,641·35, was extensively repaired during the year in consequence of the posts supplied by the Forest Department having rapidly decayed. The line was strengthened by substituting old iron rails and by planting posts of a more durable description of timber. The expenditure so incurred amounted to Rs. 2,423·66.

JAFFNA LAKE CABLE.

The Jaffna lake cable, which has been in use for thirty three years, was repaired in 1889 by the Superintendent of Telegraphs. It is so mechanically defective that it would be impossible to attempt its repair in the event of interruption. Fortunately it worked well throughout the year, and during the interim a new and very strong cable was laid between Ariyali and Kalmunai on the Jaffna lake.

There is now no fear of any interruption in communication with the Jaffna peninsula.

The following is a description of the cable:—Insulator, guttapercha; conductor, 7-strand copper wire weighing 165 lb. per mile; number of guards, 12; size of guards, 900 lb. per mile; iron wire, diameter, 1½ inch.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSIONS SANCTIONED TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN 1894.

Haputalé to Bandárawela.—A line for the use of the railway from Haputalé to Bandárawela has been sanctioned. Distance 7 miles; estimated cost Rs. 4,340·40.

Nánu-oya to Haputalé.—A second line of wire between Nánu-oya and Haputalé at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,884·80 has been sanctioned. This line will be carried on new supports from Nánu-oya to Pattipola and on the existing posts from Pattipola to Haputalé. Distance 25½ miles.

Haputalé to Bandárawela.—A Departmental wire will be hung on the railway supports on this section at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,856·90.

Ambalangoda to Galle.—A line from Ambalangoda to Galle, a distance of 19·25 miles, has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,967·60 for the use of the railway. This line will be constructed for a distance of 14 miles with Weiller's patent silicium bronze wire and 5½ miles with galvanized iron wire.

Nuwara Eliya to Uda Pussellawa.—On the reperesentation of the Uda Pussellawa Planters' Association the Government sanctioned the construction of a telegraph line from Nuwara Eliya to Uda Pussellawa, with an intermediate office at Kandapola, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,253·50. For the construction of this line light iron rails will be used as supports.

Polgahawela to Kurunégala.—A line from Pólgahawela to Kurunégala, with an intermediate office at Potuhera for the use of the Railway, has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,040·14. Distance 12 miles.

INSTRUCTION CLASS.

On the 18th September, 1893, a training class was opened for females, and 13 candidates who passed the preliminary test were admitted.

A few of the candidates in the instruction class have done well, and promise to be good signallers.

During the year there were 33 Departmental and 62 Railway probationers admitted into the training class, who were taught, in addition to signalling, the rudiments of electricity as well as office connections, and the use of the tangent galvanometer for testing purposes.

The accommodation for so large a number of probationers being insufficient an additional wing was provided for this purpose during the year.

SERVICE FREE TELEGRAMS.

It is satisfactory to note that the instructions which have been issued by the Government have checked the transmission of Service telegrams.

Instead of the large increase which has been recorded in previous years there is this year a decided decrease in their number and value. The figures are :—

	Number.	Value. Rs.
1891–92	9,320 ...	25,059
1892–93	8,355 ...	12,911

The reduction in the average cost of a State message from Rs. 2·69 to Rs. 1·55 is specially satisfactory.

TELEGRAMS.

Owing to the reduction in the tariff the increase in the receipts collected from message traffic was not large, but when the number of telegrams which this increase represents is considered the results are satisfactory. The traffic in inland private telegrams has risen from 78,401 in 1891 to 103,323 in 1892, representing an increase of 24,922 telegrams, while the revenue from this source is Rs. 55,354, as against Rs. 53,333 in 1891–92.

The Ceylon share of receipts recovered on Foreign and Indo-Ceylon messages is only Rs. 1,307 more than in the previous year, the number of messages despatched being 46,072. The figures are:—

	Number.	Ceylon Share. Rs.
1892–93	46,072 ...	41,348
1891–92	43,596 ...	40,041

COACHING.

A sum of Rs. 66,021·08 is paid for the conveyance of mails by coach. The distance traversed daily by coaches is 1,571 miles ; the daily payment for such service is roughly Rs. 180 ; and this gives 11½ cents as the cost of the conveyance of mails by coaches per mile (see statement). Facilities for communication by coach could not have been afforded to such an extent if the subsidies had involved heavy expenditure, and this must be considered in connection with the condition of the coaching service.

Economy, not efficiency, has been the chief consideration in connection with the establishment of coaching services, but notwithstanding the inferiority of the mail coaches and horses used in them the delivery of mails has been, with very few exceptions, due to extraordinary conditions of weather and the roads, effected with strict punctuality.

In regard to the improvement of the horses there is a difficulty which must be removed.

The present system of repairing roads is a constant source of complaint from mail contractors, who assert that during the repairing season of the year metal is laid for considerable distances and remains for longer or shorter periods of time unconsolidated, that is, without being rolled. Under such circumstances the strain of dragging a heavy coach with passengers over lengths of loose metal is excessive and most injurious to the animals, and it is unreasonable to expect contractors to use really good horses as long as such a system prevails.

NIGHT COACH BETWEEN AVISÁWÉLLA AND RATNAPURA.

The mail contractor finding great difficulty in effecting a punctual conveyance of mails at night between Avisáwélla and Ratnapura obtained permission to run a double horse coach by night in lieu of the runner service. He hoped to recoup the increased expenditure from passenger traffic, which has not however come up to his expectations, and he has now substituted a light trap and a single horse for the larger conveyance.

Coach Mileage.

	Miles.	Trips.	Miles Daily.
Ambalangoda to Galle	19	8	152
Galle and Mátara	28	6	168
Mátara to Tangalla	22	2	44
Haputalé and Badulla	24	2	48
Colombo and Negombo	24	4	96
Negombo and Chilaw	27	2	54
Chilaw and Puttalam	33	2	66
Colombo and Ratnapura	54	2	108
Ratnapura, Pelmadulla, and Rakwána	40	2	80
Hatton and Norwood	7	2	14
Norwood and Bogawantaláwa	12	2	24
Norwood and Maskeliya	11	2	22
Jaffna and Anurádhapura / Anurádhapura and Mátalé	192	2	384
Dambulla and Trincomalee	68	2	136
Nuwara Eliya and Nánu oya	5	4	20
Polgahawela and Kurunégala	12	4	48
Polgahawela and Kégalla	8	4	32
Point Pedro to Jaffna	21	2	42
Kankesanturai and Jaffna	11	2	22
Kandy Post Office and Railway Station	¼	8	2
General Post Office and Railway Station	1	6	6
General Post Office and Fort	½	6	3
Total Mileage			1,571

COACHING BETWEEN JAFFNA AND MÁTALÉ.

The coach service between Jaffna and Mátalé, a distance of 192 miles, has been considerably improved during the year, and the service is now worked with greater punctuality. A two-horse coach leaves Jaffna daily with the mails at 5 A.M., reaching Anurádhapura at 7 the following morning and Mátalé in the evening. The coach is horsed between Jaffna and Kanakarayankulam, a distance of 68 miles; between Kanakarayankulam and Anurádhapura, a distance of 54 miles, a bullock coach is employed in the conveyance of mails and passengers. Between Anurádhapura and Mátalé, a distance of 70 miles, a double-horse coach completes the journey. It is hoped before very long that horses may be substituted for the short distance now traversed by the bullock coach.

DAMBULLA AND TRINCOMALEE.

In 1890 the contractors of the Northern road mail service secured the contract to run a bullock coach between Dambulla and Trincomalée, but the subsidy for which they tendered to carry on this service being below the cost of the runners employed, and the passenger traffic very small, the line was worked at a loss. From January, 1893, the Government sanctioned an increased subsidy, and the service is now worked in a fairly satisfactory manner.

MAIL SERVICE TO BADULLA.

Consequent on the opening of the railway from Nánu-oya to Haputalé the mail coach between Nuwara Eliya and Badulla was discontinued from the 19th June, 1893, and a coach service between Haputalé and Badulla was substituted.

The coach leaves Haputalé at 1 P.M. after the arrival of the night mail train from Colombo and arrives at Badulla at about 5.30 P.M. Letters are now delivered at Badulla within 24 hours from the time of despatch from Colombo. On the return journey the coach leaves Badulla at 8 A.M. and arrives at Haputalé at 12 noon, and letters addressed to Colombo and Kandy are now delivered on the following morning.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Retirements.—Mr. G. E. Anthonisz, Deputy Telegraph Master, Colombo, was superannuated during the year in consequence of failing health, after a service of twenty-six years in the Post and Telegraph Department.

Mr. A. B. Boucher, Postmaster, Náwalapitiya, was superannuated in consequence of continued ill-health, after a short service of fifteen years.

Mr. E. Storer, Cashier, Money Order Office, Colombo, was superannuated in consequence of failing health, after a service of fourteen years.

Transfer.—Mr. C. S. Wijesekera, Postmaster, Madawalatenna, was transferred as Interpreter of the Court of Requests, Nuwara Eliya.

Death.—Mr. C. Pietersz, Postmaster, Kalmunai.

Dismissals.—Mr. James Fernando, assistant stamp salesman; Mr. D. H. Wickremesinghe, Cashier, Telegraph Office, Colombo.

CASUALTIES.

In February a runner was killed at night near Tumblanchola on the Batticaloa road. At this time of the year the wild elephants in this locality leave the forest on account of the elephant flies, and during the night visit the abandoned chenas on the roadside to feed on the plantain trees, which are all that is left in the way of cultivation on these lands.

When the runner heard or saw the elephant he dropped the mail bags on the road and ran some fifteen yards to a tree, up which he tried to climb. The elephant, guided in the direction of the man's flight by a white turban which the runner had round his head, seized the man with his trunk before he had climbed out of reach, and swinging the body smashed in one side of the head against the tree. Besides this injury, which caused immediate death, there was only one bruise on the chest. Being apparently satisfied with the death of its victim the elephant spent the rest of the night in walking round the corpse.

Owing to my departure on leave and pressure of other business consequent thereon, I have not been able to do more than furnish a brief summary of the results of the year's work.

The report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs is annexed.

General Post Office,
Colombo, March 5, 1894.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1893.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report on the Ceylon Telegraphs for the year 1893.

Traffic.—The traffic continued to develop, 19,004 more telegrams of all kinds having been sent in 1893 than in 1892. Every office in the Island contributed to this increase except Mannár and Kankesanturai, which showed a slight decrease. 22 per cent. was due to the Colombo Central Telegraph Office, 11 per cent. to Galle, 7 per cent. to Jaffna, 6 per cent. to Kandy, and 54 per cent. to the remaining 43 offices.

The increase in the inland paid telegrams was from 78,401 to 93,323, or 19·03 per cent., and in Indo-Ceylon and foreign telegrams from 43,596 to 46,072, or 5·68 per cent.

There was a decrease in the number of inland free state telegrams from 9,302 to 8,355, or 11·33 per cent., a satisfactory diminution, due no doubt to the regulations requiring explanation of the necessity for using the telegraph instead of the post, and surcharging messages of a personal nature having been more stringently enforced. The increase in news free and *pro formâ* telegrams was from 18,051 to 19,462, but 12 per cent. of these telegrams having been forward and re-addressed paid telegrams, the actual number sent under this class was less than the number sent during the previous year.

Revenue.—The revenue earned from paid telegrams of all kinds was Rs. 103,828, or only 2·6 per cent. in excess of the previous year's receipts. The excess of the previous year's receipts over the year before was 7 per cent. The falling off is attributable to the charges for inland telegrams having been reduced, and the increase in the number of these telegrams having been inadequate to make up for the reduction in the charges, which was as much as 100 per cent. This is surely an indication that a further reduction in the charge for this class of telegram will result in loss. The proportion of the revenue due to inland and Indo-Ceylon and foreign telegrams was as follows:—

Inland Paid Telegrams	56
Indo-Ceylon and Foreign Telegrams	44

In the statement below the receipts and working expenses of 1892–93 are compared with those of the previous year:—

Receipts.	1891–92.	1892–93.	Expenditure.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Message revenue ...	100,167 44	103,828 96	Director ...	4,800 0	4,800 0
Receipts from Railway for lines and offices maintained for them ...	14,344 32	15,959 88	Superintendent ...	6,312 49	6,250 51
Sale of books, *Gazettes*, &c ...	191 19	98 25	Line maintenance ...	11,306 43	12,131 39
Miscellaneous ...	250 0	140 90	Clerical ...	8,670 0	8,229 46
News Free and other *pro formâ* messages ...	14,440 80	15,000 0	Signal Office Department ...	52,593 34	54,849 7
Free State messages ...	25,059 10	12,917 45	Allowance and other items	13,341 68	14,462 7
			Linemen and peons ...	18,976 52	20,232 80
			Total expenditure ...	116,000 46	120,955 30
			Surplus receipts ...	38,452 39	26,990 14
Total ...	154,452 85	147,945 44	Total ...	154,452 85	147,945 44

Receipts.—These are less than the previous year's by Rs. 6,507·41, due to the decrease, nearly 100 per cent., in the value of free State telegrams, as also to less amounts realized under "Sale of Books" and "Miscellaneous," and not made up by the increase under the heads of "Message Revenue" and "Contribution from the Railway for maintenance."

Working Expenses.—These, on the other hand, exceeded the working expenses of the previous year by Rs. 4,954·90, due to the increase in the items Line Maintenance, Clerical, Signal Office Establishment, Allowances, and Linemen and Peons, consequent on the opening of additional offices and extensions of the lines. The result, after taking credit for the value of inland free state and news free and *pro formâ* telegrams, was an increase over expenditure of only Rs. 26,990, or less by 11,462·25 than the previous year's surplus receipts. If the value of inland free state and news free and other *pro formâ* telegrams, from which no actual revenue was derived, be eliminated, the deficit amounts to Rs. 927·31.

Appendix T is a return giving in detail the number of inland and foreign telegrams, each class being subdivided into paid state and free telegrams. The following is an abstract of the appendix:—

Year.	Inland Paid		Inland State.		Free.	Foreign and Indo-Ceylon.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Ceylon Share.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
1891-92	78,401	53,333	9,302	25,059	18,051	43,596	40,041
1892-93	93,323	55,354	8,355	12,911	19,462	46,072	41,348
Percentage of increase over 1891-92	19·03	3·79	—	—	7·82	5·68	3·26
Percentage of decrease ...	—	—	11·33	94·09	—	—	—

It will be seen that there was an increase in the number and value of both the paid classes (inland paid and foreign and Indo-Ceylon), but a comparison with the previous year's similar abstract will show the extent to which the amount earned on inland paid telegrams has fallen off, placed by the side of the increase in the number of the telegrams. In 1891–92 the percentage of increase in number was 21·28, and in value 11·57 over 1890–91. In the year under review the percentages of increase over 1891–92 were 19·03 and only 3·79 respectively, which prove that a limit has been reached below which it would be unwise to reduce the charge for telegrams of this class. The percentage of increase for the year in the number of foreign and Indo-Ceylon telegrams was 5·68, and in value 3·26 over the previous year's figures, which were 5·53 and 7·48 respectively over those of the year before. Here again the increase in value has not been proportionate to the increase in number, which may be attributed to the brevity of the telegrams owing to the increased cost of foreign telegrams consequent on fall in exchange. The abstract also shows the extent to which the inland free state telegrams decreased both in number and value, which were 11·33 and as much as 94·09 per cent. respectively below the previous year's figures. If the decrease should continue in the same ratio, it will not be long before the number will be as low as it was when payment for this class of telegrams was compulsory. The increase in the number of news free and other *pro formâ* telegrams was 7·82 per cent. over the previous year's number, but, as already pointed out, a large proportion (nearly 12 per cent.) of these telegrams were re-addressed paid telegrams, so that actually the number of free telegrams decreased to the extent 4·18 per cent.

Classification of Inland Telegrams.—The following statement divides the inland telegrams under the several classes of "Urgent" and "Ordinary," and separating each class into "State," "Private," and "Press," shows the number and value of each, and the percentage of increase or decrease compared with the previous year's figures :—

Year.	Class.	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Total.		Average cost per Message.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1892–93	State ...	4,710	9,690	3,645	3,221	8,355	12,911	1·54
	Private ...	14,763	15,419	77,824	38,972	92,587	54,391	0·58
	Press ...	—	—	398	661	398	661	0·16
Total	—	19,473	25,109	81,867	42,854	101,340	67,963	0·67
For 1891-92	—	13,401	33,541	73,986	44,549	87,387	78,090	0·89
Percentage of increase over 1891-92	—	45 31	—	10·65	—	15·97	—	—
Percentage of decrease ...	—	—	33·58	—	3·96	—	1,490	—

Although the increases in number were as much as 45·31 and 10·65 per cent. respectively, there was a decrease in the value of both classes of 33·58 and 3·96 respectively compared with the previous year's figures, due, as shown above, to the great decline in the value of free state telegrams and to the but slight increase in the value of paid telegrams. The average cost of a free state telegram was reduced during the year from Rs. 2·69 to Re. 1·54, showing that the length of such telegram was considerably abridged.

The following figures give the number and value of inland paid telegrams under the classes "Urgent" and "Ordinary," and show the percentage of increase and decrease compared with the previous year's figures :—

Year.	Urgent No.	Urgent Value. Rs.	Ordinary. No.	Ordinary. Value. Rs.
1892–93 ...	14,763	15,419	77,824	38,972
1891–92 ...	8,143	13,056	69,641	39,534
Percentage of increase over 1891–92 ...	81·30	18·10	11·75	—
Percentage of decrease ...	—	—	—	1·44

The large increase in the number and value of the urgent telegram shows the popularity of this class since the rate was reduced by half. The reduced rate for ordinary telegrams in the same degree resulted in a loss, although the number of this class of telegram had increased by 11·75 per cent. Had there been no urgent rate, but an uniform one of 40 cents, the loss of revenue would have been considerable.

The following table gives the percentages of inland state and private telegrams under the two classes, and compares them with the previous year's percentages :—

Class.	State. 1891–92.	State. 1892–93.	Private. 1891–92	Private. 1892–93.	Average for the Year. State.	Average for the Year. Private.
Urgent ...	56·53	56·37	10·47	15·92	56·45	13·19
Ordinary ...	43·47	43·63	89·53	84·08	43·55	86·81
Deferred ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The urgent and ordinary state were as they had been the previous year. The urgent private have increased and the ordinary private decreased, again proving that the urgent private under the reduced charge is preferred by a large number of the public.

The Telegraph Money Order system with India was brought into operation on the 1st May. 508 remittances were made to India, and 129 remittances from India by this means between that date and 30th September.

Telegraph Offices.—The number of telegraph offices open for the receipt and despatch of paid telegrams at the close of the year was 47, being 3 more than in 1892. The additional offices were Pérádeniya, Haputalé, and Rakwána. Temporary offices were opened at Kokiráwa and Kaláwewa for the use of His Imperial Highness the Austrian Crown Prince from 5th to 12th January, and at Kosgoda from 23rd to 30th September for the use of the Volunteer Camp. There were 54 Railway offices and 10 Telephone offices in working at the end of the year, being 8 and 2 respectively more than in the previous year.

Lines.—The lines were increased by 40·32 miles of line and 58·34 miles of wire, making a total length of 958·60 miles of line and 1,611·64 miles of wire in the Island at the end of the year. Of the total length of miles of wire 1,299·32 miles were Departmental, 307·67 miles Railway, and 4·65 miles used by the Batticaloa Customs.

The extensions carried out during the year were:—

A line for the Railway from Alutgama to Ambalangoda, 14·50 miles.
A line for the Railway from Pattipola to Haputalé, 12 miles.
A Departmental line from Kandy to Pérádeniya, 4 miles.
A Departmental line from Ratnapura to Rakwána, 25 miles

The portion of the Departmental line to Galle along the road from Alutgama to Ambalangoda, 14·50 miles, was dismantled and the wire transferred to the posts along the railway. A temporary line, 9 miles in length, was constructed from Kokiráwa to Kaláwewa for the use of His Imperial Highness the Austrian Crown Prince and dismantled immediately after His Imperial Highness's party took their departure from the neighbourhood.

A new sub-marine cable, 2 miles and 300 yards in length, was purchased from the Indian Government and laid across the Jaffna lake from Arialle to Kalmunai. Being a strong and durable cable of the description termed shore end, and the insulation being perfect and having been carefully laid, it will doubtless remain serviceable for many years.

A temporary line was extended from the Kollupitiya sub-office to the Havelock racecourse during the August race meet, and a Post and Telegraph Office opened at the course from Saturday to Thursday.

The Telegraph Office was only used by the press reporters to communicate to the papers in the Fort the result of the first three races on each evening of a race.

The extensions to be carried out during 1894, and for which funds have been voted, are:—

A line for the Railway from Polgahawela to Kurunégala, 13 miles.
A line for the Railway from Ambalangoda to Galle, 19½ miles.
A Departmental line from Nuwara Eliya to Uda Pussellâwa *viâ* Kandapola, 12 miles.
A Departmental line from Nánu-oya to Haputalé, 25½ miles.
A Departmental line from Haputalé to Bandárawela, 7 miles.
A line for the Railway from Haputalé to Bandárawela, 7 miles.

I would strongly urge that the following extensions be carried out as soon as funds will permit of their construction:—

A line connecting Puttalam with Mannár, for which I have already submitted an estimate.
A line connecting Ratnapura with Haputalé through Balangoda and Haldummulla.
A line connecting Bandarawela with Badulla.
A line connecting Gampola with Nuwara Eliya through Pussellâwa and Pundalu-oya.

The first, which is one of high importance, would not only serve to meet an increase in the foreign traffic, which is daily becoming more than a single line can carry, but it would afford an alternative route for this traffic in case of serious interruption on the Main line.

The other three lines, besides allowing of Balangoda, Pussellâwa and Pundalu-oya being provided with telegraph offices, would not only be of great service as alternative routes in case of interruption on the existing lines Colombo to Gampola, Gampola to Nuwara Eliya, and Nuwara Eliya to Badulla, but they would serve to divide the traffic over more than one line, and thereby accelerate transmission in view of the increase in inland telegrams.

A branch line is needed from Avisáwélla to Ruwanwella for a telegraph office in the centre of the Kelani Valley district, and a branch line from Kalutara to Néboda for the use of the Kalutara planting district.

LINE MAINTENANCE.

The line throughout its length from Colombo to Mannár was attended to. Jungle leaf and branch contacts were cleared, insulators washed, defective insulators removed, decayed wooden posts replaced by new posts, and defective struts and stays repaired. The branch lines from Anurádhapura to Trincomalee and from Mannár to Jaffna and Jaffna to Point Pedro were gone over, and all necessary repairs effected to them.

The section Lunugala to Batticaloa was thoroughly repaired, as well as the section Colombo to Negombo and Colombo to Ratnapura. Repairs were effected to the section Colombo to Galle.

In the Negombo-Chilaw section about 100 unserviceable pandakasa posts were removed and light steel rails, which make excellent supports for a light wire, substituted.

Much attention had to be paid to Mátara-Hambantota section as the light wooden poles used in the construction of the line rapidly decayed, and a very large number of insulators had been broken by stone throwing. 500 new insulators and 250 new posts were used in carrying out the repairs to this section.

The sections not repaired were Kandy to Nuwara Eliya, Nuwara Eliya to Lunugalla, and Polgahawela to Kégalla, but as these required but slight attention paid to them the repairs were postponed until the following year.

The lines worked satisfactorily during the year. There was only one prolonged interruption between Pattipola and Haputalé owing to a heavy span across a deep ravine having broken. Other interruptions, which were of short duration, were few.

Owing to the extensive additions to the lines during the last three years the line establishment needs strengthening, so that proper attention may be given to the thorough repair of every section during the year. The appointment of an additional inspector with a staff of six linemen is called for for the purpose.

The increase in the number of Railway offices and battery stations has created the necessity for the appointment of a Railway Inspecting Signaller, whose duty will be to move from station to station testing the instruments, leads, and internal connections and batteries, and thus maintaining efficiency in the working of the Railway lines.

MANNÁR GULF CABLES CONNECTING CEYLON WITH INDIA.

Both the 1867 indiarubber cable and the 1885 guttapercha cable became faulty in September, 1892. The latter was totally interrupted, due to the destructive action of the toredo. Fortunately communication was practicable through the former, and was maintained by means of it until March, 1893, when both cables were repaired by the Indian Government Telegraph, Department. In November the indiarubber cable was totally interrupted owing to its rupture eleven miles from Talamannár, but communication through the guttapercha cable was successfully maintained, with the result that there was no delay to Indo-Ceylon and foreign traffic.

The defalcation of Cashier Wickremesinghe of the Colombo Central Telegraph Office, his prosecution for breach of trust and misappropriation of money, and the results, have been adverted to in the Postmaster-General's report.

G. SIMPSON,
Superintendent of Postal Telegraphs.

APPENDIX.

A.—Revenue of the Postal Department for 1893.

	Rs.	c.
Sale of Postage Stamps	427,242	50
Postage Collections	6,078	41
Fines on Subordinates and Contractors	1,608	3
Sale of "Postal Guide"	166	25
Subscription to Monthly Mail Notice	52	50
Subscription to "Post Office Daily List"	784	84
Unclaimed Balances	2	41
Value of Lost Articles, &c.	54	25
Sale of Unserviceable and Unclaimed Articles	159	91
Australian Mail Allowance	5,640	37
Lapsed Money Orders	764	72
Commission on Duplicate Money Orders	59	63
Amount earned on Post Office Savings Bank	4,500	0
Commission on Local Money Orders	28,122	49
Commission on Indian do.	7,583	78
Commission on Straits do.	612	60
Commission on Foreign do.	208	32
Commission on Overland do.	823	66
Commission on Telegraph do.	410	46
Receipts on Parcels...	185	88
Total ...	485,061	1

B.—The following Statement shows the Expenditure of the Department from 1884 to 1893 inclusive.

Year.	Fixed Establishment. Rs.	c.	Provisional Establishment. Rs.	c.	Telegraph Salaries. Rs.	c.	Conveyance of Mails. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
1884	41,878	22	86,323	94	68,576	34	247,480	34	442,852	84
1885	41,919	17	87,829	89	71,102	75	276,939	79	477,791	60
1886	42,470	15	98,436	25	70,998	51	282,580	26	494,485	17
1887	42,566	85	94,349	81	71,487	17	269,154	12	477,551	95
1888	41,943	3½	95,712	93½	75,795	18	287,642	41	501,093	56
1889	42,688	38	101,929	71	81,640	52	282,241	82	508,500	43
1890	43,323	36	106,683	93	86,337	23	246,174	76	482,519	28
1891	42,261	36	112,450	72	90,522	99	282,002	16	527,237	23
			Personal Emoluments.				Other Charges.			
1892	—		165,829	82	101,376	24	315,188	30	582,394	36
1893	—		184,119	27	106,549	59	360,330	99	650,999	85

C.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Local Money Orders and Postal Orders issued and paid, and Commission earned during the year 1893.

Offices.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders paid. Rs.	c.	No. of Orders paid.
Agrapatna	1,368	23,103	55	231	29	8,711	93	213
Ambalangoda	1,581	34 474	14	275	41	45,175	16	2,129
Anurádhapura	3,032	82,467	25	906	40	20,140	26	446
Aranáyaka	541	8,034	11	86	97	2,822	69	99
Avisáwélla	1,196	17,468	18	185	54	12,572	45	401
Baddegama	544	7,121	43	89	29	8,132	38	392
Badulla	4,190	85,832	23	933	40	35,158	38	1,212
Balangoda	796	15,765	68	141	43	15,204	11	465
Bandáragama	400	6,770	18	69	68	6,236	73	284
Batticaloa	3,047	101,411	92	1,104	58	59,053	68	1,302
Batticotta	162	9,461	22	23	5	53,685	55	1,824
Beliatta	349	7,141	57	77	13	7,534	28	181
Bentota	520	9,226	22	77	54	13,781	73	875
Beruwala	341	9,297	22	86	15	26,604	88	1,595
Bogawantaláwa	1,212	17,592	42	201	20	7,927	23	158
Chavákachchéri	171	4,511	67	21	88	5,811	58	234
Chilaw	1,705	26,022	58	317	88	12,838	4	428
Colombo	10,825	637,610	18	2,004	53	1,188,471	58	53,856
Colombo Courts	974	18,284	52	160	98	20,492	33	1,968
Dambulla	768	13,448	84	146	77	14,244	34	314
Dehiowita	675	9,093	77	106	94	3,071	9	108
Deltota	443	7,177	80	63	66	6,840	95	142
Dikoya	2,708	47,879	18	388	53	13,805	67	409
Dikwella	120	2,722	77	29	90	7,477	36	167
Dodanduwa	279	7,329	82	62	85	33,386	18	569
Dodangaslanda	135	1,423	42	17	18	130	73	8
Dolosbáge	759	7,997	54	97	98	3,689	81	96
Elkaduwa	283	4,135	39	42	33	2,692	90	71
Elpitiya	98	590	48	8	0	937	16	48
Galle	5,205	99,032	26	931	40	109,645	69	5,512
Galkissa	304	5,141	26	32	60	14,238	18	1,060
Gampola	1,907	33,319	87	364	16	21,196	59	1,419
Grandpass	407	7,604	21	58	0	10,375	19	872
Hakmana	247	5,957	3	67	17	2,110	19	67
Haldummulla	1,190	26,120	43	275	8	8,842	81	258
Hambantota	1,307	20,408	86	244	34	9,457	93	312
Hanwella	360	4,686	63	53	28	5,813	24	209
Haputalé	2,963	63,757	70	558	21	23,354	80	523
Hatton	2,550	43,692	3	497	51	12,881	15	412
Honaratgoda	405	4,489	91	49	72	8,167	35	428
Hówáheta	321	3,155	99	40	84	1,167	77	40
Hikkaduwa	266	4,608	72	43	0	6,852	42	350
Já-ela	165	2,176	96	21	82	9,611	73	705
Jaffna	1,818	96,244	76	516	10	141,985	61	4,179
Jaffna Kachchéri	563	24,115	59	196	43	15,163	1	704
Kadawata	63	581	51	4	12	985	13	72
Kadugannáwa	830	11,245	16	132	98	4,401	91	300
Kalmunai	914	19,179	64	222	92	11,842	33	331
Kalpitiya	294	4,573	62	47	40	3,803	82	77
Kalutara	1,383	25,959	44	245	22	32,555	31	1,900
Kamburupitiya	70	636	52	7	9	384	22	16
Kandapola	875	11,774	0	112	81	8,694	91	167
Kandy	8,924	245,406	12	1,873	65	137,475	62	9,390
Kankésanturai	138	5,732	76	6	20	13,456	65	449
Kataluwa	312	6,435	72	38	15	32,864	29	1,500
Katunayaka	142	1,067	39	12	92	1 390	16	93
Kayts	124	2,933	31	6	59	18,951	51	697
Kégalla	2,387	32,913	46	332	34	15,379	80	688
Kochchikada	397	4,648	18	54	53	1,925	24	136
Kollupitiya	650	11,238	6	87	7	11,416	88	1,030
Kosgoda	241	2,287	74	23	10	5,522	67	411
Koslanda	869	14,509	64	155	30	5,904	16	181
Kotagala	1,153	18,278	32	186	6	11,978	24	248
Kotmalé	592	9,345	58	100	18	3,859	27	85
Kotté	60	717	19	4	93	7,033	28	661
Kurunégala	4,500	83,042	2	957	33	28,979	64	1,062
Lindula	1,943	27,424	35	305	92	9,825	73	260
Lunugala	1,049	18,450	21	201	13	12,280	18	278
Mádampé	569	9,343	17	106	32	5,720	44	152
Madawalatenna	420	8,009	59	84	51	6,356	34	177
Madulkelé	621	9,233	84	78	37	6,628	87	142
Manipay	258	14,488	28	70	90	67,769	17	2,264
Mannár	1,178	25,992	19	237	98	46,877	56	700
Maradána	1,110	22,169	23	195	15	25,000	5	2,069
Maradankadawela	531	12,727	79	134	38	5,862	5	129
Márawila	655	9,578	95	109	60	11,284	13	251
Maskeliya	1,936	26,153	51	258	37	14,935	62	344
Mátalé	3,100	73,270	71	671	98	34,158	96	1,295
Mátara	2,970	40,930	36	476	1	43,281	91	1,618
Matugama	271	3,489	0	39	7	3,710	60	118
Maturata	917	12,851	93	144	26	5,164	66	178
Minuwangoda	297	3,969	77	44	34	4,294	21	170
Moratuwa	725	22,552	45	164	62	76,152	43	5,071
Morawaka	712	11,637	22	119	54	9,751	87	236
Mullaittivu	715	20,924	59	217	58	12,867	77	188

Offices.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders paid. Rs.	c.	No. of Orders paid.
Mutwal	326	7,964	57	53	47	12,017	89	1,130
Nainamadama	238	2,500	12	29	62	2,931	95	77
Nánu-oya	1,854	25,411	33	292	56	10,828	99	331
Náwalapitiya	2,613	41,782	92	469	88	19,166	30	759
Nébdoa	545	6,926	9	82	74	4,225	23	129
Negombo	2,386	62,847	78	524	91	23,375	88	1,066
Nikawératiya	319	4,680	45	55	37	1,952	20	58
Nuwara Eliya	3,647	69,646	57	618	58	36,367	9	1,641
Pallai	358	7,678	10	75	39	2,560	63	69
Pamunugama	102	1,525	83	15	18	5,487	58	146
Pánaduré	585	15,289	48	93	84	59,600	45	3,006
Pannala	194	2,243	58	23	76	2,221	47	51
Passara	992	22,090	57	237	36	8,802	32	182
Pelmadulla	451	7,268	87	82	68	4,551	43	147
Pérádeniya	436	4,527	89	51	12	3,582	11	307
Pettah	1,216	20,035	10	181	37	21,663	87	2,176
Point Pedro	435	20,277	88	83	66	67,600	96	1,259
Polgahawela	715	9,126	28	100	29	6,781	25	236
Pundalu-oya	790	10,505	34	105	89	6,434	40	146
Pussellâwa	1,206	14,066	31	158	30	9,755	82	305
Puttalam	1,868	39,670	78	422	43	25,183	88	398
Puttur	47	1,151	13	1	20	2,458	15	93
Rakwána	1,524	21,770	89	234	71	19,742	20	584
Ramboda	497	5,681	52	63	2	2,479	99	68
Rambukkana	447	5,229	9	53	71	4,023	43	210
Rangalla	190	2,222	68	21	92	1,215	35	61
Ratnapura	3,077	64,993	86	408	3	31,002	87	1,678
Rattota	551	6,651	78	69	45	4,388	29	130
Ruwanwella	643	9,442	89	93	94	10,284	27	252
Slave Island	999	27,186	67	125	52	37,208	28	4,156
Talawakelé	1,882	33,154	37	338	34	14,418	68	585
Tangalla	1,214	19,074	23	232	41	7,618	41	273
Teldeniya	515	11,261	61	78	35	11,251	16	224
Tonacombe	79	1,041	94	11	19	446	32	7
Trincomalee	4,002	140,895	61	1,230	13	47,013	33	928
Uda Pussellâwa	760	11,095	68	111	39	7,335	4	166
Udugama	360	6,454	32	71	66	3,568	25	99
Valuvettiturai	126	2,487	24	13	31	6,058	37	210
Vavuniya	1,270	24,200	45	275	40	7,422	24	169
Veyangoda	752	9,563	43	107	76	4,185	57	251
Watawala	1,073	14,497	48	138	46	7,839	24	167
Wattégama	655	9,091	25	96	52	5,292	82	215
Weligama	660	10,292	55	113	74	16,222	33	796
Wellawatta	217	3,386	49	18	92	6,730	82	494
Wéuda	219	2,234	79	27	0	1,128	0	40
Wilson's	629	11,245	19	124	87	6,192	0	194
Yatiyantota	829	10,109	5	123	43	5,957	43	178
Total	148,596	3,414,045	4	28,122	49	3,407,796	95	147,395

D.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Indian Money Orders issued and paid, and Commission earned during the year 1893.

Offices.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued. Rs.	c.	Commission Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders paid. Rs.	c.	No. of Orders paid.
Agrapatna	455	17,703	31	201	11	62	13	5
Ambalangoda	85	1,409	4	18	45	1	50	1
Anurádhapura	229	9,570	80	106	80	546	0	8
Aranayaka	173	7,615	28	87	27	5	0	1
Avisáwélla	171	3,403	43	44	45	61	0	3
Badulla	1,090	54,612	77	595	7	585	37	12
Baddegama	27	482	18	6	30	106	0	3
Balangoda	133	5,174	97	57	42	20	0	1
Bandáragama	18	332	74	4	46	—		—
Batticaloa	394	19,108	11	205	60	114	0	8
Batticotta	96	1,975	65	15	4	3,763	50	102
Beliatta	1	16	87	0	25	—		—
Bentota	45	986	81	10	95	—		—
Béruwala	8	35	69	1	9	—		—
Bogawantalâwa	668	24,495	45	280	36	775	94	13
Chavakachchéri	48	1,266	78	14	77	73	0	4
Chilaw	96	2,012	36	23	88	10	0	1
Colombo	6,646	205,287	99	2,307	25	38,396	69	1,231
Colombo Courts	41	990	0	12	66	42	19	4
Dodangaslanda	6	56	18	0	86	—		—
Dambulla	66	1,808	16	21	52	—		—
Deltota	295	10,808	17	122	25	—		—
Deniowita	75	2,226	66	26	2	70	0	2
Dikoya	883	28,314	10	330	24	325	0	10
Dikwella	8	135	36	0	61	—		—
Dodanduwa	31	1,036	83	12	10	—		—

Office.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders paid. Rs.	c.	No. of Orders paid.
Dolosbage	213	6,642	35	78	65	102	0	3
Elpitiya	10	115	88	1	97	100	0	1
Elkaduwa	74	2,967	60	32	30	21	50	1
Galkissa	66	897	73	10	9	50	0	2
Gallé	458	10,628	8	124	65	19,210	27	230
Gampola	523	15,313	18	181	79	422	87	20
Grandpass	52	1,138	98	14	90	—		—
Hakmana	3	10	50	0	36	—		—
Haldummulla	272	9,826	37	111	10	40	0	1
Hambantota	37	645	59	8	46	22	0	1
Hanwella	49	884	51	11	56	14	0	1
Haputalé	665	27,149	50	308	19	370	12	13
Hatton	504	14,297	88	169	26	122	50	5
Henaratgoda	27	827	26	9	81	193	38	6
Hówáheta	254	9,217	56	107	32	20	0	1
Hikkaduwa	23	584	87	6	97	10	0	1
Já-ela	6	108	16	1	35	—		—
Jaffna	743	25,566	27	273	74	6,068	80	152
Jaffna Kachchéri	91	2,642	22	29	92	10	0	1
Kayts	20	332	16	3	83	102	62	5
Kadugannáwa	114	3,997	38	44	66	35	0	2
Kalmunai	95	1,246	66	17	11	15	0	2
Kalpitiya	77	3,697	74	40	16	—		—
Kalutara	104	1,678	26	22	27	257	50	6
Kandy	1,849	69,192	71	770	93	4,194	58	119
Kandapola	399	16,897	25	189	39	160	0	6
Kankésanturai	42	1,746	69	18	71	232	0	12
Kataluwa	19	570	59	5	97	1,405	0	16
Katunayaka	7	69	62	1	23	—		—
Kégalla	161	4,029	4	48	50	193	0	4
Kochchikade	221	6,146	91	70	26	—		—
Kosgoda	25	233	56	3	24	118	55	3
Koslanda	343	16,269	83	177	74	60	0	3
Kotagala	393	11,923	24	141	50	789	12	14
Kotmalé	157	4,743	53	56	64	220	0	4
Kamburupitiya	2	8	75	0	24	—		—
Kóttó	—	—		—		—		—
Kadawata	3	67	25	1	0	—		—
Kurunégala	328	11,001	99	124	71	552	5	10
Kollupitiya	196	4,315	93	55	72	145	31	9
Lindula	614	19,327	1	229	94	247	25	7
Lunugala	297	9,313	5	110	58	296	19	10
Mádampé	133	4,268	3	50	35	115	0	2
Madawalatenna	42	1,045	50	12	91	115	0	2
Madulkelé	297	14,348	23	158	14	670	75	10
Manipay	71	2,576	12	27	38	2,677	50	86
Mannár	131	4,223	48	46	56	357	0	16
Maradána	194	5,268	17	65	10	188	95	28
Maradankadawala	78	4,017	94	42	94	—		—
Marawila	72	1,776	37	22	76	—		—
Maskeliya	850	31,133	21	359	45	452	50	17
Mátalé	534	20,223	42	231	61	209	63	7
Mátara	92	1,086	19	15	48	62	0	4
Matugama	11	87	42	1	72	—		—
Maturata	262	8,848	33	104	5	353	43	12
Minuwangoda	45	989	75	12	68	—		—
Moratuwa	125	2,341	63	28	85	972	12	38
Morawaka	116	3,084	91	37	3	25	0	2
Mullaittivu	17	189	6	2	94	—		—
Mutwal	54	1,100	62	13	74	40	0	3
Nainamadama	103	3,483	55	39	10	—		—
Nánu-oya	325	11,019	99	128	2	89	81	3
Náwalapitiya	564	19,812	54	227	35	701	31	19
Néboda	86	3,409	5	38	64	80	31	3
Negombo	380	14,356	30	158	30	428	94	21
Nikaweratiya	37	1,799	1	19	83	—		—
Nuwara Eliya	554	14,497	97	169	75	495	37	11
Pallai	13	306	87	3	85	—		—
Pánaduré	56	651	26	7	49	48	0	3
Passara	173	6,677	95	76	83	100	0	2
Pannala	41	782	0	10	54	—		—
Pamunugama	2	40	0	0	62	—		—
Pelmadulla	24	899	20	9	83	—		—
Pérádeniya	123	3,132	11	38	78	389	75	16
Pettah	390	17,841	14	197	18	13	25	5
Point Pedro	44	748	8	9	42	1,122	0	20
Polgahawela	48	1,091	64	13	44	135	0	2
Pundalu-oya	220	6,968	36	81	78	181	75	4
Pussellawa	372	12,324	76	142	83	189	50	6
Puttalam	315	9,892	66	115	86	100	12	2
Puttur	10	56	49	0	97	131	75	9
Rakwana	239	6,588	78	78	89	243	50	8
Ramboda	103	4,806	87	53	11	27	75	4
Rangalla	148	6,119	72	69	57	50	0	1
Ratnapura	108	2,552	32	31	29	209	13	5
Rattota	194	6,484	47	76	70	103	44	5
Rambukkana	55	2,068	64	23	65	18	0	2
Ruanwella	77	2,739	92	33	29	115	0	2

Offices.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders paid. Rs.	c.	No. of Orders paid.
Slave Island	292	8,014	62	96	56	183	38	25
Talawakelé	697	22,837	57	263	27	167	75	7
Tangalla	11	50	47	0	73	—		—
Teldeniya	253	10,512	85	118	24	15	0	2
Trincomalee	666	28,164	83	304	50	3,188	79	54
Tonacombe	44	1,280	85	15	6	—		—
Udugama	48	1,325	66	15	89	55	0	2
Uda Pussellâwa	335	11,574	20	134	26	192	0	7
Vavuniya	25	372	94	5	8	—		—
Valluvettiturai	36	1,344	42	14	95	533	0	14
Véyangoda	84	2,317	27	27	50	100	0	3
Wattégama	148	4,713	89	56	11	227	0	7
Watawala	353	12,520	46	143	96	110	0	6
Welgiama	12	274	24	2	98	125	0	2
Wellawatta	66	1,477	25	18	34	152	0	3
Wilson's	88	4,008	94	43	18	1	62	1
Wéuda	23	630	0	7	85	—		—
Yatiyantota	253	6,973	16	84	16	79	0	4
Total	32,681	1,103,292	98	12,566	72	97,100	3	2,597

D 1.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Indian Money Orders issued and paid, and Commission earned, during the year 1893.

Month.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Order paid. Rs.	c.	No. of Orders paid.
January	2,758	97,407	50	1,104	59	9,873	51	216
February	2,321	79,731	79	902	46	7,926	42	201
March	2,784	99,558	30	1,128	51	7,832	2	246
April	2,538	99,269	88	1,115	38	7,987	33	196
May	2,731	95,573	91	1,082	8	8,071	39	211
June	2,633	92,490	56	1,044	75	7,082	36	202
July	2,737	92,893	84	1,059	20	9,830	80	223
August	2,876	94,557	67	1,078	63	8,242	39	263
September	2,881	91,708	65	1,061	85	7,814	30	218
October	2,875	89,089	18	1,021	63	7,354	82	219
November	3,089	99,463	47	1,134	82	8,377	90	208
December	2,458	71,548	23	832	82	6,706	79	194
Total	32,681	1,103,292	98	12,566	72	97,100	3	2,597

Savings Bank.			Inland Telegrams.		Indo-Ceylon Telegrams.		Foreign Telegrams.		Revenue and Expenditure.	
of Depositors during the year.	Amount Deposited during the Year.	Amount withdrawn during the Year.	No.	Value.		Value.	No.	Value.	Receipts of each Office.	Annual Expenditure of each Office, exclusive of conveyance of Mails and Supervision.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
P2	12014 50	7350 51	1286	752 90	37	113 0	1	13 80	3958 35	2249 0
P8	6115 75	3239 85	—	—	—	—		—	4148 14	952 0
P5	3979 50	1521 51	475	297 90	25	62 40	1	26 96	2069 2	1497 0
P9	1686 0	994 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	606 24	624 0
P8	724 0	1546 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	588 56	516 0
P7	1726 25	1339 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	2362 27	687 0
P4	592 25	1740 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1068 4	612 0
P9	1010 25	728 0	1404	744 95	44	84 90	—	—	2249 56	28814 19
P9	6789 19	8214 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	2919 48	1002 0
P1	626 50	409 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	498 94	456 0
P8	1251 0	1043 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	632 46	375 0
P3	5803 75	3207 49	853	516 95	62	163 4	8	220 76	5054 30	2066 0
P2	13601 50	8404 45	1592	955 90	39	96 37	13	288 94	4747 23	3297 50
P0	6052 5	4960 20	1477	870 30	5	14 0	1	30 58	4597 3	2818 38
N7	921 50	492 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	460 1	397 0
N3	2955 75	1452 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	1904 16	750 0
N5	1480 75	723 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	417 64	343 0
N6	9447 0	10908 72	1256	720 0	13	22 80	—	—	3139 20	1885 50
N9	2172 50	914 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	1029 24	553 0
N4	290 75	149 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	629 22	646 44
N4	4128 50	4528 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	1181 21	486 0
N2	111 50	66 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	385 78	312 0
N7	8047 0	3365 84	1207	745 30	6	14 0	4	94 96	4236 29	2843 0
N6	7587 0	3707 46	1028	683 10	57	153 88	12	411 26	5138 56	2202 0
N7	1334 0	894 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	1097 1	439 0
N1	5037 0	4752 32	1722	1036 50	67	189 80	—	—	4695 17	3114 0
N5	713 50	93 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	285 88	275 50
P8	8757 25	5880 97	3219	1980 90	120	359 59	50	1307 89	12406 11	4144 33
P6	593 50	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	500 24	555 44
P6	1018 50	369 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	221 83	404 0
P7	9043 25	10316 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2033 24	1023 0
P3	134 25	132 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	258 2	436 0
P1	3150 25	2127 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1378 79	711 0
P6	728 75	168 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	466 82	620 0
P2	989 50	1361 14	*33	19 40	—	—	—	—	1123 71	549 87
P0	7857 0	4191 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	2468 83	973 0
P8	953 50	1073 30	1791	971 30	204	483 95	—	—	2391 63	1456 0
P4	3562 50	1880 25	569	328 55	4	8 60	—	—	1653 63	1569 26
P6	1562 0	996 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1898 12	783 0
P0	1771 75	1887 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	2413 28	936 0
P4	1558 0	1545 83	1270	777 30	21	57 80	3	144 73	2187 89	1594 0
R[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148 69	608 50
R8	2692 0	1012 0	—†	—	—	—	—	—	2204 89	792 0
R4	1279 0	800 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	974 37	741 0
R1	617 25	422 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	779 23	429 0
R4	660 0	110 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	701 52	688 0
R0	2984 50	1738 9	896	523 20	14	33 0	18	463 68	3048 5	1641 0
R1	1342 50	478 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1153 81	756 0
S1	3302 0	1096 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1241 64	484 0
T5	5497 75	4352 11	2131	1140 85	199	390 80	89	2629 26	7456 0	1766 0
T1	5897 50	3436 43	1589	1013 75	43	110 40	35	921 37	7976 88	3060 0
T2	1747 75	1648 0	361	221 25	1	4 60	—	—	1437 6	1278 0
T2	1367 75	1217 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1116 98	780 0
T1	—	50 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	229 16	269 22
U7	11186 50	6715 31	3429	2131 75	379	895 26	51	1272 17	11650 74	2418 61
U8	689 50	169 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1689 97	666 0
V8	993 25	384 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	412 77	486 0
V5	74 20	79 50	§293	150 75	50	114 13	—	—	639 36	721 48
V2	480 50	938 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1023 48	553 44
W9	1545 50	1453 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1292 51	525 44
W4	2238 0	1869 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2688 77	742 0
W2	1974 50	1824 60	312	198 45	17	44 20	2	51 87	1871 67	910 0
W1	656 0	739 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	707 53	666 0
W1	3132 75	1492 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	689 80	700 0
W3	868 50	352 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	243 49	702 0
Y3	689 50	595 50	490	344 40	22	85 24	9	319 24	1567 40	525 0
9	2440 0	867 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1805 82	546 0

† Opened for telegraph on April 12, 1893.

F.—Commission gained on Indian Money Order Transactions during 1893.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Total amount of commission collected by Ceylon Orders on India	12,566	72		
Commission allowed by the Indian Department on their Orders on Ceylon	617	87		
			13,184	59
Amount of commission claimed by the Indian Office as their share	—		5,600	81
Amount in favour of Ceylon Government	—		7,583	78

G.—Telegraphic Money Orders exchanged between Ceylon and India for Eight Months during 1893.

	No. of Orders.	Amount of Orders. Rs.	Half-share of Commission due to Ceylon. Rs.	c.
Ceylon issues ...	1,027 ...	64,180 ...	342	68*
Indian issues ...	202 ...	13,380 ...	67	78*
Total Commission due to Ceylon ...			410	46

* The commission shown in above is actual share due to Ceylon on the Money Orders, the cost of telegram is not accounted for.

H 1.—Statement of Particulars of Money Order Transactions between Ceylon and the Chief Money Order Office, London, during the year 1893.

	Amount. Rs.	c.		Amount. Rs.	c.
Amount of Orders issued on the United Kingdom	45,371	12	Amount of Orders received ...	35,298	33
Exchange collected on above ...	28,277	0	Exchange paid on above	20,003	85
Commission collected on above ...	901	0	Half-share of commission payable to United Kingdom £22. 13*s.* 4*d.*—approximate at 1*s.* 3*d.*	362	67
Half-share of commission on Orders payable in Ceylon £17. 6*s.* 8*d.*—approximate at 1*s.* 3*d.*	285	33	Amount remitted to London ...	9,946	62
Amount of Orders outstanding ...	2,418	52	Exchange paid on above	5,920	90
Value of Orders returned to London ...	100	10	Balance in Bank	5,820	70
Total ...	77,353	7	Total ...	77,353	7

H 2.—Statement of Commission collected and paid, and the Amount accruing to Government as Revenue during the year 1893 on Overland Money Orders.

	Rs.	c.
Commission collected for the year	901	03
Add commission gained on Orders payable in Ceylon, £17. 16*s.* 8*d.* at 1*s.* 3*d.*	285	33
	1,186	3
Deduct commission paid on Orders payable in United Kingdom, £22. 13*s.* 4*d.* at 1*s.* 3*d.*	362	67
Net Revenue ...	823	66

I.—Number and Amount of Foreign Money Orders issued and received and Commission gained during 1893.

	Issued. No. of Orders.	Issued. Amount. £	s.	d.	Received. No. of Orders.	Received. Amount. £	s.	d.	Commission. Rs.	c.
Victoria ...	43 ...	127	14	6	... 73 ...	269	7	1	... 15	50
Adelaide ...	4 ...	7	16	8	... 54 ...	288	14	0	... 23	43
Tasmania ...	5 ...	29	0	0	... 6 ...	42	0	0	... 5	61
Perth ...	5 ...	17	10	8	... 32 ...	118	16	9	... 11	27
Sydney ...	122 ...	219	8	7	... 91 ...	544	8	0	... 60	86
Queensland ...	25 ...	53	7	7	... 96 ...	563	13	5	... 49	20
Egypt ...	17 ...	67	16	11	... 45 ...	189	7	8	... 20	40
New Zealand ...	2 ...	7	19	0	... 3 ...	15	18	3	... 3	80
Total ...	223	530	13	11	400	2,032	5	2	190	7

J.—Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and received and Commission gained during 1893.

	Issued.		Received.		Commission.
	No. of Orders	Amount. Rs. c.	No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Singapore	20	683 53	2,165	121,843 92	612 60
Hongkong	13	338 1	17	855 25	5 92
Mauritius	6	444 98	37	2,027 7	12 33
Total	39	1,466 52	2,219	124,726 24	630 85

K.—Statement of Postal Orders showing Total Number of each Denomination sold and Commission earned during 1893.*

Number.	Rate. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Commission. Rs. c.
1,105	0 50	552 50	33 15
2,825	1 0	2,825 0	84 75
1,515	1 50	2,267 50	45 45
2,928	2 0	5,856 0	87 84
2,256	2 50	5,640 0	67 68
2,586	3 0	7,758 0	129 30
1,362	4 0	5,448 0	68 10
4,022	5 0	20,110 0	201 10
249	7 50	1,867 50	24 90
1,424	10 0	14,240 0	142 40
20,272		66,564 50	884 67

* This is included in the general statement of Local Money Orders issued and paid.

L.—Post Office Savings Bank Transactions at December 31, 1893.

Number of offices	132
Number of accounts :	
Opened	29,886
Closed	6,015
Remaining open	23,871
Deposits in 1893 :	
Number	31,824
Amount	Rs. 532,981·25
Withdrawals in 1893 :	
Number	12,079
Amount	Rs. 421,813·69
Amount to credit of depositors on December 31, 1893	Rs. 606,417·98
Average balance to each account	Rs. 25·40
Amount of invested funds	Rs. 597,229·38

M.—Abstract of Letters, &c., Despatched and Received at the Post Offices in Ceylon during the year 1893.

	Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Despatched.										
Letters on Service	9,513,859	12,569,013	83,475	92,111	145,880	168,274	31,874,757	174,202	43,787	54,655,358
Letters Post Paid	351,735	1,850,306	18,469	7,668	49,397	30,364	493,235	139,671	3,195	2,944,040
Letters Post not Paid	87,392	300,822	6,457	4,991	4,653	10,572	74,317	12,071	393	501,668
Parcels on Service	171,909	557,773	6,052	5,000	9,288	9,608	128,055	33,111	589	921,385
Miscellaneous Packets	60,299	129,234	1,913	3,223	2,445	4,003	19,721	4,155	161	225,154
Registered Letters	78,877	234,340	1,629	3,717	3,334	3,848	26,948	12,648	84	365,425
Printed Matter	26,755	46,804	385	911	745	1,269	5,757	2,156	5	84,787
Post Cards	105,683	329,190	2,410	3,468	8,575	7,904	39,377	17,408	296	514,311
Value-Payable Parcels	80,100	186,559	1,278	1,929	4,157	4,540	24,781	14,525	51	317,920
Received.										
Letters on Service	10,945,181	22,498,322	84,579	53,807	138,847	100,073	31,544,954	127,709	33,672	65,527,144
Letters Post Paid	456,136	2,575,242	32,368	9,307	61,196	17,679	593,882	111,933	10,372	3,868,115
Letters Post not Paid	87,034	302,545	5,876	5,905	5,100	11,491	100,177	13,635	1,892	533,655
Parcels on Service	167,616	544,318	5,871	7,090	12,997	9,602	258,240	33,916	3,966	1,043,616
Miscellaneous Packets	61,232	137,853	2,943	3,537	3,974	2,975	84,135	5,790	1,903	304,342
Registered Letters	66,821	227,827	3,650	3,791	4,644	2,961	101,890	13,468	2,350	427,402
Printed Matter	23,283	47,270	680	967	1,620	394	21,504	2,399	78	98,195
Post Cards	146,305	344,425	4,817	3,999	11,592	3,054	148,274	20,823	2,812	686,101
Value-Payable Parcels	75,686	202,182	2,710	2,803	6,460	2,530	117,651	13,944	2,200	426,166

Despatched, 60,530,048 ; Received 2,914,736 ; Grand Total, 63,444,784.

N.—Statement showing the Number of Letters, &c., received at the Returned Letter Office during the year 1893, and how they were disposed of.

Western Province	30,325
Central Province	19,322
Southern Province	3,640
Northern Province	993
North-Western Province	2,913
Eastern Province	1,449
North-Central Province	305
Province of Uva	4,103
Province of Sabaragamuwa...	2,410
From abroad	3,097
Total number of registered Letters	1,263
Total ...	69,820

Number of Inland Letters, &c., returned to Senders through Returned Letter Office during the year 1893.

Paid Letters	29,352
Unpaid Letters	12,848
Registered Letters	1,263
Letters re-directed to Foreign Countries	17,417
Letters re-directed by Returned Letter Office to different Offices in the Island	228
Illegible and anonymous letters	8,712
Total ...	69,820

Number of Letters, &c., finally returned to Returned Letter Office (Senders not being known) and destroyed.

Paid Letters	2,097
Unpaid Letters	2,273

Number of Unregistered Letters, &c., and the amount of Property found in them.

Number of Letters—282

	Rs.	c.
In Money Orders	1,167	75
Postage Stamps	14	24
Cash	20	50
Promissory Notes	227	94
Postal Orders	39	10
Cheques	4,068	73½
Drafts	599	9
Total ...	6,137	35½

---

tement showing the Weights of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London by the P. & O. Steamers during the year 1893.

Date of Despatch. 1893.		Route.	Letters and Post Cards. lb.	oz.	Other Articles. lb.	oz.
January	5	Viâ Brindisi	151	13	305	6
"	19	do.	186	12	502	0
February	2	do.	180	2	477	12
"	16	do.	194	4	542	4
March	2	do.	189	6	494	4
"	16	do.	153	1	428	6
"	30	do.	198	6	564	15
April	13	do.	172	15	480	10
"	27	do.	164	5	479	5
May	11	do.	157	9	549	14
"	25	do.	161	6	444	15
June	8	do.	173	1	506	9
"	22	do.	142	9	401	8
July	6	do.	161	4	491	5
"	20	do.	167	10	456	11
August	3	do.	170	1	462	14
"	17	do.	141	2	491	9
"	31	do.	158	0	542	12
September	14	do.	147	1	536	7
"	28	do.	156	14	460	0
October	12	do.	187	5	572	9
"	26	do.	196	13	539	5
November	9	do.	157	0	404	15
"	23	do.	179	3	616	11
December	7	do.	291	12	775	11
"	21	do.	169	9	611	0
		Total, 1893 ...	4,509	3	13,142	9
		Total, 1892 ...	4,009	5	10,338	0
		Increase ...	499	14	2,804	9

O 1.—Statement showing the Weight of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London by the M. M. Steamers during the year 1893.

Date of Despatch. 1893.		Route.	Letters and Post Cards. lb.	oz.	Other Articles. lb.	oz.
January	8	Viâ Marseilles	23	4	35	0
"	24	do.	30	2	50	4
February	5	do.	21	12	43	14
"	20	do.	17	4	35	8
March	5	do.	25	0	59	12
"	19	do.	22	6	29	0
April	3	do.	25	8	34	4
"	17	do.	18	2½	35	0
May	1	do.	21	0	59	0
"	15	do.	10	0	21	8
"	29	do.	33	0	15	4
June	12	do.	24	8	31	8
"	26	do.	18	4	60	8
July	10	do.	18	14	17	4
"	24	do.	20	15	35	0
August	8	do.	21	0	31	0
"	22	do.	67	3	180	8
September	5	do.	21	0	19	0
"	19	do.	32	12	68	0
October	2	do.	0	8	0	12
"	16	do.	18	13	78	0
"	30	do.	15	0	22	0
November	13	do.	24	10½	46	0
"	26	do.	21	9	42	12
December	10	do.	24	8	64	0
"	26	do.	21	8	40	0
		Total, 1893 ...	598	7	1,154	10
		Total, 1892 ...	753	3	1,286	8
		Decrease ...	154	12	131	14

ight of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London by th ine Steamers during the year 1893

1893.		Route.	Letters and Post Cards. lb.	oz.	Other Articles. lb.	oz.
January	11	Viâ Naples	79	2	217	0
"	24	do.	58	11	196	13
February	8	do.	89	5	201	2
"	22	do.	95	1	338	15
March	9	do.	126	2	339	14
"	21	do.	51	9	174	15
April	5	do.	85	12	164	8
"	19	do.	98	10	318	9
May	4	do.	105	5	298	7
"	16	do.	73	6	178	8
"	31	do	104	1	250	0
June	14	do.	90	6	219	4
"	28	do.	94	6	315	2
July	27	do.	108	4	229	5
August	8	do.	77	4	242	0
"	23	do.	54	15	190	7
September	7	do.	94	12	250	8
"	21	do.	91	14	293	2
October	4	do.	103	10	244	1
"	18	do.	90	11	275	8
November	2	do.	101	6	236	11
"	16	do.	107	2	275	0
"	29	do.	151	8	301	2
December	13	do.	128	5	326	7
"	27	do.	45	4	132	0
		Total, 1893	2,306	11	6,209	4
		Total, 1892	2,008	4	5,489	4
		Increase ...	298	7	720	0

O 3.—Statement showing the Weight of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London by the Norddeutscher Lloyds Steamers during 1893.

Date of Despatch. 1893.		Route.	Letters and Post Cards. lb.	oz.	Other Articles. lb.	oz.
January	19	Viâ Naples	2	12	2	2
February	18	do.	7	15	12	8
March	16	do.	0	11	4	8
"	19	do	3	12	1	6
April	14	do.	6	2	9	0
"	20	do.	19	0	20	8
May	13	do.	16	4	18	0
"	19	do.	31	0	43	0
June	10	do.	17	8	15	8
"	16	do.	17	8	34	8
July	8	do.	19	8	43	0
"	13	do.	81	5	274	6
August	6	do.	16	8	36	0
"	11	do.	9	12	10	0
September	4	do.	17	0	28	0
"	9	do.	16	12	22	6
October	2	do.	16	8	40	0
"	16	do.	0	11	1	2
"	27	do.	8	2	10	0
November	5	do.	15	6	32	8
"	24	do.	4	7	5	5½
"	30	do.	35	11	73	13
December	22	do.	16	0	20	0
"	29	do.	13	10	21	6
		Total, 1893	393	12	778	14½
		Total, 1892	318	5	544	4
		Increase	75	7	234	10½

O 4.—Statement showing the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and India by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the year 1893.

Description.	Quantity despatched.	Quantity received.
Paid Letters and Post Cards	257,131	472,119
Registered Articles	6,057	9,009
Paid Books, Samples, &c.	4,057	60,946
Paid Newspapers, &c.	38,245	28,420
Unpaid Letters, &c.	4,600	30,157

P.—Abstract of Parcels exchanged with India during 1893.

Total number of ordinary parcels received	3,104
Total number of value-payable parcels received	8,152
Total received	11,256
Total number of ordinary parcels despatched	3,035
Total number of value-payable parcels despatched	777
Total despatched	3,812
Grand Total exchanged	15,068

	Rs.	c.
Amount collected and paid as Customs duty on parcels received	9,957	28
Total value of value-payable parcels exchanged	91,554	40
Total collection as commission on Money Orders issued for values remitted to the senders	904	48
Amount of stamps affixed on parcels despatched to India	2,770	60

P 1.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Parcel Post Service.

Abstract of Parcels exchanged with London.

Total number received	314
Total number despatched	23
Total ...	337

Receipts.	Rs.	c.
Amount collected on parcels received	885	10
Amount received from the P. & O. Company on accounts exchanged ...	38	83
Amount collected on parcels despatched...	187	0
Total ...	1,110	93
Payments.		
To Customs as duty on parcels received...	429	51
To P. & O. Company as their share on accounts exchanged ...	105	22
Balance revenue to Government	576*	20*
Total ...	1,110	93

P 2.—British Post Office Service. Parcels exchanged with London.

Number of parcels received	8,850
Number of parcels despatched	4,466
Total ...	13,316

Amount paid as duty on parcels received ...	Rs. 5,836	72	
	£	s.	d.
Amount credited in the accounts as share due to London... ...	223	12	7
Amount credited in the accounts as the Ceylon Government share ...	313	1	6

The above shows an increase of 1,656 parcels over the number exchanged last year.

In 1893	13,316
In 1892	11,660
Excess ...	1,656

415 of the parcels despatched from Ceylon were insured for a sum of Rs. 30,123. The amount paid as insurance fees was Rs. 166·50.

P. 3.—Abstract of Parcels exchanged with the Straits Settlements.

Total number of parcels received	408
Total number of parcels despatched	508
Total ...	916

	Rs.	c.
Amount collected and paid as duty on parcels received... ...	352	16
Amount paid for parcels despatched	538	75
Amount paid to the P. & O. Company	261	35
Amount paid to revenue in cash	138	38
Balance revenue to Government affixed in postage stamps ...	139	2

The number of parcels this year shows an increase of only 26 parcels over that of last year.

	No. of Parcels.
In 1893	916
In 1892	890
Excess ...	26

P 4.—Abstract of Parcels exchanged with the following Foreign Countries.

	No. received.	No. despatched.
Gibraltar	2	1
Malta	4	5
Port Said	99	15
Germany	100	85
Mauritius	2	16
The Australian Colonies:—		
South Australia	22	20
Western Australia	10	10
Victoria	51	73
New South Wales	51	56
New Zealand	4	23
Queensland	—	19
Tasmania	—	4
Hongkong	45	45
Total ...	390	372

	Rs.	c.
Amount collected and paid as duty on parcels received	416	18
Amount affixed in postage stamps on parcels despatched	827	87

The number of the parcels exchanged with each of the above-mentioned countries shows an increase over last year.

* Of this sum of Rs. 576·20 shown as revenue, Rs. 47·50 was actually paid in cash to the Treasurer, but the balance is included in the stamps affixed to parcels.

Q.—Abstract of Parcel Post Transactions during 1893.

	RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs.	c.
314	parcels received from London by the P. & O. Company's Parcel Post Service	885	10
	Amount received from P. & O. Company on account of the above ...	38	80
23	parcels despatched to London by the above service ...	187	3
8,850	parcels received from London by the British Post Office Service ...	5,836	72
4,466	parcels despatched to London by the British Post Office Service ...	3,810	30
3,104	parcels received from India by the Ordinary Parcel Post Service ...	6,799	8
8,152	parcels received from India by the Value-payable Parcel Post Service	3,158	20
3,035	parcels despatched to India by Ordinary Parcel Post ...	2,616	50
777	parcels despatched to India by Value-payable Parcel Post ...	154	10
3	parcels received from and despatched to Gibraltar ...	0	40
408	parcels received from the Straits Settlements	352	16
508	parcels despatched to the Straits Settlements	539	50
4	parcels received from Malta	2	83
5	parcels despatched to Malta	5	20
45	parcels received from Hongkong	34	53
45	parcels despatched to Hongkong	67	0
99	parcels received from Port Said	250	9
15	parcels despatched to Port Said	35	0
100	parcels received from Germany	51	86
85	parcels despatched to Germany	255	0
2	parcels received from Mauritius	—	
16	parcels despatched to Mauritius	47	0
138	parcels received from the Australian Colonies	76	87
205	parcels despatched to the Australian Colonies	418	67
30,399	Total Number of Parcels — Total ...	25,621	94

PAYMENTS.		
Amount paid to the Customs Department as duty on parcels received ...	16,992	5
Paid share due to P. & O. Company	366	57
Paid in cash to revenue	185	8
Amount affixed in postage stamps on parcels despatched ...	8,077	44
Total ...	25,621	94

R.—Number of Employés in the Postal and Telegraph Department during 1892 and 1893.

1892.		1893.	1892.		1893.
1	Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1	2	Sub-Inspectors of Telegraphs ...	3
3	Assistant Postmasters-General ...	3	4	Inspectors of Postmen ...	4
1	Superintendent of Telegraphs ...	1	23	Sorters	23
93	Clerks	97	118	Receiving Officers	—
157	Postmasters	157	3	Bookbinders	4
23	Signallers	26	3	Supervisors of Mails ...	3
6	Cashiers	2	45	Linemen	74
2	Relieving Postmasters ...	6	183	Postmen and Messengers ...	188
28	Assistant Postmasters ...	40	18	Office Coolies	23
3	Storekeepers	3	1	Batteryman	1
2	Inspectors of Telegraphs ...	2	40	Probationers	24
			1	Recordkeeper	1

S.—Revenue of the Telegraph Department for 1892–93.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Stamps on Message Traffic ...	358,617	12		
Recovered on Bearing Messages	395	15		
Reply deposits to India ...	735	72		
Do. Foreign ...	403	52		
Do. Inland ...	23,856	89		
Abbreviated Addresses ...	1,935	0		
Recovered on Undercharged Messages	421	45		
			386,364	85
Credited by Indian Government on account of Messages transferred from India to Ceylon	22,080	23		
Bearing Messages from Ceylon to India	4,639	44		
Refunds credited in India ...	93	94		
Credited by Indian Government on account of Foreign and Indo-Ceylon reply deposits incoming	1,721	93		
			28,535	54
Recoveries.				
Received from the General Manager for maintenance of Railway Telegraph ...	15,959	88		
Sale of Telegraph Stores ...	124	55		
Supplying extra copies of Messages	16	35		
Sale of Telegraph Form Books	98	25		
			16,199	3
Total ...			431,099	42

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Payment made to Indian Government on account of Message Traffic ...	284,226	85		
Reply deposits to India ...	704	67		
Reply deposits, Foreign ...	398	63		
Addresses on incoming reply deposit messages, Indo-Ceylon and Foreign ...	1,719	29		
Amount refunded in India ...	45	36		
			287,094	80
Indian Government on account of incoming Bearing Messages	214	38		
Addresses on Inland reply deposits	23,762	25		
			23,976	63
Balance in favour of Ceylon Government ...	—		311,071	43
			120,027	99
Total ...			431,099	42

T.—Return of the Total Number of Inland, Indo-Ceylon, and Foreign Messages sent during 1892–93, showing the Number contributed by each Office.

Office.	Messages of all kinds.															Grand Total for 1892–93.	Grand Total for 1891–92	Increase	Decrease.
	Inland.				Indo-Ceylon.						Foreign.								
	Paid	Free State	Free and Re-addressed	Total	Paid.	Bearing	Telegraph Money Order.	Free and Re-addressed.	Bureau Calls.	Total	Paid	Bearing.	Free and Re-addressed.	Bureau Calls	Total				
Agrapatna ...	621	—	27	648	24	—	26	3	—	53	21	—	2	—	23	724	520	204	—
Ambalangoda ...	1149	151	304	1604	17	—	5	—	—	22	2	—	—	—	2	1628	1312	316	—
Anurádhapura ...	1417	296	671	2384	16	—	5	1	—	22	1	—	—	—	1	2407	2343	64	—
Avisáwélla ...	727	36	58	821	27	—	4	—	—	31	9	—	1	—	10	862	777	85	—
Badulla ...	2137	331	503	2971	86	—	6	7	—	99	18	—	3	—	21	3091	2929	162	—
Batticaloa ...	3276	345	818	4439	242	1	1	2	—	246	2	—	—	—	2	4687	4506	181	—
Bogawantaláwa ...	795	3	48	846	37	—	20	2	—	59	13	—	—	—	13	918	269	649	—
Chilaw ...	1038	109	415	1562	64	—	7	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	1633	1517	116	
Colombo ...	21750	2198	2811	26759	26683	947	84	1373	67	29154	8939	15	250	176	9380	65293	61170	4123	—
Dambulla ...	371	52	186	609	5	—	1	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	617	579	38	—
Dikoya ...	1405	8	460	1873	54	—	54	9	—	117	10	—	2	—	12	2002	1807	195	—
Galkissa ...	605	11	458	1074	44	—	—	3	—	47	3	—	—	—	3	1124	1048	76	—
Galle ...	6357	590	744	7691	3316	396	2	51	—	3765	502	—	8	—	510	11966	9894	2072	—
Gampola ...	1101	28	94	1223	58	—	8	4	—	70	10	—	1	—	11	1304	1191	113	—
Hambantota ...	656	126	293	1075	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1078	95	983	—
Hatton ...	2650	38	173	2861	75	—	17	7	—	99	58	—	10	—	68	3028	2571	457	—
Jaffna ...	7324	480	1351	9155	1428	—	26	21	—	1475	20	—	1	—	21	10651	9351	1300	—
Kalutara ...	1072	61	966	2099	120	—	1	2	—	123	1	—	1	—	2	2224	2140	84	—
Kandy ...	7232	1037	1208	9477	344	1	17	18	—	380	136	—	—	1	137	9994	8778	1216	—
Kankésanturai ...	508	14	52	574	115	—	—	13	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	702	726	—	24
Kataluwa ...	528	2	196	726	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	727	552	175	—
Kégalla ...	460	72	32	564	12	—	5	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	3	584	468	116	—
Kollupitiya ...	905	56	250	1211	63	—	1	21	—	85	16	—	19	—	35	1331	961	370	—
Kurunégala ...	1286	285	417	1988	37	—	—	3	—	40	1	—	—	—	1	2029	1659	370	—
Lunugala ...	475	9	370	854	25	—	9	2	—	36	1	—	—	—	1	891	829	62	—
Mannár ...	1404	347	372	2123	44	—	7	4	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	2178	2308	—	130
Maskeliya ...	853	20	57	930	62	—	76	3	—	141	8	—	—	—	8	1079	864	215	—
Mátalé ...	1592	76	586	2254	39	—	6	4	—	49	13	—	2	—	15	2318	2109	209	—
Mátara ...	1477	88	203	1768	5	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	1774	1328	446	—
Moratuwa ...	1256	8	66	1330	13	—	3	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	1346	1219	127	—
Nánu-oya ...	1207	21	528	1756	6	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	—	—	5	1767	1410	357	—
Náwalapitiya ...	1028	6	848	1882	57	1	22	4	—	84	12	—	—	—	12	1978	1736	242	—
Negombo ...	1722	72	420	2214	67	—	2	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	2283	2040	243	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	3219	319	609	4147	120	—	15	32	—	167	50	—	—	6	62	4376	4193	183	—
Point Pedro ...	1791	16	46	1853	204	—	—	3	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	2060	2054	6	—
Polgahawela ...	569	23	435	1027	4	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1034	953	81	—
Puttalam ...	1270	134	543	1947	21	—	5	1	—	27	3	—	—	—	3	1977	1868	109	—
Ratnapura ...	896	183	359	1438	14	—	—	—	—	14	18	—	—	—	18	1470	1367	103	—
Slave Island ...	2131	377	270	2778	199	—	3	48	—	250	89	—	41	1	131	3159	2521	638	—
Taláwakélé ...	1589	4	109	1702	43	—	54	5	—	102	35	—	1	—	36	1840	1485	355	—
Trincomalee ...	3429	173	833	4435	379	365	5	31	—	780	51	—	—	—	51	5266	4759	507	—
Wattégama ...	312	2	24	338	17	—	3	1	—	21	2	—	—	—	2	361	268	93	—
Wilson's ...	490	17	72	579	22	—	1	4	—	27	9	—	—	—	9	615	841	—	226
Tangalle ...	361	38	71	470	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	471	49	422	—
Kalawewa ...	15	65	4	84	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	91	—
Kekiráwa ...	5	9	5	19	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	69	—
Valuvettiturai ...	293	2	13	308	50	—	1	3	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	326	—	326	—
Haputalé ...	486	6	49	541	14	—	5	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	547	—	547	—
Péradeniya ...	33	—	12	45	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	46	—
Colombo Racecourse	15	—	17	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	32	—
Kosgoda ...	35	11	6	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	22	30	—
Total ...	93323	8355	19462	121140	34282	1711	508	1691	67	38259	10063	16	342	184	10611	170010	151386	19004	380

U.—Statement of Messages Despatched from the under-mentioned Offices during the year 1892-93.

Office of Origin.	Inland.																Indo-Ceylon.								Foreign.								Total.	
	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Urgent State.		Ordinary State.		Bearing received, Amount recovered.		Indo-Ceylon or Foreign, received, re-addressed, Bearing Amount recovered.		Press.		Press Bearing, Amount recovered.		Private.		State.		Bearing received, Amount recovered.		Press.		Private.		State.		Bearing received, Amount recovered.		Press.			
	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.
Agrapatna ...	183	197 50	438	217 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	64 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	665 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	666	1144 89
Ambalangoda ...	239	209 90	905	414 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6 50	—	—	17	44 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	1168	629 27
Anurádhapura ...	86	112 94	1299	630 90	2	2 80	24	15 20	—	—	—	—	6	7 50	—	—	16	42 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	1434	829 33
Avisáwélla ...	178	187 94	538	262 90	—	—	4	1 95	—	—	—	—	7	11 50	—	—	27	76 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	225 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	763	766 59
Badulla ...	327	370 20	1768	901 35	3	3 45	4	3 10	—	—	—	—	35	49 25	—	—	86	234 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	429 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2241	1991 21
Batticaloa ...	17	250 80	3076	1649 70	1	1 30	7	3 15	—	—	—	—	15	27 50	—	—	242	526 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	62 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	3520	2521 36
Bogawantaláwa ...	176	192 30	615	313 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5 0	—	—	37	100 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	382 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	845	993 73
Chilaw ...	188	202 70	845	427 90	—	—	2	1 25	—	—	—	—	3	6 0	—	—	64	152 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1102	790 65
Colombo ...	2450	2655 80	19052	9934 96	12	18 60	101	59 80	—	—	—	—	19	39 50	112	173 0	26528	51235 37	37	144 40	43	122 36	75	549 70	8826	204570 12	83	4010 68	2	1 40	28	987 23	57372	274502 92
Colombo Racecourse ...	3	2 40	8	4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	10 50
Dambulla ...	54	36 5	311	156 10	1	0 80	3	1 55	—	—	—	—	2	2 0	—	—	5	17 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	377	238 19
Dikoya ...	290	310 70	1111	522 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4 0	—	—	54	127 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	329 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1469	1293 88
Galkissa ...	228	211 10	371	177 25	—	—	4	4 10	—	—	—	—	2	3 50	—	—	43	127 30	—	—	1	4 40	—	—	3	66 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	652	594 55
Galle ...	1386	1353 5	4721	2280 0	—	—	11	7 90	223	116 95	2	10 80	14	18 75	—	—	3315	5551 81	1	2 20	—	—	—	—	500	8458 94	2	13 80	—	—	—	—	10175	17814 20
Gampola ...	367	356 60	731	337 75	1	0 80	1	0 55	—	—	—	—	1	1 0	—	—	58	159 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	249 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	1169	1105 76
Hambantota ...	108	137 80	546	275 90	—	—	2	1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	657	417 40
Haputalé ...	130	137 60	356	181 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	51 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	501	383 88
Hatton ...	541	549 74	2091	962 60	4	5 30	5	3 55	—	—	—	—	9	11 0	—	—	75	190 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	1301 76	—	—	—	—	—	—	2783	3023 95
Jaffna ...	208	355 25	7045	3662 55	—	—	19	11 55	—	—	—	—	52	105 5	—	—	1423	3521 73	5	12 40	—	—	—	—	20	498 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	8772	8166 85
Kekuráwa ...	2	1 60	2	0 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3 45
Kaláwęwa ...	—	—	10	6 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8 50	—	—	—	—	7	49 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	64 75
Kalutara ...	408	389 50	661	320 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3 25	—	—	120	174 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	1193	906 90
Kandy ...	1356	1342 55	5740	2720 10	27	40 70	53	35 90	—	—	—	—	56	93 40	—	—	328	867 32	8	65 80	2	7 53	6	55 20	119	3535 0	17	852 54	—	—	—	—	7712	9616 4
Kankésanturai ...	42	32 80	463	221 65	1	4 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 75	—	—	115	220 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	623	482 60
Kataluwa ...	166	150 80	362	155 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	529	309 0
Kęgalla ...	97	101 55	360	168 60	1	0 80	2	1 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	33 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	81 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	387 20
Kollupitiya ...	155	152 20	747	356 40	—	—	2	1 20	—	—	1	0 40	—	—	—	—	62	143 40	—	—	1	0 50	—	—	16	460 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	984	1115 1
Kosgoda ...	5	4 0	27	11 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	19 95
Kurunęgala ...	275	279 0	1008	470 30	—	—	2	1 10	—	—	—	—	1	2 50	—	—	37	113 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	1324	879 70
Lunugala ...	69	85 0	402	209 30	—	—	4	3 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	62 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	501	387 26
Mannár ...	24	44 40	1367	688 65	—	—	7	3 90	—	—	—	—	6	8 0	—	—	42	77 30	2	7 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1448	829 85
Maskeliya ...	138	170 40	714	345 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 50	—	—	59	117 0	—	—	3	16 4	—	—	8	220 76	—	—	—	—	—	—	923	900 75
Mátalé ...	417	404 80	1162	534 85	2	2 85	1	0 65	—	—	—	—	10	12 75	—	—	39	96 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	288 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	1644	1341 21
Matara ...	358	341 70	1105	513 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15 50	—	—	5	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	1483	914 88
Moratuwa ...	340	303 10	915	415 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 25	—	—	13	22 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1269	742 80
Nanu-oya ...	266	258 70	916	426 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	60 0	—	—	6	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	94 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	1217	854 26
Nawalapitiya ...	349	360 70	666	303 55	5	8 90	6	6 95	—	—	—	—	2	3 0	—	—	57	153 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	411 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1097	1248 24
Negombo ...	496	459 70	1213	559 50	2	1 60	4	4 45	—	—	—	—	7	11 25	—	—	67	189 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1789	1226 30
Nuwara Eliya ...	522	598 90	2666	1343 45	2	2 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	35 75	—	—	120	359 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	1307 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	3389	3648 31
Pérádeniya ...	9	8 80	24	10 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	19 40
Point Pedro ...	95	105 0	1689	849 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	16 50	—	—	204	483 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1995	1455 25
Polgahawela ...	134	125 30	431	198 35	2	3 40	2	1 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	573	337 15
Puttalam ...	146	171 20	1120	598 10	1	6 80	3	1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	57 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	144 73	—	—	—	—	—	—	1294	979 83
Ratnapura ...	175	184 80	705	326 35	5	5 0	9	4 30	—	—	—	—	2	2 75	—	—	14	33 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	463 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	928	1019 88
Slave Island ...	250	238 95	1837	866 50	18	20 30	26	15 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	390 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	2559 96	1	69 30	—	—	—	—	2419	4160 91
Tulawakęlé ...	462	468 15	1122	535 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10 25	—	—	43	110 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	921 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	1667	2045 52
Tangalla ...	84	87 20	276	133 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 0	—	—	1	4 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	362	225 85
Trincomalee ...	239	299 10	3082	1713 40	8	10 10	65	44 90	—	—	—	—	35	64 25	—	—	341	778 3	35	106 96	3	10 27	—	—	40	975 93	11	296 24	—	—	—	—	3859	4299 18
Veluvettiturai ...	11	11 20	282	139 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	114 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	264 88
Wattégama ...	100	98 60	210	98 55	—	—	2	1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	44 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	51 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	331	294 52
Wilson's ...	152	168 50	335	174 20	—	—	3	1 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	85 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	319 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	748 88
Total ...	14665	15278 57	77446	38728 51	98	141 20	378	244 20	223	116 95	3	11 20	398	661 20	112	173 0	34053	67029 31	95	388 96	53	161 10	81	604 90	9919	229241 98	114	5242 56	2	1 40	28	987 23	137668	359012 27

[Continued over.]

Statement of Messages Despatched, &c.—*contd.*

Office of Origin.	Total Brought Forward. No. of Messages	Total Brought Forward. Amount	Reply Deposits and Terminal Charges. Inland.	Reply Deposits and Terminal Charges. Indo-Ceylon	Reply Deposits and Terminal Charges. Foreign.	Total.	Inland. Urgent. Free State.	Inland. Ordinary, Free State	Inland. Bearing. State.	Inland. Ordinary Bearing.	Inland. Press Bearing.	Inland. Free.	Inland. Re-addressed, Sent.	Indo-Ceylon. Private Bearing.	Indo-Ceylon. State Bearing.	Indo-Ceylon. Press Bearing Sent.	Indo-Ceylon. Free.	Indo-Ceylon. Re-addressed, Sent.	Indo-Ceylon. Telegraph Money Orders	Indo-Ceylon. Bureau Calls	Foreign. Bearing Sent.	Foreign. Bureau Calls	Foreign. Free.	Foreign. Bearing Re-addressed	Grand Total.
	No.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No. Rs. c.	No. Rs. c.	No. Rs. c.	No. Rs. c.	No. Rs. c.	No. Rs. c.	No.	No.	No. Rs. c.	No. Rs. c.	No. Rs. c.	No. Rs. c.	No.	No.	No. Rs. c.	No.	No.	No.	No. Rs. c.
Agrapatna ...	666	1144 89	461 90	3 50	—	666 1610 29	— — —	—	— —	— —	— —	21	6	— —	— —	— —	1 2	26	—	— —	—	—	2	724 1610 29
Ambalangoda ...	1168	692 72	152 30	1 0	—	1168 846 2	110 238 85	41 35 50	— —	— —	— —	291	13	— —	— —	— —	— —	5	—	— —	—	—	—	1628 1120 37
Anurádhapura ...	1434	829 33	633 21	2 60	—	1434 1465 44	148 491 5	148 220 0	— —	— —	— —	657	14	— —	— —	— —	1 —	5	—	— —	—	—	—	2407 2176 19
Avisáwélla ...	763	766 59	235 0	7 25	—	763 1008 84	26 60 95	10 6 50	— —	— —	7 13 0	37	14	— —	— —	— —	— —	4	—	— —	—	—	1	862 1089 29
Badulla ...	2241	1991 21	754 80	5 0	—	2241 2751 1	182 368 70	149 138 75	— —	— —	— —	453	50	— —	— —	— —	4 3	6	—	— —	—	2	1	3091 3258 46
Batticaloa ...	3520	2521 36	1396 83	9 40	—	3520 3927 59	76 140 10	269 256 35	— —	— —	7 11 50	796	15	— —	— —	1 2 0	1 1	1	—	— —	—	—	—	918 1350 68
Bogawantaláwa ...	845	993 73	346 85	6 40	—	845 1346 98	3 3 70	— —	— —	— —	— —	29	19	— —	— —	— —	1 1	20	—	— —	—	—	—	1633 1467 65
Chilaw ...	1102	790 65	526 10	6 0	—	1102 1322 75	40 74 0	69 70 90	— —	— —	— —	400	15	— —	— —	— —	— —	7	—	— —	—	—	—	65293 286970 46
Colombo ...	57372	274502 92	5263 26	396 94	322 50	57372 280485 62	1162 2237 50	1036 766 5	10 5 90	214 112 20	— —	2349	238	215 946 0	732 1909 20	— —	1211 162	84	67	15 513 99	176	116	134	32 27 20
Colombo Racecourse ...	15	10 50	—	—	—	15 10 50	— — —	—	— —	2 1 20	15 15 50	—	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	—	617 379 14
Dambulla ...	377	238 19	50 85	2 0	—	377 291 4	43 77 20	9 7 90	— —	2 3 0	— —	173	11	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1	—	— —	—	—	—	2002 1990 83
Dikoya ...	1469	1293 88	665 80	4 25	10 35	1469 1974 28	6 15 10	2 1 45	— —	— —	— —	406	54	— —	— —	— —	— 9	54	—	— —	—	—	2	1124 651 10
Galkissa ...	652	594 55	39 85	3 0	—	652 637 40	8 12 20	3 1 50	— —	— —	— —	432	26	— —	— —	— —	1 2	—	—	— —	—	—	—	11966 20437 83
Galle ...	10175	17814 20	695 25	37 98	—	10175 18547 43	434 733 80	156 132 10	— —	— —	— —	707	37	32 141 90	364 882 60	— —	45 6	2	—	— —	—	4	4	1304 1388 26
Gampola ...	1169	1105 76	213 10	6 40	19 50	1169 1344 76	21 38 10	7 5 10	— —	— —	— —	82	12	— —	— —	— —	3 1	8	—	— —	—	—	1	1078 1287 40
Hambantota ...	657	417 40	638 20	—	—	657 1055 60	98 211 80	28 20 0	— —	— —	— —	286	7	— —	— —	— —	1 1	—	—	— —	—	—	—	561 489 13
Haputalé ...	501	383 88	90 95	10 0	—	501 484 83	2 2 40	4 1 90	— —	— —	— —	45	4	— —	— —	— —	— —	5	—	— —	—	—	—	3028 3594 70
Hatton ...	2783	3023 95	508 50	5 0	—	2783 3537 45	29 45 90	9 6 35	— —	— —	2 5 0	78	93	— —	— —	— —	— 7	17	—	— —	—	3	7	10651 11418 38
Jaffna ...	8772	8166 85	2052 33	64 40	8 70	8772 10292 28	282 857 40	198 259 55	— —	1 0 15	7 9 0	1292	141	— —	— —	— —	16 5	26	—	— —	—	1	—	91 249 40
Kaláwewa ...	22	64 75	10 40	—	—	22 75 15	58 166 80	7 7 45	— —	— —	— —	4	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	—	2224 1120 67
Kalutara ...	1193	906 90	122 32	3 0	—	1193 1032 22	45 74 80	16 12 65	— —	— —	1 1 0	954	11	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1	—	— —	—	—	1	9991 12368 55
Kandy ...	7712	9616 4	993 11	45 60	—	7712 10654 75	655 1283 0	382 339 30	— —	— —	56 90 50	985	167	— —	— —	1 1 0	10 8	17	—	— —	1	—	—	702 550 45
Kankésanturai ...	623	482 60	40 35	3 40	—	623 526 35	9 17 30	5 6 80	— —	— —	— —	32	20	— —	— —	— —	3 10	—	—	— —	—	—	—	727 373 4
Kataluwa ...	529	309 0	62 59	—	—	529 371 59	1 1 0	1 0 45	— —	— —	— —	194	2	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	—	584 699 90
Kégalla ...	475	387 20	73 95	6 25	—	475 467 40	43 191 40	29 41 10	— —	— —	— —	18	14	— —	— —	— —	— —	5	—	— —	—	—	—	19 19 75
Kékiráwa ...	5	3 45	0 40	—	—	5 3 85	7 14 70	2 1 20	— —	— —	— —	5	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	—	1331 1257 8
Kollupitiya ...	984	1115 1	72 85	3 12	—	984 1190 98	41 58 60	15 7 50	— —	— —	— —	72	178	— —	— —	— —	— 21	1	—	— —	—	—	19	52 39 5
Kosgoda ...	35	19 95	0 40	—	—	35 20 35	8 16 30	3 2 40	— —	— —	— —	4	2	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	—	2029 1597 90
Kurunégala ...	1324	879 70	257 30	3 0	—	1324 1140 0	159 327 20	126 130 70	— —	— —	— —	400	17	— —	— —	— —	— 3	—	—	— —	—	—	—	891 562 1
Lunugala ...	501	387 26	165 30	—	—	501 552 76	7 8 20	2 1 5	— —	— —	— —	364	6	— —	— —	— —	2 —	9	—	— —	—	—	—	2178 1668 28
Mannár ...	1448	829 85	555 43	—	—	1448 1385 28	78 119 0	269 164 0	— —	— —	— —	368	4	— —	— —	— —	2 2	7	—	— —	—	—	—	1079 1777 8
Maskeliya ...	923	900 75	828 30	10 65	13 88	923 1753 58	18 22 50	2 1 0	— —	— —	— —	42	15	— —	— —	— —	2 1	76	—	— —	—	—	—	2318 1679 96
Mátalé ...	1644	1311 21	223 50	4 0	—	1644 1568 71	60 89 0	16 10 75	— —	— —	7 11 50	543	36	— —	— —	— —	4 —	6	—	— —	—	2	—	1774 1229 58
Mátara ...	1483	914 88	173 45	1 0	—	1483 1089 33	46 81 60	42 58 65	— —	— —	— —	189	14	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	—	1346 996 30
Moratuwa ...	1269	742 80	239 65	4 40	—	1269 986 85	7 8 50	1 0 95	— —	— —	— —	61	5	— —	— —	— —	— —	3	—	— —	—	—	—	1767 1336 15
Nánu-oya ...	1217	851 26	381 3	2 60	—	1217 1237 89	10 24 10	11 15 25	— —	— —	2 10 50	405	121	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—	1 48 41	—	—	—	1978 1656 35
Náwalapitiya ...	1097	1218 24	383 69	12 62	—	1097 1644 55	2 4 60	4 3 20	— —	— —	— —	813	35	1 4 0	— —	— —	4 —	22	—	— —	—	—	—	2283 1782 25
Negombo ...	1789	1226 30	452 5	6 0	—	1789 1684 35	43 70 50	29 27 40	— —	— —	— —	412	8	— —	— —	— —	— —	2	—	— —	—	—	—	4376 4973 47
Nuwara Eliya ...	3389	3648 31	716 37	10 40	28 59	3389 4403 67	259 491 5	60 48 25	— —	— —	14 30 50	511	84	— —	— —	— —	9 23	15	—	— —	6	2	4	46 40 80
Pérádeniya ...	33	19 40	21 40	—	—	33 40 80	— — —	—	— —	— —	— —	8	4	— —	— —	— —	— —	1	—	— —	—	—	—	2060 1715 2
Point Pedro ...	1995	1155 25	225 62	5 0	—	1995 1685 87	15 28 40	1 0 75	— —	— —	— —	26	20	— —	— —	— —	1 2	—	—	— —	—	—	—	1034 400 25
Polgahawela ...	573	347 15	29 80	—	—	573 366 95	11 22 70	12 10 60	— —	— —	— —	424	11	— —	— —	— —	3 —	—	—	— —	—	—	—	1977 1617 13
Puttalam ...	1294	979 83	344 90	3 0	—	1294 1327 73	95 253 70	39 35 70	— —	— —	— —	531	12	— —	— —	— —	1 —	5	—	— —	—	—	—	1470 1590 48
Ratnapura ...	928	1019 88	283 20	—	—	928 1303 8	99 201 10	84 86 30	— —	— —	— —	345	14	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	—	3159 4778 82
Slave Island ...	2419	4160 91	159 90	11 96	—	2419 4332 77	143 257 5	234 189 0	— —	— —	— —	74	196	— —	— —	— —	5 43	3	—	— —	1	—	41	1840 2730 54
Talawakelé ...	1667	2045 52	670 47	9 0	—	1667 2724 99	2 4 10	2 1 45	— —	— —	— —	50	59	— —	— —	— —	3 2	54	—	— —	—	—	1	471 470 58
Tangalla ...	362	225 85	192 93	—	—	362 418 78	33 49 10	5 2 70	— —	— —	— —	65	6	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	—	5266 6816 38
Trincomalee ...	3859	4299 18	1223 0	16 0	—	3859 5538 18	68 158 0	105 83 20	— —	— —	— —	825	8	— —	365 1037 0	— —	28 3	5	—	— —	—	—	—	302 304 43
Veluvettiturai ...	343	264 88	34 75	1 60	—	343 301 23	2 3 20	—	— —	— —	— —	11	2	— —	— —	— —	2 1	1	—	— —	—	—	—	361 377 42
Wattegama ...	331	294 52	78 90	—	—	331 373 42	2 4 0	—	— —	— —	— —	15	9	— —	— —	— —	1 —	3	—	— —	—	—	—	615 896 53
Wilson's ...	521	748 88	114 30	2 0	—	521 865 18	14 29 40	3 1 95	— —	— —	— —	58	14	— —	— —	— —	2 2	1	—	— —	—	—	—	
Total ...	137668	359012 27	23856 89	735 72	403 52	137668 384008 40	4719 9689 95	3645 3221 60	10 5 90	219 116 55	118 198 0	17252	1863	248 1085 90	1461 3828 80	2 3 0	1368 323	508	67	16 562 40	184	130	218	170010 402720 50

RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report upon the Ceylon Government Railways for the year 1893.

The Engineer of Way and Works, the Locomotive Engineer, the Traffic Superintendent, and the Accountant, each reports (see appendices) satisfactorily of the Branch under his immediate supervision.

The total receipts for the year are Rs. 4,985,848, as compared with Rs. 4,695,774 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 290,074, or 6·18 per cent., which is slightly greater than the increase of 1892 over 1891.

The expenditure, excluding new works, which it is not usual on Railways to charge to working expenses, of which they form no real part, being rightly chargeable to capital, has been Rs. 2,247,528. In 1892 it was Rs. 1,940,357, or Rs. 307,171 less.

Including new works, which comprise additional accommodation, rolling stock, and the application of the vacuum brake, and for which there has been an outlay of Rs. 376,381, and also including an item for "loss on exchange" amounting to Rs. 241,525, the total expenditure is increased to Rs. 2,865,434, which is Rs. 578,159 more than the previous year.

It is very desirable that on the Ceylon Government Railways, as on other Railways, the cost of purely new works, which are really construction and not the result of working the traffic and maintaining the line, should be charged to a separate vote, and not included in the vote for the maintenance of the permanent way, buildings, and rolling stock, which, however heavy, should rightly be debited to working expenses

As regards the item of Rs. 241,525 said to be due to "loss on exchange," which I have been desired by the Auditor-General to debit to working expenses, I regret that, in the absence of details, I am unable to say of what charges it is composed; but I do know that it includes a sum of Rs. 124,140 for loss on exchange of stores purchased the previous year, and I believe it also includes the loss by exchange on all Railway stores imported into the Island during the year (1893) under report, though a large proportion of these stores may not have been used during that year, and would not therefore rightly have incurred this charge.

It is most desirable that we should know the actual cost of all work done on the Railway, and to admit of this (see my report No. 832 of the 4th November, 1892) all stores should be entered in the Storekeeper's books at the actual price paid for them in rupees instead of at a rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, and I much regret that my suggestion has not been adopted. The annual advice of a large debit for "loss on exchange" as under reference hardly meets the case.

The percentage of expenditure, exclusive of new works, to receipts is 45·08.

The profit on the year's working, if the amount of Rs. 376,381 for new works and Rs. 241,525 for loss on exchange be debited to working expenses, is Rs. 2,120,414, as compared with the profit of Rs. 2,408,499 in 1892, being a decrease of Rs. 288,085, but if the working expenses, exclusive of new works, &c., of the two years be compared, the result is a decrease of profit of Rs. 17,097 only, of which no less than Rs. 14,710 are due to the unfortunate Mátalé line, which, on representations that additional trains would bring greatly increased traffic, has obtained a train service much in excess of that justified by the traffic passing over it.

The remaining small balance of decrease is on account of the Mahara quarry section of the Main line.

On the 1st January, 1893, the capital on which interest was payable was £1,622,113, or approximately Rs. 26,449,741; for this the profit of Rs. 2,738,320 gives 10·4 per cent.

The capital expenditure on account of the Railway, including all new works and cost of extensions, &c., to the end of 1892, is Rs. 47,003,896, and on this the profit on working would give a return of 5·8 per cent.; or if new works, new rolling stock, vacuum brake, and loss on exchange be also debited to working expenses, the profit would be 4·5 per cent.

The total expenditure is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Locomotive, running, and repairing charges...	1,092,217
Maintenance of ways, works, and buildings...	515,597
Traffic charges	528,916
General administration	96,777
Heavy repairs voted under new works ...	14,021
New works (chargeable to capital) ...	232,270
Total Working Expenses ...	2,479,798

	Rs.
Brought forward ...	2,479,798
New machinery	1,112
Additional rolling stock	134,084
Vacuum brake	8,915
Loss on exchange	241,525
Total ...	2,865,434

The percentage of expenditure to receipts compares as follows :—

	1893.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Locomotive, running, and repairing ...	21·9	21·3	0·6	—
Maintenance of ways, works, and buildings ...	10·3	8·5	1·8	—
Traffic charges	10·6	9·6	1·0	—
General administration ...	1·9	1·9	—	—
New works, &c.	7·9	7·4	0·5	—
Loss on exchange ...	4·9	—	4·9	—
Total ...	57·5	48·7	8·8	—

The actual length of line open on the 31st December, 1893, was 231½ miles, but of this the section from Aluigama to Ambalangoda on the Galle extension was only open for 10½ months, and the line from Nánu-oya to Haputalé was only open for 6½ months.

The average mileage of line open in 1893 was therefore 218, as compared with 191½ in 1892, being an increase of 26½ miles, or 13·83 per cent.

The train mileage was 896,990 in 1893, as compared with 769,128 in 1892, being an increase of 127,862, or 16·62 per cent.

The chief increase was as under :—

Coast Line	81,504
Náwalapitiya-Haputalé Line	33,184
Mátalé Line	7,900

The receipts per traffic train mile are Rs. 5·56, as compared with Rs. 6·10 in 1892, a falling off of 54 cents per train mile. This, following on the loss of 32 cents in 1892, is a serious decrease, and is due to three causes, viz :—

(1) To the greater passenger mileage consequent on the opening of the additional section of the Seaside line, for, as shown in my report for 1892, the passenger fares are so low that they do not in many cases cover the cost of running the trains.
(2) The increased non-paying mileage on the Mátalé line.
(3) The reduction of the tea rate from third to fourth class, which alone represents a loss of some Rs. 158,045 for the year.

The working expenses (excluding new works and rolling stock) give a percentage of Rs. 2·51 per train mile, as compared with Rs. 2·52 (also excluding new works and rolling stock) in 1892, being a decrease of 1 cent per train mile, which must be considered very satisfactory indeed when it is remembered that the train mileage on our extension mountain lines, with their 5-chain curves and gradients of 1 in 44, has increased by 34,582.

Passenger Traffic.—The number of ordinary passengers carried was 3,709,324, as compared with 3,484,394 in 1892, being an increase of 224,930 for the year, or 616 a day, including Sundays. If this traffic were a paying one, the result would be a great success financially, as well as beneficially to the inhabitant of Ceylon, of whom the travellers by rail exceed each year the whole number of the inhabitants of the Island; but unfortunately, as I have before remarked, the fares are too low and the trains too frequent to admit of the traffic paying, and yet, notwithstanding this, constant applications are made for more trains and more accommodation.

The receipts from passengers are Rs. 1,520,784, being an increase of Rs. 102,670 over 1892.

Nineteen new passenger carriages have been put into traffic during the year. Of these, seven were built in England of an entirely new type from the joint designs of the Consulting Engineer and myself when in England, and have I believe been much appreciated by the travelling public, and in consequence additional carriages of the same type have been ordered.

Goods Traffic.—There is an increase of 27,090 tons of goods over the previous year, the figures being 294,283 tons in 1893 and 267,193 in 1892.

The earnings of the goods traffic are Rs. 3,258,305, or Rs. 168,869 more than 1892. That this result was obtained in spite of the reduction in the rate on tea is due to the opening of the Haputalé line.

Miscellaneous Traffic.—The receipts from parcels, horses, carriages, and dogs amount to Rs. 151,148, as compared with Rs. 118,442 in 1892, an increase of Rs. 32,706, of which Rs. 21,127 are on account of mails—chiefly towards the cost of running the special postal van between Colombo and Mátalé.

Under "Live Stock" there is a decrease in the receipts, which are Rs. 7,771 as compared with Rs. 8,100 in 1892, which again were Rs. 137 less than the previous year.

Under "Miscellaneous" there is a decrease of Rs. 13,842, chiefly due to a smaller sale of old materials. The figures being Rs. 47,840 in 1893 and Rs. 61,682 in 1892.

The approximate results for the year of each section of the Railway are as follows :—

	Coast Line.		Main Line.		Náwalapitiya Line.		Nánu-oya Line.		Mátalé Line.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	515,322	625,154	2,799,018	2,846,745	451,450	447,740	811,854	940,604	118,130	125,695
Expenditure ...	409,124	607,196	1,122,346	1,128,775	175,170	192,074	473,153	555,548	107,482	140,315
Profit ...	106,198	17,958	1,676,672	1,717,970	276,280	255,666	338,701	385,056	10,648	14,710 loss

The following are the details of the above :—

COAST LINE.

Receipts.—The receipts from this section give an increase of Rs. 109,832, of which Rs. 70,775 are due to passengers and parcels, Rs. 29,755 to goods, Rs. 208 to live stock, and Rs. 9,094 to the sale of old material.

These increases are the result of the extension of the line to Ambalangoda, but this has also necessitated the running of 81,504 additional train miles, so that the net profit was really only increased by Rs. 7,776.

Expenditure.—The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 198,072, but as the expenditure includes no less a sum than Rs. 121,000 charged to it for new rolling stock and for the enlargement and improvements to the Maradána Junction; Pettah, Fort, Slave Island, and Kollupitiya stations the actual cost of working has been but Rs. 77,072, due to additional train miles run.

The improvements and additions to these stations have met a long-felt want, and have, I believe, been much appreciated by the travelling public. Bambalapitiya station will also shortly be taken in hand.

As regards the Seaside line we cannot expect to see the best results from it until it has reached Galle, when we may hope to get a considerable goods traffic.

MAIN LINE.

Receipts.—The receipts from the Main line, including the Wharf and Quarry Branches, show an increase of Rs. 47,727, of which Rs. 4,318 only are due to passengers and Rs. 3,000 to parcels.

The balance is made up of an increase of Rs. 47,501 from goods and Rs. 14,954 in payment of the running of special postal vans and the mails by the night trains.

Expenditure.—As Rs. 144,740 have been debited to the Main line for new works, rolling stocks, and vacuum brake, the small increase of Rs. 6,429 on total expenditure really shows a reduction in the cost of working.

NÁWALAPITIYA LINE.

Receipts.—This section is in the very unusual position of showing a decrease in receipts when compared with the previous year.

The decrease is certainly only Rs. 3,710, but this decrease would have been an increase of Rs. 14,467 had the rate on tea not been reduced.

Expenditure.—This gives an increase of Rs. 16,904, but Rs. 20,489 having been debited against the section for new works and additional rolling stocks the actual working expenses show a reduction.

NÁWALAPITIYA TO HAPUTALÉ

Receipts.—There is an increase of Rs. 128,750 in the receipts of the whole line from Náwalapitiya to Haputalé as compared with the receipts of the previous year of the shorter section from Náwalapitiya to Nánu-oya. Of this increase Rs. 39,309 must be credited to the old Nánu-oya section and Rs. 89,441 to the new extension from Nánu-oya to Haputalé.

This further extension, I am sorry to say, during the 6½ months it has been opened for traffic has produced some Rs. 64,492 short of the revenue estimated by the Planters and the Government Agent, and I think a fair explanation of the deficiency may be sought for in the cart competition, which experience has shown will only be temporary.

Expenditure.—On the old section from Náwalapitiya to Nánu-oya the working expenses were reduced by Rs. 18,302, but this has been absorbed by the cost of working the new extension.

The returns of this section show more clearly the evils of the present system of pricing stores. For instance, although 33,184 more train miles were run on the Náwalapitiya-Nánu-oya section in 1893 than in 1892, yet the expenditure under locomotive power was Rs. 44,065 less in 1893 than in 1892.

This utter misrepresentation of results is due to the fact that coal, which was issued from the Railway Branch of the Colonial Stores at Rs. 20 a ton in 1892, was issued at Rs. 14 a ton in 1893, a sudden reduction of 30 per cent., and I think I may safely assume that neither the 1892 nor the 1893 price represents the actual cost of the coal to the Colony.

MÁTALÉ LINE.

Receipts.—There is an increase of Rs. 7,475 in the receipts of this section as compared with the previous year. Of this sum mails show an increase of Rs. 4,117, passengers of Rs. 3,826, goods of Rs. 3,095 ; but there is a decrease of Rs. 3,239 under the head of "Sale of old Materials."

Expenditure.—Unfortunately the 7,900 extra train miles which were run in 1893, and which resulted in the above increases, caused an extra expenditure of Rs. 19,428, and the share of "loss on exchange," &c., debited to this section has further assisted to convert the profit of Rs. 10,648 shown in 1892 into a loss of Rs. 14,710 in 1893.

The running of the night train has necessitated extra staff at the stations, which would not have been required for a train run during the day, and the expenditure per train mile has consequently been raised above the average. Of this expenditure but a very small portion is defrayed by the Postal Department.

GENERAL REMARKS.

An extension of 25 miles from Nánu-oya to Haputalé was opened for traffic on the 19th June, 1893.

There are two intermediate stations on this section, viz., Ambawela on the Elk Plains, some nine miles from Nánu-oya, and Ohiya, some six miles beyond. These stations, though they will doubtless be of value in the future, are at present non-paying, which, however, was understood would be the case as the traffic sought for is at Haputalé, and still more so at the further point beyond, viz., Bandárawela, to which the railway is being carried.

The Seaside line has also made another stride towards Galle by the opening of a further extension of about 14½ miles from Alutgama to Ambalangoda, leaving 19 miles to complete the line

to Galle, when it is expected that a further extension will be made to Mátara, some 28 miles beyond.

As on the Seacoast line generally the additional piece of line opened has secured a heavy native passenger traffic, but, as before pointed out, to make it pay we must look to the goods traffic from Galle and Mátara.

In my report for 1892 I mentioned that it had been decided to apply the automatic vacuum brake to all our rolling stock, and I am glad to say we had on 31st December eleven engines and 32 passenger vehicles fitted with this brake, and still greater progress would have been made had we not been so short of stock, which prevented our taking vehicles which were in good order out of traffic, and so short of room that accommodation could not be found for these vehicles while being so fitted. I am glad, however, to say that our rolling stock as well as workshop accommodation is now being considerably increased. Passenger carriages of the best construction and of suitable design for the requirements in Ceylon have been ordered from England.

The platforms at the following stations—viz., Maradána Junction, Pettah, Fort, Slave Island, and Kollupitiya—have been extended and covered in, the lighting has been considerably improved, and extra seats provided, thus meeting a long-felt want. It is, however, to be regretted that every expected requirement is not provided for at the time of construction, and thus prevent inconvenience, complaints, and the necessity for an outlay which is charged to the working of the Railway, though really it should have been met out of construction.

With the extension of the suburbs of Colombo along the seaside, which from its coolness and healthiness appears to be the natural outlet, improvements will doubtless from time to time be made in the present small and exposed stations between Bambalapitiya and Mount Lavinia.

The work of most pressing necessity, however, now is the enlargement of the Railway yard, passenger station, and goods station at Maradána. None but those who have to deal with the work can have any idea of the difficulties at all times, and the impossibility often, of dealing efficiently with the traffic. The question is however now under consideration, and I trust therefore I may have the satisfaction of reporting a satisfactory solution of the difficulty in my next report.

It is our misfortune to be prevented from running at anything like a high rate of speed on the Main line from Colombo to Rambukkana by the gradients and curves which might have been originally avoided by an increased outlay in construction, and which it would even now pay the Government handsomely to reduce by setting aside a sum yearly, say Rs 20,000, for this purpose, a proceeding which I would strongly recommend.

To meet the difficulty to some extent the Consulting Engineers have been asked to send out a type of engine which can draw a greater load up such steep though short inclines as those at Mahara, Mirigama, and Ulapane, but at the same time be able to run at the required speed on the flat.

For some years past I have given consideration to the question of signalling and interlocking on the Ceylon Government Railways, and my Assistant, Mr. Farquharson, during his leave in England, has, at my request and with the assistance of the Consulting Engineers, carefully examined the various systems in force.

There is no question that our system of signalling and points working is most primitive, and, except in two or three cases when a very simple means of preventing two opposing signals being pulled off at a time has been adopted, interlocking is entirely absent. We are consequently entirely dependent at junctions, which occur at almost every station, on the native pointsman and signalman, who have the power of causing a collision at any time by turning a train on to a wrong line. The question is simply one of cost, but the greater the number of trains, the higher their speed, the greater the number of stoppages avoided at stations, and the greater the number of trains run after dark, the greater is the chance of collision from the wrong, or want of, action of a native but little better than a cooly.

I need hardly discuss the admitted advantages of a proper system of signalling and interlocking, which have for their object the prevention of any wrong action on the part of the signalman or pointsman, and the securing of a perfectly safe guide to the engine drivers.

During the year we have issued a Rule Book for the guidance of the staff, compiled from the Rule Books in force in England, India, and Australia, with such omissions, additions, and alterations as were called for by our working. It is, I think, a very complete work.

During 1893 there has been a greater addition to the length of the railway line open for traffic than during any previous year.

In consequence of our want of workshop accommodation the construction of 149 wagons has this year, for the first time, been let out on contract. Messrs. Walker, Sons & Company, who secured the contract, have done the work satisfactorily.

The tender of the same firm has also been accepted for the enlargement of our workshop at Maradána.

I have drawn the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the advisability of shorthand and typewriting being made a necessary instead of an optional subject in the Examination for Railway Probationers, and I trust my proposal will be adopted. The clerks in the head offices are recruited from these probationers after they have had the necessary training at a station, and the general use of shorthand and typewriting in these offices will effect a great saving of the time of the chief officers, who should be relieved, as far as possible, of office work in order that they may give fuller attention to the outdoor work.

On the 5th and 6th January H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria travelled from Colombo to Kandy and to Nánu-oya and back.

On the 8th January the important and very necessary work of enlarging the Railway yard and rebuilding the station at Hatton was completed. This station was first opened for traffic on the completion of the line no further back than November, 1884, and the result shows the necessity of providing the fullest yard and station accommodation during original construction.

On the 12th February the telegraph was brought into use at the Ulapane and Kalutara North station.

I have to record with considerable personal regret the death on the 25th September, at the age of fifty-eight, of Mr. M. L. Vanderstraaten, who, for so many years past, has been in charge of Colombo station and the Kandy station and district.

On the 28th April Mr. J. C. Farquharson, Assistant to the General Manager and Railway Accountant, left for Europe on ten months' leave of absence after a period of six years of exceptionally onerous work. His duties have been satisfactorily carried on by Mr. T. A. Wylie, Assistant (and late Acting) Traffic Superintendent.

On the 30th July Mr. W. Cantrell, Engineer of Way and Works, who has been in the service of the Ceylon Government Railways for a period of twenty-seven years, resumed duty after an absence of eighteen months on leave in England.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1894.

W. T. PEARCE,
General Manager.

ANNEXURE.

Calendar of Events.

January 1.—Engine of 9.35 A.M. Down Main line train derailed at the 100th milepost.
January 5.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria landed.
January 6.—Departure of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria for Kandy from Fort station, by special train.
January 7.—Departure of Archduke Franz Ferdinand for Mátalé (*en route* to Anurádhapura) from Kandy.
January 8.—New station at Hatton opened.
January 9.—Engine of 2.15 P.M. Down Seaside train derailed at Pánaduré.
January 10.—Engine derailed at Katugastota.
January 13.—Departure of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria from Kandy for Colombo by special train.
January 13.—Shorthand made an optional subject in Probationers' Examination.
January 18.—Heavy rain and storm at Colombo. Seaside line washed away at Kollupitiya, trains delayed 2½ hours.
February 8.—Reduced rate on tea shooks made applicable to all stations.
February 12.—Ulapane and Kalutara North stations placed in telegraph communication.
February 14.—Extension of the Seaside line from Alutgama to Ambalangoda opened for traffic.
March 1.—Issue of through cooly tickets to single coolies and kanganies.
March 1.—Survey of railway boundaries undertaken.
April 9.—Engine of special ballast train derailed at Pérádeniya Junction.
April 14.—Rockslip at 69¾ mile on Kadugannáwa Incline. Engine of 4.50 P.M. Up train ran into it and carried the rock on to the bridge, from whence it fell into the river.
April 15.—Engine of 4.50 P.M. Up train ran into another rockslip at 69¾ mile Kadugannáwa Incline. Engine and waggons derailed, line had to be diverted and passengers transferred.
April 16.—Passengers, &c., of 5.50 A.M. Down and 7 A.M. Up trains transferred at 69¾ mile. Line cleared next day.
April 17.—Heavy rains—rails on Coast line washed away at several places.
April 18.—Line between Kosgoda and Ambalangoda washed away—put to right the next day.
April 21 and 22.—Heavy rain. Line washed away at Kollupitiya; trains delayed one hour.
May 16.—Single fare for double journey extended to parties of third class passengers.
May 17.—Sleeper placed across the line at 13¾ mile, Seaside line.
June 12.—New station at Maradána Junction opened for traffic.
June 19.—Opening of line from Nánu-oya to Haputalé.
June 30.—Rockslip at 58½ mile, Main line.
July 1.—Rates on cacao reduced from 3rd to 4th class.
July 8.—Engine derailed at 107th mile.
July 9.—Washaway on line at 140¼th mile of six sleepers length.
July 30.—Line at 134¾th mile still sank about 1½ ft. for a length of 1 chain.
July 30.—Line sank again 9 inches.
August 5.—Tunnel at 140½ mile out of order. Trains not able to pass through for two days.
August 7.—Further slip in tunnel at 140½ mile; all dangerous rock brought down a length of 64 ft.
August 14.—Severe lightning; telegraph line and office connections damaged at Haputalé.
September 25.—Death of Mr. M. L. Vanderstraaten, District Superintendent, Kandy.
November 5.—Engine and three ballast wagons derailed at Alutgama.
November 21.—Theft of travelling cash chest containing the collections of stations from Kadugannáwa to Véyangoda from the guard's brake van of 5 A.M. Down train while standing outside Véyangoda station. The thief was tried and convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.
November 24.—Recovery of cash chest with cash intact inside.
December 2.—Engine of special goods train derailed at Wharf.

Casualties.

January 18.—A Tamil woman run over and killed on the Nánu-oya line.
January 24.—A Tamil man run over and killed on the Main line.
February 25.—A Sinhalese man run over and killed on the Main line.
March 8.—A Siṇhalese boy run over and killed on the Main line.
March 8.—A Moor woman run over and killed on the Mátalé line.
March 9.—A horse and carriage while attempting to cross the line at the 48¾ mile, Seaside line, was run into by train. The horse killed and the occupants of the trap injured.
March 16.—A Tamil man was run over and killed on the Seaside line.
March 27.—A Sinhalese woman run over and killed on the Main line.
April 26.—A Sinhalese woman run over and killed on the Seaside line.
May 2.—Two Railway trolly coolies killed on Nánu-oya line owing to collision of two trollies.
May 13.—A Sinhalese boy run over and killed on the Mátalé line.
May 13.—A Tamil man run over and killed on the Seaside line.
May 13.—A maintenance Tamil cooly run over and killed on the Seaside line.
June 17.—A maintenance cooly run over and killed on the Main line.
June 27.—Fitter Cyril de Fry died from the effects of an injury in the workshops.
July 10.—A Siṇhalese man run over and killed on the Náwalapitiya line.
July 13.—Pointsman Cader run over and killed at Rambukkana station.
July 29.—Policeman Davesegayam killed by falling between the platform and train in motion at Maradána.
August 2.—A Tamil man run over and killed on the Main line.
August 9.—Two Railway carpenters killed while working at the Railway stores by the fall upon them of heavy material.
August 21.—A woman run over and killed on the Main line.
September 18.—A sudden death from natural causes of an intending passenger on Pérádeniya platform.
October 19.—A Siṇhalese man run over and killed on the Seaside line.
November 9.—Guard Cassell injured while shunting at Nánu-oya. Since recovered.
November 13.—A Siṇhalese woman run over and killed on the Seaside line.
December 10.—A Siṇhalese man run over and killed at the Pettah station.
December 13.—A third class passenger died from natural causes in the train between Moratuwa and Pánaduré.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT FOR 1893.

FROM the 27th April, 1893, when I left the Island on leave, and until the end of the year, Mr. T. A. Wylie, the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, kindly undertook my duties and acted as the Accountant to the Railway.*

1. *Station Accounts.*—With the exception referred to in my report for 1892, the station accounts and returns rendered to my office during 1893 have been thoroughly checked. The goods invoices and parcels way-bills for about three months and the collected tickets for about one month had to be passed unchecked, the staff being unable to cope with them.

The number of collected tickets to be checked in 1893 was 3,717,344, as compared with 3,490,470 in 1892, an increase of 226,874.

The number of parcels way-bills was 284,140 as compared with 235,126 in 1892, an increase of 49,014.

The increase in the number of consignments of goods was also very great, but the exact figures have not been abstracted, the weight only being required for audit purposes.

2. *Staff.*—On the opening of the extension from Alutgama to Ambalangoda and Nánu-oya to Haputalé the following additional staff was appointed :—

	Ambalangoda Extension.			Haputalé Extension.	
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
Check Clerk—station accounts ...	1	900	...	1	900
Do. ...	1	700	...	1	500
Check Clerk—collected tickets ...	—	—	...	1	600
Ticket Issue Clerk ...	1	600	...	—	—
Counter	1	180	...	1	180
Travelling Audit Clerk ...	1	1,200	...	—	—
Assistant Bookkeeper ...	1	600	..	—	—
Pay Clerk	1	600	...	—	—
Kanakapulle	1	300	...	—	—

But in spite of this extra staff about 25 per cent. of the goods invoices and way-bills and 8 per cent. of the collected tickets could not be properly dealt with. That checking of collected tickets is a most valuable aid in the discovery of fraud may be inferred from the fact that in spite of our imperfect way of doing the work two cases of serious irregularities at stations, resulting in the dismissal of the station masters, were brought to light in the course of checking collected tickets. If thoroughly carried out it would act as a preventitive against irregularity, for the station staff would know that any wrongful issue would be discovered within two days.

The office building has been considerably enlarged, but even now the clerks are more crowded than they should be in a tropical climate.

3. *Departmental Accounts.*—These, which represent the expenditure of the railway, were thoroughly checked and scrutinized before payments were made.

4. *Statistical Work.*—The appointment of the additional clerk in February was of considerable benefit, but for purposes of economical management it is most important that the work being done on the line should be tabulated very promptly, whereas the staff are still only able to deal with ten months figures in twelve.

To compile the statistics required for purposes of administration (and from these the tabular statements annexed to this report are prepared) only one purely statistical return is rendered by stations, and that is the "Classification of Goods." This return is necessary to compile the weekly traffic return and Tables 19 and 24 of this report. All the other statistics relating to revenue are compiled from returns rendered to this office for purposes of audit, and which would have to be rendered by stations even if statistics were not required at all.

In my office two clerks only are employed on statistical work, one at Rs. 900 and one at Rs. 600.

Prior to their appointment, whenever Government, the Council, or the Public Associations required any special information about the railway, clerks had to be taken off their legitimate work to first abstract details from the returns in the office, or obtain them from stations and then to summarise them, and when done the results were more or less untrustworthy, partly because the clerks did not understand the work they were doing, and partly owing to the impossibility of checking the figures which were isolated. The regular work of auditing, put to one side while the special statements were being prepared, was never brought up.

Under the present arrangement all information affecting the working of the railway is kept posted up, and is available at short notice ; it is also correct, for the clerks who post the information regularly under the same heads at once notice and call my attention to any variation, and I trace the cause, and, if necessary, report it to you.

By means of an independent detail record of this kind a close and salutary watch is kept on the expenditure.

5. *Correspondence.*—14,968 inward and 24,254 outward letters were dealt with in 1893, as compared with 14,216 inward and 20,848 outward in 1892.

6. *Cash Transaction.*—Rs. 7,912,925·57 were handled in 1893 as compared with Rs. 6,999,649·54 in 1892, an increase of Rs. 913,276·03, or nearly a million rupees. This large increase was due to the opening of the extensions, and the heavy expenditure on new works and rolling stock. Some 4,500 men (including contractors) spread over 231 miles are paid each month in a prompt manner, and this is effected without either pay boxes, pay trains, or other special appliances.

* Mr. Wylie continued to act until my return in March, 1894.

7. *Tickets.*—In 1893 3,889,565 new tickets were printed locally by the Government Printer; in addition the fares were printed on 143,398, and the names of the stations in the vernacular on 61,148 tickets, which had originally been printed in England.

The number of tickets issued to stations during 1893 was 2,808,034 as compared with 2,615,020 in 1892, an increase of 193,014.

Every ticket represents a certain amount of money: it has therefore to be counted and recorded in and out just as if it were a bank note. The counting by hand is a most tedious and lengthy operation, and I beg to recommend very strongly that we should obtain one of the ticket-counting machines manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and which are in use on the English and Indian Railways. These machines not only reduce labour, but they are absolutely accurate, which a lad who has to count some thousands of tickets a day is not.

8. *Excess Fares and Ticket Irregularities.*—The Travelling Ticket Inspector and his staff have continued to do good work, not only by discovering deliberate fraud on the part of some of the public, but also by instilling a wholesome fear in the staff. Twenty cases were instituted by him in the various Police Courts and 15 convictions obtained. These are in addition to some 59 cases taken by the station staff.

In 1892 some 75 cases were taken by the Ticket Inspector and 136 cases by the station staff, and the decrease is due not to any laxity on the part of the staff (for it is notorious and even a source of fretful complaint that the ticket examination is much closer than it used to be), but to the actual decrease of irregularities.

Altogether Rs. 9,378·96 were collected from 37,021 passengers found travelling with tickets in some way out of order, an increase over 1892 of Rs. 1,263·70 in amount, and a decrease of 3,691 in numbers.

It is very much to be regretted that passengers will not make a point of obtaining a receipt whenever they pay an excess fare to the railway staff. Were they to do so, they would save many a man from temptation, which may eventually lead him to fraud and result in his dismissal or perhaps prosecution.

9. *Extension of Tickets.*—The advantages of this arrangement as set out in clause 23*b* of the rules is not yet appreciated by the public. 1,303 tickets were extended in 1893 as compared with 1,224 in 1892, an increase of only 79.

10. *Excursion Tickets.*—The following statement shows the comparison between 1892 and 1893 :—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Total.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	Increase in 1893.
Easter ...	226	214	395½	299	2,149½	1,857½	2,771	2,370½	Decrease 400½
Christmas ...	459½	498	580	550	6,286	7,209	7,325½	8,257	Increase 931½
	685½	712	975½	849	8,435½	9,066½	10,096½	10,627½	531

The decrease in the Easter bookings is due to a pilgrimage to Adam's Peak having taken place during the Easter holidays, 1892.

11. *Third Class Return Tickets.*—764,717 were issued in 1893 as compared with 687,446 in 1892, a substantial increase of 77,271.

12. *Season Tickets.*—There has been a very marked growth in these, as the following statement of the numbers issued will show. For purposes of comparison all tickets are converted into monthly periods :—

	I.	II.	III.
1887 ...	370 ...	700 ...	3,546
1888 ...	342 ...	693 ...	3,824
1889 ...	179 ...	421 ...	2,946
1890 ...	374 ...	772 ...	4,318
1891 ...	406 ...	994 ...	4,325
1892 ...	550 ...	1,279 ...	5,151
1893 ...	682 ...	1,361 ...	6,086

Details of stations between which these tickets are issued are shown in Table 20, and a reference to it will show that there has been a large increase between Maradana and Fort, which is no doubt due to the running of a special office train between these points; it will also show that the tendency has been for persons employed in the Fort to reside at increasing distances from their work; thus at Wellawatta there has been an increase of 220 and at Dehiwala 134 third class tickets as compared with 1892.

13. *Through Booking of Coolies with India.*—The advantages of this arrangement were apparently not appreciated by the immigrant coolies, as only six were booked during the year from South Indian stations to Ceylon. From Ceylon stations we booked 1,595 coolies and 51 children through to South Indian stations.

14. *Pleasure Parties.*—Twenty-five school, &c., parties aggregating 612 passengers were conveyed under this head.

15. *Reduction of Fares and Rates.*—On February 8 the reduced minimum on tea packing (clause 35 of Goods Regulations), which had been applicable only at the Colombo and Wharf stations, was extended to all stations.

On March 1 it was arranged to issue through tickets to India at cooly rates to single coolies if required, instead of as hitherto to gangs only.

On May 16, with a view of encouraging the native clubs, it was decided to extend to the third class the privilege of travelling at single fare for the double journey under the conditions specified in regulation 26.

On July 1 freight on cacao was reduced from the third to the fourth class, a reduction of about 25 per cent.

From the 14th June the horses of the Ceylon Mounted Infantry Volunteers attending drills and inspections have been conveyed at a single fare for the double journey.

The privilege granted to railway workmen on most other railways of travelling to and from their homes at a reduced rate was extended to the men employed on this railway on the 12th December, the rate fixed being 1 cent a mile.

16. *Personal.*—On the 12th April, 1893, the third report of the Commissioners appointed to report on "the means of improving Railway communication with the Northern parts of the Island, and the probable cost of a Railway Extension in that direction, and the profit, if any, likely to result therefrom," was forwarded to Government, and my duties as Secretary to the Commission ceased.

I was appointed Secretary to the First Commission on the 4th September, 1890, and continued as Secretary to the Second Commission, which was appointed on the 14th May, 1891.

Altogether I devoted the greater part of what would have been my leisure time (both week days and Sundays) to this work for a period of some two years and a half.

Very heavy personal labour was entailed in the compilation of the figures required by the Second Commission (See Sessional Paper VI. of 1893), and there was not the compensating advantage of a trip to Jaffna.

Consequent on the loss to which both Government and the immigrant coolies were liable owing to the lax method of dealing with cooly certificates, I was instructed to meet a Committee of the Planters' Association and discuss means of remedying the evil. Meetings took place on the 21st March, 7th and 14th April, and it was agreed and subsequently confirmed by the Planters' Association and the Government that cooly certificates should only be accepted by the Railway if made out on printed and numbered forms bearing the Government Printer's imprint. These forms are sent by the General Manager free of charge to *bonâ fide* employers of cooly labour as interpreted in *Government Gazette* No. 5,225 of June 16, 1893.

On the 27th April I proceeded to England on six months' leave, with permission to extend my leave for a further period of six months.

17. *Debt.*—The original capital cost of the open Railway, as given in the tables annexed, has been raised from Rs. 37,555,798 in 1892 to Rs. 46,533,516 in 1893, an increase of Rs. 8,977,718 caused—

(*a*) By the expenditure on the section Alutgama to Ambalangoda not being kept distinct from that on the section Ambalangoda to Galle. As a consequence the whole of the amount expended on the Galle extension had to be brought to account on the opening to Abalangoda. This amount was Rs. 3,291,166·61.

(*b*) By the opening of the extension to Haputalé, which caused an item of Rs. 5,677,991·75 to be added.

The Ambalangoda section was only open for 10½ months and the Haputalé section for 6½ months, and allowance should be made for this when considering revenue in relation to capital.

18. *Loss on Exchange.*—This is a new item in the railway accounts, and, as stated in my report for 1892, it is one I am unable to properly deal with, as the Hon. the Auditor-General only advises this Department that a certain sum has been debited against the Railway as "Loss on Exchange."

We do not know how the figure is obtained, *i.e.*, if the loss was on coals, traffic stores, engineer's stores, or rolling stock, or how much of it is on account of stores, &c., used by the railway during the year.

This way of dealing with the increase in the cost of materials caused by the fall in exchange will place another difficulty in the way of our ever ascertaining either the true cost of any work done on the railway, or even the true cost of working the railway for any given period.

Were the so-called "Loss on Exchange" debited against the items of stores in the Storekeeper's books as one of the charges incidental to their purchases, and were the issuing price based on the cost so obtained, we should know the true cost of the work done by the railway.

The items charged under this head as railway expenditure in 1893 are Rs. 124,140·34, which is the loss incurred in 1892, but which was advised after the accounts for that year had been closed; and Rs. 117,384·85, which is loss on stores imported in 1893, a large proportion of which may not be used until 1894; total Rs. 241,525·19.

19. *Stores.*—The method of pricing these (and re-adjusting prices) is the other difficulty in the way of ascertaining the true cost of any single service, or of working the railway for any given period. The fluctuations in price of issue by the Railway Branch of the Colonial Stores exceed anything known in any market, and make it impossible to prepare a trustworthy estimate of the cost of executing any work which entails stores being drawn from the Railway Branch of the Colonial Stores Department.

I have in the ordinary course brought to notice many glaring cases of articles being priced quite regardless of their commercial or intrinsic value, but a case has occurred in 1893 which so seriously affects all the expenditure statements in this report and in the reports of the past years, that to omit to mention it would be to deliberately mislead the Government and the public as to the cost of working the railway.

During the past six years the coal used by the railway has been issued to us by the Stores Department at prices as under:—

	Tons.	Amount. Rs.	Average Rate per Ton. Rs.
1888	4,797	97,767	20
1889	4,701	108,299	23
1890	4,938	117,959	24
1891	8,380	189,483	23
1892	10,145	199,950	20
1893	10,833	151,673	14

The coal is all English coal, but it will be seen that while the working expenses of the railways in England were being increased to an unprecedented extent owing to the rise in the price of coal consequent on the coal strike, we in Ceylon were obtaining English coal at the lowest rate ever known, a rate say 15*s.* 9*d.*, at which the English railways would probably have been glad to purchase it. Of course the price charged, viz., Rs. 14, was much below the price the Government really paid for the coal; the low charge was probably made to counterbalance overcharges made in past years.

It is obvious that until all imports are brought into the Store books at their actual cost to the Colony and properly priced for issue no one will ever know the true cost of working the railway. The result of these errors in the pricing of coal is that the cost of locomotive power, as shown in the Administration Report and the Government expenditure statements, is not the true cost of the service.

The stores should be priced in as they are by any private warehouseman, and as they are, I believe, in the Railway Extension Stores Department.

20. *Tabular Statements* (51 tables attached).—I have not found it necessary to add any tables to those given in previous reports. Any information bearing on the working of the railway can, I believe, be obtained by reference to the Administration Report as it stands.

21. *Selected Statistics.*—The following figures most clearly show the work done by the railway in 1893 as compared with 1892.

(*a*) *Passengers.*—3,709,324 ordinary passengers were carried, as compared with 3,484,394 in 1892, an increase of 224,930, or 6·4 per cent.

The increase was 9,693 in first class, 11,563 in second class, and 229,019 in third class; but there was a decrease of 25,345 in the number of coolies carried.

The following figures show the progress since 1887:—

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Coolies.	Total.	Amount.	
	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	Rs.	c.
1887	39,334	125,437	1,776,526	24,983	1,966,280	843,755	70
1888	43,565	136,387	1,962,803	39,543	2,182,298	914,646	18
1889	43,278	141,064	2,064,804	36,062	2,285,208	959,853	83
1890	45,566	160,031	2,461,219	41,903	2,708,719	1,090,374	54
1891	47,883	173 267	2,793,909	61,769	3,076,828	1,244,012	75
1892	54,882	193,580	3,140,839	95,093	3,484,394	1,397,509	71
1893	64,575	205,143	3,369,858	69,748	3,709,324	1,496,609	25

The average distance travelled per ordinary passenger was 17·05 miles as compared with 17·28 miles in 1892.

The ordinary passenger paid an average of 40·31 cents per journey and 2·37 cents per mile; the season ticket-holder an average of 1·27 cent per mile.

The variation in the working of the coaching stock is shown by the following figures:—

Year	Average No. of Passengers carried per Vehicle.	Earnings per Vehicle. Rs.	Miles run per Vehicle.
1888	11·92	5,039	17,863
1889	12·38	5,229	20,266
1890	13·12	5,673	21,964
1891	13·29	5,817	24,878
1892	13·31	6,336	26,547
1893	11·63	5,745	25,503

(*b*) *Goods.*—The goods traffic has quite recovered the depression which took place in 1892. The following figures will show the progress made since 1887:—

Year.	Tons.	Amount Rs.	c	Increase over previous years. Tons.	Amount. Rs.	c.	Amount per cent.
1887	162,295	1,955,311	0	—	—		—
1888	193,182	2,302,970	0	30,887	347,659	0	17·7
1889	210,248	2,402,744	0	17,066	99,774	0	4·3
1890	228,998	2,569,851	0	18,750	167,107	0	6·9
1891	281,499	2,986,587	0	52,501	416,736	0	16·2
1892	267,193	3,089,436	0	14,306*	102,849	0	3·4
1893	294,283	3,258,305	0	27,090	168,869	0	5·4

* Decrease.

The average distance carried was 72·5 miles in 1893 as compared with 71·2 in 1892.

The receipts per ton have fallen from Rs. 11·56 in 1892 to Rs. 11·07 in 1893, and per ton per mile from cents 16·23 in 1892 to 15·27 in 1893. This is due to the reduction in the rate of tea from third to fourth class—a reduction of nearly 30 per cent. in the freight on tea.

The following comparison of the goods vehicles is interesting:—

Year.	Average load per Vehicle	Average Number of Tons moved One Mile per Vehicle.	Average Earnings per Vehicle. Rs.	c
1888	2·582	24,906	4,233	40
1889	2·976	26,050	4,602	96
1890	3·001	31,095	4,785	56
1891	3·140	35,532	5,415	59
1892	3·143	35,920	5,434	27
1893	3·470	36,856	5,267	86

Accountant's Office,
Colombo, April 28, 1894.

J. C. FARQUHARSON,
Accountant.

Table 1.—Abstract of Chief Statistical Figures relating to the Working of the Railway.

			1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original capital cost, open lines		Rs.	37,555,798	46,533,516*	8,977,718	—
Cost to December 31, including additional accommodation		,,	39,910,726	50,759,624*	10,848,898	—
Capital outstanding on January 1		,,	21,050,185	26,449,741	5,399,556	—
Miles open on December 31		Miles	191½	231½	40	—
Average miles open		,,	191½	218	26½	—
Train miles run (traffic only)		,,	769,128	896,990	127,862	—
Train miles run (service)		,,	17,572	20,953	3,381	—
Gross tons hauled one mile		Tons	157,078,932	178,660,075	21,581,143	—
Gross receipts		Rs.	4,695,774	4,985,848	290,074	—
Working expenses (excluding new works and rolling stock)		,,	1,940,357	2,247,528	307,171	—
Working expenses (including new works and rolling stock)		,,	2,287,275	2,865,434	578,159	—
Profit on working		,,	2,408,499	2,120,414	—	288,085
Profit on working per cent. on original outlay		Per cent.	6·4	4·5	—	1·9
Profit on working per cent. on original cost, including additional accommodation		,,	6·03	4·17	—	1·86
Profit on working per cent. on capital outstanding on January 1		,,	11·44	8·01	—	3·43
Interest paid on loans		Rs.	992,821	1,024,349	31,528	—
Net earnings after payment of interest		,,	1,415,678	1,096,065	—	319,613
Net earnings per cent. of original capital cost plus additional accommodation		Per cent.	3·54	2·15	—	1·39
Working expenses (excluding new works) per cent. of gross receipts		,,	41·32	45·08	3·76	—
Working expenses (including new works and rolling stock) per cent. of gross receipts		,,	48·71	57·47	8·76	—
Per mile of line open	Receipts	Rs.	24,521	22,871	—	1,650
	Expenses, gross	,,	11,944	13,144	1,200	—
	Profit	,,	12,577	9,727	—	2,850
Per train mile	Receipts	,,	6·10	5·56	—	·54
	Expenses, gross	,,	2·97	3·20	·23	—
	Profit	,,	3·13	2·36	—	·77
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Receipts	,,	29·89	27·90	—	1·99
	Expenses, gross	,,	14 56	16·04	1·48	—
	Profit	,,	15·33	11·86	—	·47
Coaching traffic	Receipts from passenger traffic	,,	1,418,114	1,520,784	102,670	—
	Receipts from other coaching	,,	118,442	151,148	32,706	—
	Total receipts from coaching traffic	,,	1,536,556	1,671,932	135,376	—
	Number of ordinary passengers carried	Pass.	3,484,394	3,709,324	224,930	—
	Passengers' unit mileage (including season tickets)	,,	61,785,967	65,175,114	3,389,147	—
	Tons of other coaching carried	Tons	4,407	4,899	492	—
	Other coaching traffic, ton miles	,,	232,914	267,631	34,717	—
	Average sum received for carrying one ordinary passenger one mile	Cents	2·32	2·37	·05	—
	Average fare paid per ordinary passenger	Rs.	0·40	0·40	—	—
	Average distance travelled per ordinary passenger	Miles	17·28	17·05	—	·23
	Coaching freight, ton miles	Tons	5,175,791	5,481,640	305,849	—
	Do. dead weight, ton miles	,,	73,683,608†	91,847,153	18,163,545	—
	Total coaching (freight and dead weight)	,,	78,859,399†	97,328,793	18,469,894	—
Goods and Live Stock traffic	Receipts from goods traffic	Rs.	3,089,436	3,258,305	168,869	—
	Receipts from live stock	,,	8,100	7,771	—	329
	Tons of goods carried	Tons	267,193	294,283	27,090	—
	Number of live stock carried	No.	20,398	20,332	—	66
	Average sum received for carrying one ton of goods one mile	Cents	16·23	15·27	—	·96
	Average freight paid per ton of goods	Rs.	11·56	11·07	—	·49
	Average distance travelled per ton of goods	Miles	71·2	72·5	1·3	—
	Freight tons hauled one mile	Tons	19,027,575	21,333,822	2,306,247	—
	Dead weight do.	,,	59,145,540†	59,954,836	809,296	—
	Total weight do.	,,	78,219,533†	81,288,658	3,069,125	—

* Includes expenditure on Galle Extension although only open to Ambalangoda, and the cost of the Haputalé Extension, which was only open for 6½ months.

† These figures were incorrectly shown in the report for 1892.

			1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Engines	With traffic trains ...	Miles	769,128	896,990	127,862	—
	Assisting traffic trains ...	"	122,291	120,384	—	1,907
	Light engines for traffic purposes ...	"	24,245	21,773	—	2,472
	Service	"	18,645	22,046	3,401	—
	Shunting ...	"	75,288	105,499	30,211	—
	Total	"	1,009,597	1,166,692	157,095	—
	Average miles per engine per day, including Sundays	"	44·61	50·02	5·41	—
	Average earnings per engine	Rs.	75,738	77,904	2,166	—
	Do. per mile ...	"	4·65	4·27	—	·38
Train miles	Traffic	Miles	769,128	896,990	127,862	—
	Service	"	17,572	20,953	3,381	—
	Total	"	786,700	917,943	131,243	—
	Average per day, including Sundays (traffic only) ...	"	2,107	2,457	350	—
	Average earnings per train per mile (traffic only) ...	Rs.	6·10	5·56	—	·54
Vehicles	Traffic	Miles	12,279,000	13,537,749	1,258,749	—
	Service	"	260,428	357,964	97,536	—
	Total	"	12,539,428	13,895,713	1,356,285	—
	Average earnings per coaching vehicle ...	Rs.	6,336 31	5,745·47	—	590·84
	* Average earnings per goods vehicle ...	"	5,434·27	5,267·86	—	166·41
	Number of coaching vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	6,226,200	7,423,605	1,197,405	—
	Average earnings per coaching vehicle per mile ...	Cents	24·68*	22·53	—	2·15
	Average number of passengers per vehicle ...	Pass.	13·31	11·63	—	1·68
	Goods and live stock vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	6,040,133	6,148,357	108,224	—
	Average earnings per goods vehicle per mile (including brakes) ...	Cents	51·174	53·119	1·945	—
	Average load of a goods vehicle ...	Tons	3·143	3·470	·327	—
Load moved per goods wagon (exclusive of live stock)		"	479	484	5	—
Tons of goods moved one mile, per wagon		"	35,920	36,856	936	—
Average number of engines ...		No.	62	64†	2	—
Average number of vehicles per engine		Vehicles	12·4	11·9	—	·5
Average number of vehicles per train ...		"	16·2	15·1	—	1·1

* These figures were incorrectly shown in the report for 1892.
† There were actually 73 engines at work on December 31, 1893.

Table 2.—Nánu-oya Railway Construction Account up to December 31, 1893.

Dr.	To end of 1892.		In 1893.		Total.		*Cr.*	Total.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
To Under Contract ...	6,908,767	24	—		6,908,767	24	By Loans on Debentures ...	12,173,473	94
Beyond Contract...	1,752,718	75	3,449	11	1,756,167	86			
Engineering and Administration...	735,135	78	—		735,135	78			
Land and compensation ...	448,014	36	—		448,014	36			
Rolling stock ...	839,447	80	—		839,447	80			
Electric telegraph	23,887	61	—		23,887	61			
Contingencies ...	242,030	16	—		242,030	16			
	10,950,001	70	—		—				
Amount transferred to Bentota and Haputalé Extensions (see Table No. 8)...	1,220,000	0	—		1,220,000	0			
	12,170,001	70	3,449	11	12,173,450	81			
Balance ...	—		—		23	13			
					12,173,473	94		12,173,473	94

Particulars of Expenditure beyond Contract in 1893.

		Way and Works Department. Rs	c.
Building six bungalows at Náwalapitiya for married men	...	3,449	11

Table 3.—Showing Expenditure on Bentota Railway Construction Account up to December 31, 1893.—Length 10 m. 70 chs.

Dr.	Net Expenditure up to December 31, 1892.	Expenditure in 1893.	Total.	*Cr.*	In 1893.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To Clearing land ...	2,766 82	—	2,766 82	By amount transferred from Nánu-oya construction account ...	—	500,000 0
Land and compensation ...	96,203 22	1,500 0	97,703 22	By amount raised under Ordinance No. 7 of 1888	—	164,253 47
Cuttings ...	26,855 2	—	26,855 2			
Embankments ...	8,561 33	—	8,561 33			
Culverts ...	21,137 44	—	21,137 44			
Bridges ...	52,247 0	—	52,247 0			
Surveys ...	994 61	—	994 61			
Contingencies ...	707 15	—	707 15			
Engineering and administration ...	43,110 85	—	43,110 85			
Fencing ...	19,820 79	—	19,820 79			
Stations and buildings ...	78,589 52	2,683 69	81,273 21			
Road diversions and retaining walls ...	5,177 55	—	5,177 55			
Signals and level crossings	6,129 82	—	6,129 82			
Permanent way ...	251,375 77	—	251,375 77			
Electric telegraph ...	6,307 4	—	6,307 4			
Station approach roads ...	2,631 19	—	2,631 19			
Furniture and fittings ...	7,893 73	—	7,893 73			
Erecting two cranes* ...	—	24 18	24 18			
Cooly lines* ...	—	4 0	4 0			
Goods siding, Beruwala†	—	598 70	598 70			
	630,508 85	4,810 57	635,319 42			
Balance ...	—	—	28,934 5			
Total ...	—	—	664,253 47			664,253 47

NOTE.—The amount of Rs. 1,721·76 shown as a credit in report for 1892 has been deducted from the net expenditure in this statement instead of being shown as a credit.

* Stations and buildings. † Permanent way.

*Galle Extension.**

Table 4.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various Main Headings of the Work, showing Amount expended up to December 31, 1892, during the Year 1893, and the total to December, 1893.

(As furnished by the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.)

Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Total Amount of Estimate.	Amount Expended up to Dec. 31, 1892.	Amount Expended during the year 1893.	Total Amount Expended up to Dec. 31, 1893.
SECTION No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
a Felling trees and clearing land ...	10,068 75		3,878 77	4,392 20	8,270 97
b Earthwork { Rock ...	38,203 50		4,781 63	11,213 42	15,995 5
b Earthwork { Earth ...	174,856 0		50,527 33	65,997 2	116,524 35
c Tunnels ...	—		—	—	—
d Bridges ...	282,192 50		53,348 12	97,609 5	150,957 17
e Culverts ...	82,925 31		10,508 86	36,402 51	46,911 37
f Permanent way ...	210,958 34		42,549 5	77,025 43	119,574 48
g Switches and crossings ...	17,080 0		—	15 49	15 49
h Fencing ...	136,000 0		23,788 41	49,460 2	73,248 43
i Level crossings ...	20,100 0		8,375 6	5,978 63	14,353 69
j Metalling roads ...	42,810 0		3,316 52	913 77	4,230 29
k Stations ...	277,724 84		59,960 27	176,138 27	236,098 54
l Miscellaneous works ...	33,649 62		3,729 0	12,743 12	16,472 12
m Contingencies ...	66,328 44		106 53	2,021 81	2,128 34
General charges on construction work ...	—		62,641 58	28,614 7	91,255 65
General stores ...	—		82,680 74	39,275 95	121,956 69
		1,392,897 30			
SECTION No. 2.					
n Electric telegraph ...	16,781 25		7,952 46	11,850 86	19,803 32
o Land and compensation ...	322,200 0		226,376 77	155,275 0	381,651 77
p Engineering and administration ...	100,000 0		48,301 38	27,209 17	75,513 55
q Wrought iron in bridge girders ...	175,165 10				
r Cast iron in bed plates ...	3,601 43				
s Wrought iron and cast iron in cylinders and bearings to ditto, including bolts, nuts, and connections ...	87,423 51		80,284 83	199,882 77	280,167 60
t Permanent way steel rails ...	432,108 48				
u Permanent way fastenings ...	88,634 70		480,240 34	460,780 12	941,020 46
v Switches and crossings ...	40,409 11				
w Baltic sleepers ...	353,547 34				
x Rolling stock ...	717,891 0		203,553 42	371,763 86	575,317 28
y Contingencies ...	116,888 24		—	—	—
		2,454,653 16			
Total ...	—	3,847,550 46	1,456,904 7	1,834,562 54	3,291,466 61

* The expenditure is being met from the Cash Balances of the Colony.

Haputalé Extension.

Table 5.—Final Classification of Expenditure as rendered by the Chief Resident Engineer incurred under the various Main Heads of the Work, showing the Total Amount of Estimate, amount expended since the date of last Classification, and the total expended.

Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.		Total Amount of Estimate.		Total Amount Expended.	
SECTION No. 1.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
a Earthwork { Rock	1,303,039	71			776,470	12
a Earthwork { Earth	485,226	59			734,030	91
b Tunnels	897,800	4			1,286,049	17
c Bridges	219,553	45			207,795	8
d Culverts	512,769	49			410,119	81
e Retaining walls	640,961	9			137,635	60
f Permanent way	267,568	55			344,367	62
g Switches and crossings	7,062	49				
h Metalling roads	8,271	56			6,430	43
i Stations	210,739	7			194,066	93
j Reserve quantities	125,819	41			7,552	18
			4,678,811	45		
SECTION No. 2.						
Telegraph	12,698	75			12,673	40
Land and compensation	61,875	0			55,891	7
Engineering and administration	355,561	50			305,243	82
Bridge materials including manufacture, freight, and inspection, and all charges in Ceylon up to delivery at Nánu-oya ...	73,394	92			77,399	8
Permanent way materials do. do.	637,716	9			723,864	29
Rolling stock	303,644	75			259,632	10
Contingencies	376,297	54			138,770	14
			1,821,188	55		
Total ...	-		6,500,000	0	5,677,991	75

* Met from Funds raised under Ordinance No. 7 of 1888, see Table 30*c*.

Bandárawela Extension.

Table 6.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various Main Headings of the Work, showing the Total Amount expended up to December 31, 1892, and during the year 1893, and the total to December 31, 1893.

(As furnished by the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.)

Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.		Total Amount of Estimate.		Amount Expended to end of Dec. 31, 1892.		Amount Expended during the* year 1893.		Total Amount Expended up to Dec. 31, 1893.	
SCHEDULE No. 1.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
a Earthwork ... { Rock	549,920	14			30,147	89	95,823	28	125,971	17
a Earthwork ... { Earth					43,349	27	117,062	61	160,411	88
b Tunnels	34,680	6			2,302	0	44,128	88	46,430	88
c Bridges	114,148	87			9,506	72	74,912	91	84,419	63
d Culverts	158,819	96			33,147	71	108,347	60	141,495	31
e Retaining walls	71,102	56			2,171	54	26,507	77	28,679	31
f Permanent way	71,373	25			253	42	15,676	7	15,929	49
g Switches and crossings	4,760	6			- -				—	
h Level crossings	4,462	56			—		94	20	94	20
i Metalling roads	9,371	31			- -		1,955	8	1,955	8
j Stations	109,638	24			10,407	61	56,605	13	67,012	74
k Reserve quantities	36,975	4			7,801	50	9,424	21	17,225	71
General charges on construction work ...					17,671	92	38,325	74	55,997	66
General stores	- -				17,743	16	52,483	78	70,226	94
Medical expenses	—				2,348	87	5,221	11	7,569	98
			1,165,252	5						
SCHEDULE No. 2.										
m Electric Telegraph	3,485	0			—		4,340	40	4,340	40
n Land and compensation	28,000	0			32,177	64	2,130	90	34,308	54
o Engineering, supervision, and administration	70,000	0			6,303	13	31,728	0	38,031	13
p Rolling stock	114,322	12			.		84	9	84	9
q Wrought iron in bridges	66,848	57			—		324	50	324	50
r Cast iron in bridges	2,009	85								
s Permanent way steel main rails ...	113,090	9								
t Permanent way steel guard rails ...	18,810	32								
u Fastenings of all sorts	28,062	63			—		189,194	19	189,194	19
v Switches and crossings	12,055	30								
w Creosoted Baltic sleepers... ...	78,061	55								
x Contingencies	94,370	52			- -		3,158	38	3,158	38
			629,115	95						
Total ...	—		1,794,368	0	215,332	38	877,528	83	1,092,861	21

NOTE.—Cost of Bandárawela Railway was met from savings on the Haputalé Railway and advances from the Treasurer.—Auditor-General's letter No. 88 of April 5, 1894.

Kurunégala Extension.

Table 7.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various Main Headings of the Work, showing the Amount expended up to December 31, 1892, and during the year 1893, and the total expended up to December 31, 1893.

(As furnished by the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.)

Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.		Total Amount of Estimate.		Amount Expended to end of Dec. 31, 1892.		Amount Expended during the year 1893.		Total Amount Expended up to Dec. 31, 1893.	
SCHEDULE No. 1.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
a Felling trees and clearing land ...	937	50			709	0	455	96	1,164	96
b Earthwork ... { Rock / Earth }	84,747	50			708	47	5,564	44	6,272	91
					10,771	54	28,891	1	39,662	55
c Bridges	39,123	46			316	90	17,141	41	17,458	31
d Culverts	41,342	35			1,531	50	23,502	36	25,033	86
e Permanent way	76,162	59			85	42	37,850	24	37,935	66
f Switches and crossings ...	3,920	0			—		—		—	
g Fencing	—				—		—		—	
h Level crossings	5,700	0			—		557	75	557	75
i Metalling roads	11,316	0			—		220	0	220	0
j Stations	65,396	98			135	0	35,611	41	35,746	41
k Miscellaneous works ...	4,800	50			—		719	10	719	10
l Contingencies	16,852	34			1,154	44	11,209	72	12,364	16
General charges on construction work	—				1,883	13	17,441	95	19,325	8
General stores	—				1,752	5	35,147	14	36,899	19
Medical Expenses ...	—				—		1,463	92	1,463	92
			353,899	22						
SCHEDULE No. 2.										
m Electric telegraph ...	6,587	50			—		3,040	14	3,040	14
n Land and compensation ...	17,205	0			2,067	67	22,376	23	24,443	90
o Engineering and administration ...	30,000	0			3,807	30	16,412	59	20,219	89
p Wrought iron in bridge and culvert girders	18,579	22			—		19,167	14	19,167	14
q Cast iron in bed plates ...	213	80								
r Permanent way steel rails ...	139,884	56								
s Permanent way fastenings ...	34,018	30			—		246,479	51	246,479	51
t Switches and crossings ...	9,044	43								
u Baltic sleepers	136,317	86								
v Rolling stock	70,849	0			—		—		—	
w Contingencies	23,134	98			—		—		—	
			485,834	65						
	—		839,733	87	24,922	12	523,252	2	548,174	44

* Expenditure is being met from the Cash Balances of the Colony.

Table 8.—Haputalé and Bentota Construction Account up to December 31, 1893.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
To Expenditure on Bentota Railway as per Table 3	635,319	42	By Amount transferred from Nánu-oya Construction Account ...	1,220,000	0
To Expenditure on Haputalé Railway as per Table 5	5,677,991	75	Amount raised under Ordinance No. 7 of 1891 (*See* Table 30 *c*.) ...	5,791,345	19
	6,313,311	17			
Balance	698,034	2			
Total ...	7,011,345	19	Total ...	7,011,345	19

Table 9.—Expenditure to December 31, 1893, on account of the Survey from Kurunégala.

	To 1892.		In 1893.		Total.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Engineering and administration ...	6,343	73	—	...	6,343	73

NOTE.—The cost of Kurunégala railway was met from advances from the Treasurer.—Auditor-General's letter No. 88 of April 5, 1894.

Table 10.—Expenditure to December 31, 1893, on account of the Survey from Kurunégala to Kankésanturai.

	To 1892. Rs. c.		In 1893. Rs. c.		Total. Rs. c.
Engineering and administration	5,408 78	...	52,682 76	...	58,091 54
General stores	64 40	...	2,617 2	...	2,681 42
Compensation for trees ...	—	...	106 86	...	106 86
Total ...	5,473 18		55,406 64		60,879 82

NOTE.—The cost of Jaffna railway was met from advances from the Treasurer.—Auditor-General's letter No. 88 of April 5, 1894.

Table 11.—General Revenue Account for the year 1893 (Railway Form).

	Rs.	c.
Maintenance	515,596	95
Locomotive Charges :—		
General Superintendence ...	17,686	33
Locomotive Power ...	882,743	61
Carriages and Wagons ...	177,991	50
Plant and Machinery ...	13,795	95
Traffic Charges :—		
General Superintendence ...	35,213	88
Traffic Charges	331,119	45
Running Staff	103,650	52
Telegraphs	58,931	64
General Charges :—		
General Manager's Department ...	18,158	61
Accountant's do. ...	56,448	80
Auditor-General's do. ...	3,452	5
Stores do. ...	16,523	9
Stores (loss on exchange on account of Railway Stores *) ...	241,525	19
Crown Agents' Allowances ...	2,193	98
New Works	10,019	17
Unexpended Balances† ...	129,117	60
Surplus Funds Ordinance† ‡ ...	251,264	45
	2,865,433	61
Balance ...	2,120,414	51
Total ...	4,985,848	12

			Rs.	c.
Passengers			1,520,783	53
Horses			18,416	37
Carriages			7,749	27
Dogs			4,596	74
Parcels			75,892	52
Mails			44,493	41
Merchandise			3,258,304	89
Live Stock			7,771	28
Rent			15,640	20
Warehouse Rent			4,393	48
Miscellaneous :—	Rs.	c.		
Way and Works Dept. ...	23,401	79		
Locomotive Department	661	69		
Traffic do. ...	3,731	95		
Accountant's do. ...	9	0		
Stores do. ...	2	0		
			27,806	43
Total ...			4,985,848	12

* This amount includes Rs. 124,110·34 for loss on Exchange on Railway Stores imported in 1892.
† Included under working expenses as per letter No. 214 of August 28, 1893, from the Hon. the Auditor-General.
‡ New works and rolling stock.

Table 12.—General Revenue Account for the year 1893 (Colonial Form).

	Rs	c
Personal Emoluments ...	738,912	45
Other Charges	1,631,537	54
Do. loss on Exchange on account of Railway Stores * ...	241,525	19
Other Charges—Surplus Funds Ordinance†	251,264	45
Allowances	2,193	98
	2,865,433	61
Balance ...	2,120,414	51
Total ...	4,985,848	12

			Rs.	c.
Coaching ..			1,671,931	84
Merchandise			3,258,304	89
Live Stock ...			7,771	28
Miscellaneous .—	Rs.	c.		
Rent ...	15,640	20		
Warehouse Rent ..	4,393	48		
Miscellaneous ...	27,806	43		
			47,840	11
Total ...			4,985,848	12

* This amount includes Rs. 124,110·34 for loss on Exchange on Railway Stores imported in 1892.
† Included under working expenses as per letter No. 214 of August 28, 1893, from the Hon. the Auditor-General.

Table 13.—Railway Construction Fund Account, 1893.

Dr.	To end of 1892.	In 1893.	Total.	*Cr.*	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Expenditure up to December 31, 1885. (For particulars see page 44 D of Administration Report for 1885)	1,101,693 35	--	1,101,693 35	By sums voted for Railway Construction purposes from 1876 to 1879, including Rs. 7,924·41 unexpended balance, Kalutara Railway ...	1,157,924 41
Expenditure incurred by Mr. Waring on account of Bentota-Mátara survey :—					
Engineering and administration	19,755 78				
Stores	413 59				
General charges ...	785 40	--	20,954 77		
Expenditure incurred by the Surveyor-General's Department on account of Bentota Mátara Railway	182 40		182 40		
Expenses incurred by the Commission appointed to report upon Railway Extension southwards:—					
Mr. Moir's salary and allowances	2,582 90				
Wages of men to check traffic on road	185 76	--	2,768 66		
Jaffna Railway :—					
Expenses of the Commission : cost of and keeping records of traffic for twelve months along the North road ...	7,034 33	240 44*	7,274 77		
Mátalé Railway :—					
Compensation for Land ...	599 0	—	599 0		
	1,133,232 51	240 44	1,133,472 95		
Balance ...	—	—	24,451 46		
Total ...	—	—	1,157,924 41		1,157,924 41

* Letter No. 115 of April 27, 1894, from the Hon. the Auditor General.

Table 14.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in 1893 under the Surplus Funds Ordinance No. 22 of 1892.

	Rs. c.
Enlargement of Hatton Station ...	25,789 3
Improvements to Slave Island Station ...	13,544 3
Do. Fort Station ...	15,332 57
Do. Maradána Junction ...	13,081 79
Do. Kollupitiya Station ...	1,732 62
Cost of land, &c., for Kollupitiya, Fort, Slave Island, and Maradána Stations ...	33,404 50
Enlargement of Carriage shop ...	15,393 81
Do. Paint shop ...	13,054 95
Do. Machine shop ...	7,018 92
Do. Locomotive workshop ...	3,750 27
Do. Blacksmith shop	1,788 72
Do. Engine Erecting shop ...	24,407 41
Do. Engine running shed, Náwalapitiya	9,921 92
Do. Platelayer's bungalow, Nánuoya	867 64
New siding, Náwalapitiya	2,179 95
Covered accommodation, Pérádeniya Junction	2,606 92
Improvements to Pettah Station ...	3,151 17
Enlargement to General Manager's Office ...	5,490 43
Extending sidings at Talawakele ...	459 33
Signal at Hatton yard	267 37
Signal at Kotagala yard	248 92
Crossing Station, Rozelle	26 50
House for Station Master, Allawa ...	4,878 3
Building quarters for Guards, Kadugannawa	59 57
Fitting up Colombo goods shed and office with gas	3,202 0
Rolling stock ...	48,494 55
New machinery	1,111 53
Total ...	251,264 45

Table 15.—Estimates sanctioned in 1893, and Amounts expended for Heavy or New Works during that Year.

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December 31, 1892.	Expenditure in 1893.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-Expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
25 of 1888	Married men's quarters at Náwalapitiya	36,234 86	Nánu-óya Construction account	29,633 63	6,258 54	35,892 17	342 69	—
4 of 1891	Renewal of bridge at 1 mile 70 chains	8,000 0 47,974 94	New Works	39,620 77	4,567 83	44,188 60	11,786 34	—
1 of 1892	Fencing the line	34,000 0	do.	19,352 86	4,574 32	23,927 18	10,072 82	—
3	Shelter for coolies, Nánu-oya Line	6,016 98	do.	2,092 68	3,434 96	5,527 64	489 34	—
5	Goods shed, crane and weigh-bridge, Henaratgoda	8,868 96	do.	6,215 91	2,653 5	8,868 96	—	—
6	Weigh-bridges Mahara, Mirigama, and Moratuwa	6,938 79	do.	637 87	4,737 17	5,375 4	1,563 75	—
7	5-ton crane, Rambukkana ...	2,499 78	do.	—	1,842 31	1,842 31	657 47	—
20	Ulapana station	19,921 86	do.	18,870 56	1,051 30	19,921 86	—	—
22	Enlargement of Hatton station ...	50,943 75	Surplus Fund	25,000 0	25,789 3	50,789 3	154 72	—
27	Improvements to Slave Island station	11,996 25	do.	879 93	13,544 3	14,423 96	—	2,427 71
33	Improvements to Fort station ...	38,799 91	do.	416 3	15,332 57	15,748 60	23,051 31	—
32	Improvements to Maradana Junction station	41,010 9	do.	2,336 23	13,081 79	15,418 2	25,592 7	—
31	Improvement to Kollupitiya station	15,482 77	do.	13,738 76	1,732 62	15,471 38	11 39	—
30	Covered accommodation, Railway stores	12,326 62	New Works	5,063 89	6,562 32	11,626 21	700 41	—
37	Bungalow for Foreman Platelayer, Moratuwa	4,070 0	do.	890 34	3,172 10	4,062 44	7 56	—
38	Repairs to Hogsback tunnel ...	1,500 0	do.	279 7	572 50	851 57	648 43	—
—	Taking down and rebuilding goods shed, Polgahawela ...	9,133 50	do.	—	7,588 57	7,588 57	1,544 93	—
45	Enlargement, carriage shop ...	25,957 92	Surplus Fund	—	15,393 81	15,393 81	10,564 11	—
46	Do. paint shop ...	23,106 0	do.	—	13,054 95	13,054 95	10,051 5	—
47	Do. machine shop ...	13,182 57	do.	—	7,018 92	7,018 92	6,163 65	—
48	Do. locomotive workshop	6,394 82	do.	—	3,750 27	3,750 27	2,644 55	—
49	Extension of lean-to-roof, blacksmiths' shop	2,237 88	do.	—	1,788 72	1,788 72	449 16	—
50	Enlarging engine erecting shed, Colombo	50,794 81	do.	—	24,407 41	24,407 41	26,387 40	—
51	Enlarging engine running shed, Náwalapitiya	13,581 94	do.	—	9,921 92	9,921 92	3,660 2	—
52	Building rooms in foreman platelayer's house, Nánu-oya ...	870 57	do.	—	867 64	867 64	2 93	—
57	Enlargement of Head Office building ...	6,000 0	do.	276 25	5,490 43	5,766 68	233 32	—
54	Laying siding at Náwalapitiya ...	4,361 92	do.	—	2,179 95	2,179 95	2,181 97	—
55	Covered accommodation for passengers, &c., Pérádeniya Junction...	2,999 30	do.	—	2,606 92	2,606 92	392 38	—
56	Improvement to Pettah station ...	35,100 0	do.	—	3,151 17	3,151 17	31,948 83	—
58	Extending, &c., blind siding, Talawakele	816 0	do.	—	459 33	459 33	356 67	—
59	Signal at Hatton yard ...	250 0	do.	—	267 37	267 37	—	17 37
60	Signal at Kotagala yard ...	250 0	do	—	248 92	248 92	1 8	—
61	Crossing station, Rozelle ...	13,923 0	do.	—	26 50	26 50	13,896 50	—
66	Building station master's house, Allawwa	4,471 89	do.	—	4,878 3	4,878 3	—	406 14
67	Building quarters for guards, &c., Kadugannawa	15,914 12	do.	—	59 57	59 57	15,854 55	—
—	Fitting up goods shed and offices with gas	3,202 0	do.	—	3,202 0	3,202 0	—	—
—	Pulling down and rebuilding boundary wall behind Railway stores, Colombo	977 65	New Works	—	975 51	975 51	2 14	—
—	Water supply, Ambalangoda Extension	342 30	do.	—	316 52	316 52	25 78	—
	Additional Rolling Stock.							
1 of 1892	Building two horse boxes ...	6,401 98	New Works	3,373 2	3,448 41	6,821 43	—	419 45
2	Building one covered carriage truck	2,415 76	do.	1,461 90	835 29	2,297 19	118 57	—
3	Building five high-sided wagons ..	7,974 45	do.	4,153 81	4,241 43	8,395 24	—	420 79
4	Building ten covered goods wagons	19,044 40	do.	16,322 4	2,623 37	18,945 41	98 99	—
5	Building four first and second class composite	40,046 24	do.	30,384 8	10,605 27	40,989 35	—	943 11
7	Building two heavy brake vans ...	6,982 38	do.	2,023 44	418 96	2,442 40	4,539 98	—
8	Building eight bogie third class carriages	66,182 24	do.	12,268 46	50,893 72	63,162 18	3,020 6	—
11	Fitting vacuum brakes to three engines	1,197 0	do.	702 21	489 58	1,191 79	5 21	—
12	Fitting vacuum brakes to seventeen carriages	4,110 60	do.	4 5	4,105 34	4,109 39	1 21	—
	Carried over ...	734,808 80		235,997 79	294,222 24	530,224 3	209,219 34	4,634 57

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December 31, 1892.	Expenditure in 1893.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-Expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Brought forward...	734,808 80		235,997 79	294,222 24	530,224 3	209,219 34	4,634 57
16 of 1892	Building ten 10-ton covered goods	19,044 40	New Works	4,047 45	11,979 24	16,026 69	3,017 71	—
17	Building one bogie goods brake ...	5,010 33	do.	—	543 46	543 46	4,466 87	—
1893	Four engines for Nánu-oya Line...	159,600 0	Surplus Fund	—	494 55	494 55	159,105 45	—
1893	Wood work for construction of 149 goods wagons	85,000 0	do.	—	48,000 0	48,000 0	37,000 0	—
1893	Fitting vacuum brake to twenty-seven carriages... ...	12,420 0	New Works	—	4,320 0	4,320 0	8,100 0	—
	New Machinery.							
1893	Erecting new machinery ...	7,940 0	Surplus Fund	—	1,111 53	1,111 53	6,828 47	
	Total ...	1023823 53		240,045 24	360,671 2	600,716 26	427,741 84	4,634 57

Table 16.—Dates when New Rolling Stock was put into Traffic.

Votes.	Number of Vehicles.	Description.	Date put into Traffic.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle. First Class. Per Vehicle.	First Class. Total.	Second Class. Per Vehicle.	Second Class. Total.	Third Class. Per Vehicle.	Third Class. Total.	Goods, Tons. Per Vehicle.	Goods, Tons. Total.	Horses, No. Per Vehicle.	Horses, No. Total.	Carriages, No. Per Vehicle.	Carriages, No. Total.
			1893.												
A M B E No. ...	1	Bogie 1st saloon ...	December 22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	1	Bogie third° ...	Not put into traffic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	Bogie 1st and 2nd composite ...	December 22	18	36	26	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	Bogie thirds and brake ...	July 29	—	—	—	—	24	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	1	Bogie third ...		—	—	—	—	96	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
A R S No. 5 ...	1	Bogie 1st and 2nd ...	March 30	14	28	16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	Bogie 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and brake ...	July 1	6	12	8	16	20	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	1	do. ...	July 19	6	6	8	8	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
A R S No. 8 ...	2	Bogie third ...	November 4	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	do. ...	November 16	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	do. ...	December 18	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	do. ...	December 21	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	Horse boxes ...	December 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—
Do. ...	1	Carriage truck ...	December 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Do. ...	5	High sides ...	May 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	60	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	10	Covered goods ...	April 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	60	—	—	—	—
			Total ...	—	104	—	108	—	972	—	120	—	6	—	1

° Arrived from England as a third, to be put into traffic as first.

Table 17.—Carrying Capacity, 1893.

Class of Vehicle.	No. of Vehicles.	First Class. Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	First Class. Total.	Second Class. Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Second Class. Total.	Third Class. Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Third Class. Total.	Coaching, Tons. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Coaching, Tons. Total.	Goods, Tons. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Goods, Tons. Total.	Horses, No. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Horses, No. Total.	Carriages, No. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Carriages, No. Total.	Cattle, No. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Cattle, No. Total.
Governor's saloon	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 527	1	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refreshment cars	3	18	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second class composite (stock No. 1)	5	24	120	28	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (stock No. 13)	2	19	38	30	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (saloons) ...	4	14	56	16	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class bogies	2	22	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second class bogie composite	3	24	72	28	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class and brake bogie composite	2	—	—	—	—	48	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First, second, and third class brake bogie composite	3	6	18	8	24	24	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class and brake composite	1	—	—	—	—	48	48	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	48	192	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	—	—	—	—	60	780	3	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class bogies	23	—	—	—	—	100	2300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooly carriages[a] bogie ...	9	—	—	—	—	86	774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State carriage (four-wheeled) ...	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class saloon (four-wheeled) ...	5	14	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class only (four-wheeled) ...	9	30	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second class composite (four-wheeled)	5	10	50	24	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	20	20	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	6	12	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second class (four-wheeled) ...	14	—	—	36	504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class (four-wheeled) ...	74	—	—	—	—	50	3700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger vans (four-wheeled) ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office van and brake, four wheeled composite .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse boxes	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	51	—	—	—	—
Carriage trucks	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	—
Fish trucks	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered goods, bogies ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. vans	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. wood (four-wheeled)	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	286	—	—	—	—	—	—
	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	1897	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. iron (four-wheeled) ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. vans (four-wheeled) ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3½	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowsided (eight-wheeled, wood) ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (eight-wheeled, iron) ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (four-wheeled, wood) ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highsided (four-wheeled, wood)	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	621	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do (four-wheeled, iron) ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14½	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder vans	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5½	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime wagons	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	104	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea leaf trucks	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber trucks	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle wagons	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	96
Total ...	817	—	878	—	1024	—	7962	—	118	—	4498	—	63	—	13	—	96

[a] Five cooly carriages and one third class and brake composite are reserved for the conveyance of immigrant coolies between Wharf and Kelaniya, and are not available for General Traffic.

Table 18.—Working Expenses, 1893, compared with 1892.

1892.							1893.					
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
						WAY AND WORKS DEPARTMENT. *Maintenance of Way, Works, and Buildings.*						
61,873 9	1·3	2·7	323 10	0 8	0 40	General superintendence ...	78,527 56	1·6	2·8	360 22	0 9	0 44
123,193 69	2·6	5·4	643 31	0 16	0 79	Wages ...	182,078 14	3·6	6·3	835 22	0 20	1 2
171,391 70	3·7	7·5	894 99	0 22	1 9	Materials ...	199,049 98	4·0	7·0	913 7	0 22	1 12
10,559 45	·2	·4	55 14	0 1	0 7	Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	14,970 62	·3	·5	68 67	0 2	0 8
28,847 64	·6	1·3	150 64	0 4	0 18	Repairs of stations and buildings ...	31,506 44	·6	1·1	144 53	0 3	0 18
4,466 9	·1	·2	23 32	0 1	0 2	Sundry charges	9,464 21	·2	·3	43 41	0 1	0 5
400,331 66	8·5	17·5	2,090 50	0 52	2 55	Total, Way and Works Department ...	515,596 95	10·3	18·0	2,365 12	0 67	2 89
						LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.						
15,714 24	·3	·7	82 6	0 2	0 10	General superintendence ...	17,686 33	·3	·6	81 13	0 2	0 9
						Locomotive Power.						
27,408 22	·6	1·2	143 12	0 4	0 18	Engine Running. Superintendence	32,508 82	·7	1·2	149 12	0 4	0 18
169,988 1	3·6	7·4	887 67	0 22	1 8	Engine Running. Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	186,574 31	3·9	6·2	855 85	0 21	1 4
28,347 96	·6	1·2	148 3	0 4	0 18	Engine Running. Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, and greasers	35,013 50	·7	1·1	160 61	0 4	0 20
45,243 21	·9	2·0	236 26	0 6	0 28	Engine Running. Materials. Oil, tallow, waste, &c. ...	58,574 6	1·2	2·0	268 69	0 7	0 33
122,602 64	2·6	5·4	640 22	0 16	0 78	Engine Running. Materials. Wood. Wood ...	145,530 52	2·9	5·2	667 57	0 16	0 81
17,587 9	·4	·7	91 84	0 2	0 11	Engine Running. Materials. Wood. Handling ...	20,145 23	·4	·8	92 41	0 2	0 11
196,713 22	4·2	8·6	1,027 22	0 25	1 25	Engine Running. Materials. Coal. Coal ...	137,586 82	2·7	4·9	631 13	0 16	0 77
37,761 38	·8	1·6	197 19	0 5	0 24	Engine Running. Materials. Coal. Handling ...	35,220 68	·7	1·3	161 56	0 4	0 20
8,187 86	·2	·4	42 76	0 1	0 5	Engine Running. Materials. Fittings ...	7,943 75	·2	·3	36 44	—	0 4
2,870 13	·1	·1	14 99	—	0 3	Engine Running. Water. Wages ...	3,173 20	—	·2	14 56	—	0 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Engine Running. Water. Materials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,525 96	·1	·1	18 41	0 1	0 2	Engine Running. Water. Sundries ...	12,078 28	·3	·4	55 41	0 2	0 7
5,940 0	·1	·2	31 2	0 1	0 4	Engine Repairs. Superintendence ...	5,202 24	·1	·2	23 86	—	0 3
70,272 10	1·5	3·2	366 95	0 9	0 45	Engine Repairs. Wages	74,290 55	1·4	2·5	340 78	0 8	0 42
68,815 60	1·5	3·1	359 35	0 9	0 44	Engine Repairs. Materials	128,068 23	2·5	4·5	587 47	0 14	0 72
552 45	—	—	2 89	—	—	Engine Repairs. Sundries	833 42	—	—	3 82	—	—
805,815 83	17·2	35·2	4,207 92	1 5	5 13	Total ...	882,743 61	17·7	30·8	4,049 28	0 98	4 94
						Carriages and Wagons.						
13,697 21	·3	·6	71 52	0 2	0 9	Superintendence	15,574 80	·4	·5	71 44	0 2	0 9
						Running :—						
7,930 2	·2	·3	41 41	0 1	0 5	Passengers. Materials—Wages ...	7,680 83	·1	·3	35 23	0 1	0 4
5,742 64	·1	·3	29 99	0 1	0 3	Passengers. Running Stores ...	6,482 87	·1	·2	29 74	0 1	0 4
1,777 17	—	·1	9 28	—	0 1	Passengers. Fittings ...	1,452 10	—	—	6 66	—	0 1
5,900 7	·1	·3	30 81	0 1	0 4	Goods ... Materials—Wages ...	7,182 78	·1	·3	32 95	0 1	0 4
9,622 34	·2	·4	50 25	0 1	0 6	Goods ... Running Stores ...	7,855 73	·1	·3	36 4	0 1	0 5
3,955 13	·1	·2	20 65	—	0 3	Goods ... Fittings ...	3,544 69	·1	·1	16 26	—	0 2
						Repairs :—						
24,777 30	·5	1·1	129 38	0 3	0 16	Passengers. Wages ...	27,334 87	·6	·9	125 39	0 3	0 15
37,284 40	·8	1·6	194 69	0 5	0 24	Passengers. Materials ...	39,566 80	·8	1·4	181 50	0 4	0 22
14,586 90	·3	·6	76 17	0 2	0 9	Goods ... Wages ...	18,007 78	·4	·7	82 60	0 2	0 10
37,938 97	·8	1·6	198 11	0 5	0 24	Goods ... Materials ...	42,861 10	·9	1·5	196 61	0 5	0 23
						Construction :—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	Passengers. Wages ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Passengers. Materials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
613 47	—	—	3 23	—	—	Passengers. Sundries ...	447 15	—	—	2 5	—	—
163,825 62	3·4	7·1	855 49	0 21	1 4	Total ...	177,991 50	3·6	6·2	816 47	0 20	0 99
						Plant and Machinery.						
2,696 22	·1	·1	14 8	—	0 2	Superintendence	2,729 99	·1	·1	12 52	—	0 2
1,078 62	—	·1	5 63	—	0 1	Working... Wages	1,076 11	—	—	4 94	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Working... Tools	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,039 46	—	·1	5 43	—	—	Working... Materials ...	1,081 78	—	·1	4 96	—	0 1
4,455 65	·1	·2	23 27	0 1	0 3	Repairs ... Wages	5,495 63	·1	·2	25 21	0 1	0 3
2,798 82	·1	·1	14 65	—	0 2	Repairs ... Materials... ...	3,412 44	·1	·1	15 65	—	0 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Repairs ... Sundries	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,068 77	·3	·6	63 2	0 1	0 8	Total ...	13,795 95	·3	·5	63 28	0 1	0 8
997,424 46	21·2	43·6	5,208 49	1 29	6 35	Total, Locomotive Department ...	1092217 39	21·9	38·1	5,010 16	1 21	6 10

Table 18—*continued.*

1892. 1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.		1893. 1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.
						TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.						
						General Superintendence.						
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
						Superintendence :—						
23,177 7	·5	1·0	12 13	0 3	0 15	Salaries and Wages	25,276 41	·6	·9	115 95	0 3	0 14
5,661 40	·1	·2	29 57	0 1	0 4	Allowances	6,431 11	·1	·3	29 50	0 1	0 4
1,138 42	—	·1	5 95	—	0 1	Stationery	543 46	—	—	2 49	—	—
228 67	—	—	1 19	—	—	Stores	8 10	—	—	0 4	—	—
2,064 42	·1	·1	10 77	—	0 1	Printing and advertising ...	1,999 11	—	—	9 17	—	0 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,868 10	·1	·1	14 98	0 1	0 1	Compensation	955 69	—	—	4 38	—	—
5 0	—	—	0 3	—	—	Sundries (office)	—	—	—	—	—	—
35,143 8	·8	1·5	183 52	0 5	0 22	Total ...	35,213 88	·7	1·2	161 53	0 4	0 19
						Traffic Charges.						
						Station Masters, Clerks, Head Porters :—						
118,838 45	2·5	5·2	620 57	0 15	0 76	Salaries	136,371 7	2·7	4·8	625 56	0 16	0 76
2,824 92	·1	·1	14 75	—	0 2	Fixed allowances	2,351 25	—	·1	10 79	—	0 2
108 34	—	—	0 57	—	—	Overtime	221 17	—	—	1 1	—	—
903 68	—	—	4 72	—	—	Relief charges	1,189 62	—	—	5 46	—	—
1,913 55	—	·1	9 99	—	—	Clothing	1,892 39	—	—	8 68	—	0 1
5,532 22	·1	·2	28 89	0 1	0 3	Sundries (stations)	7,036 0	·1	·3	32 28	0 1	0 4
						Pointsmen :—						
22,414 75	·5	1·0	117 5	0 3	0 14	Wages	25,385 51	·6	·9	116 45	0 3	0 15
238 29	—	—	1 24	—	—	Allowances	372 67	—	—	1 71	—	—
1,044 88	—	·1	5 46	—	0 1	Clothing	1,834 59	—	—	8 41	—	0 1
						Porters :—						
26,043 65	·6	1·1	136 0	0 3	0 17	Wages	32,019 55	·7	1·1	146 88	0 4	0 19
17 27	—	—	0 9	—	—	Allowances	12 33	—	—	0 6	—	—
1,134 45	—	·1	5 94	—	0 1	Clothing	1,635 52	—	—	7 50	—	0 1
						Coolies :—						
4,302 0	·1	·2	22 46	0 1	0 3	Wages	3,275 6	·1	·2	15 2	0 1	0 2
42 69	—	—	0 22	—	—	Allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—
						Porterage :—						
48,773 70	1·1	2·1	254 69	0 6	0 31	Wages	52,274 76	1·2	1·9	239 79	0 6	0 29
1,525 0	—	·1	7 96	—	0 1	Superintendence of Police & Gatemen	1,493 82	—	—	6 85	—	0 1
						Policemen :—						
17,567 69	·4	·7	91 74	0 2	0 11	Wages	19,066 2	·4	·7	87 46	0 2	0 10
3 48	—	—	0 2	—	—	Allowances	13 54	—	—	0 6	—	—
1,140 49	—	·1	5 96	—	0 1	Clothing	1,953 11	—	—	8 96	—	0 1
						Gatemen :—						
13,391 97	·3	·6	69 93	0 2	0 9	Wages	14,354 2	·3	6	65 84	0 2	0 8
3 12	—	—	0 2	—	—	Allowances	5 5	—	—	0 2	—	—
1,044 88	—	·1	5 45	—	0 1	Clothing	1,165 54	—	—	5 35	—	0 1
						Stores and Stationery :—						
9,557 25	·2	·4	49 91	0 1	0 6	Stores	13,550 68	·3	·5	62 16	0 1	0 8
8,065 66	·2	·3	42 12	0 1	0 5	Stationery	10,623 48	·2	·4	48 73	0 1	0 5
—	—	—	—	—	—	Furniture	2,222 70	—	·1	10 20	—	0 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Passage of Staff	800 0	—	—	3 67	—	—
286,432 38	6·1	12·5	1,495 73	0 35	1 82	Total ...	331,119 45	6·6	11·6	1,518 90	0 37	1 86
						Running Staff.						
						Guards and Train Porters :—						
55,421 99	1·1	2·4	289 41	0 7	0 35	Wages	69,356 60	1·5	2·4	318 15	0 8	0 39
97 50	—	—	0 51	—	—	Fixed allowances ...	251 23	—	—	1 15	—	—
8,240 54	·2	·4	43 3	0 1	0 5	Overtime	7,827 36	·2	·3	35 90	0 1	0 4
20 25	—	—	0 11	—	—	Relief batta	2 61	—	—	0 1	—	—
4,281 75	·1	·2	22 36	0 1	0 3	Night batta	6,050 86	·1	·3	27 76	0 1	0 3
4,501 60	·1	·2	23 51	0 1	0 3	Sunday pay	5,776 45	·1	·2	26 50	0 1	0 3
3,809 58	·1	·1	19 89	0 1	0 3	Mail allowances	4,844 78	·1	·2	22 22	—	0 3
529 67	—	—	2 76	—	—	Clothing	2,602 81	—	—	11 94	—	0 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Sundries	6,937 82	·1	·2	31 83	0 1	0 4
76,902 88	1·6	3·3	401 58	0 11	0 49	Total ...	103,650 52	2·1	3·6	475 46	0 12	0 58

Table 18—*continued.*

1892.							1893.						
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Percentage of Expenditure.	Per Mile Open.	Per Train Mile.	Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.		Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Percentage of Expenditure	Per Mile Open.	Per Train Mile.	Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.	
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	*Telegraph Charges.*	Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
27,877 55	·6	1·2	145 57	0 4	0 17	Salaries	31,556 16	·6	1·1	144 75	0 3	0 18	
22 50	—	—	0 12	—	—	Overtime	7 86	—	—	0 4	—	—	
11 25	—	—	0 6	—	—	Relief batta	19 12	—	—	0 9	—	—	
15,169 32	·3	·7	79 21	0 2	0 10	Upkeep	17,000 20	·4	·6	77 98	0 2	0 10	
4,371 82	·1	·2	22 83	0 1	0 3	Stores	4,903 3	·1	·2	22 49	0 1	0 3	
4,607 13	·1	·2	24 6	0 1	0 3	Stationery	5,445 27	·1	·2	24 98	0 1	0 3	
52,059 57	1·1	2·3	271 85	0 8	0 33	Total ...	58,931 64	1·2	2·1	270 33	0 7	0 34	
1,601 44	—	·1	8 36	—	0 1	Special Expenditure : Gas to Kollupitiya and Bambalapitiya stations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
452,139 35	9·6	19·7	2,361 4	0 59	2 88	Total, Traffic Department ...	528,915 49	10·6	18·5	2,426 22	0 60	2 97	
						GENERAL CHARGES.							
						General Manager's Department.							
14,639 1	·3	·7	76 45	0 2	0 10	Salaries	15,245 61	·4	·5	69 93	0 2	0 9	
1,500 0	·1	·1	7 83	—	0 1	Transport or allowance	1,500 0	—	·1	6 88	—	0 1	
33 41	—	—	0 18	—	—	Stores	108 20	—	—	0 50	—	—	
466 41	—	—	2 44	—	—	Stationery	415 76	—	—	1 91	—	—	
615 60	—	—	3 21	—	—	Printing	215 45	—	—	0 99	—	—	
251 99	—	—	1 32	—	—	Advertising	431 33	—	—	1 98	—	—	
184 52	—	—	0 96	—	—	Office furniture	15 0	—	—	0 6	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Advance to cover cost of books to Railway Reading Room	—	—	—	—	—	—	
901 33	—	—	4 71	—	0 1	Sundry charges	227 26	—	—	1 4	—	—	
18,592 27	·4	·8	97 10	0 2	0 12	Total ...	18,158 61	·4	·6	83 29	0 2	0 10	
						Accountant's Department.							
38,010 56	·8	1·7	198 49	0 5	0 24	Salaries	46,052 58	1·0	1·7	211 26	0 6	0 26	
551 0	—	—	2 88	—	0 1	Travelling allowance to Accountant and Audit Clerks	771 50	—	—	3 54	—	0 1	
360 0	—	—	1 88	—	—	Allowance to Shroff for carriage hire ...	360 0	—	—	1 65	—	—	
912 26	—	—	4 76	—	0 1	Sunday pay and travelling allowance ...	978 23	—	—	4 49	—	0 1	
339 12	—	—	1 77	—	—	Stores	530 67	—	—	2 43	—	—	
1,468 19	·1	·1	7 67	—	0 1	Stationery	1,695 50	—	—	7 78	—	0 1	
3,907 53	·1	·2	20 41	0 1	0 2	Tickets	4,153 7	·1	·3	19 5	—	0 2	
175 0	—	—	0 91	—	—	Bookbinding	172 92	—	—	0 79	—	—	
691 44	—	—	3 61	—	0 1	Printing	216 96	—	—	0 99	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Advertising	23 41	—	—	0 10	—	0 1	
531 41	—	—	2 78	—	—	Commission to European Agents ...	751 37	—	—	3 45	—	—	
95 28	—	—	0 50	—	—	Office furniture	110 49	—	—	0 51	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Allowance to Ticket Inspector and Examiners	24 0	—	—	0 11	—	—	
411 75	—	—	2 15	—	0 1	Sundry charges	441 84	—	—	2 3	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Clothing for Ticket Inspector and Examiners	166 26	—	—	0 76	—	—	
3,606 81	—	—	18 83	—	0 2	Special Expenditure—Tickets for Haputalé Extension, and Chubb's padlocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51,060 35	1·1	2·2	266 64	0 7	0 33	Total ...	56,448 80	1·1	2·0	258 94	0 6	0 32	
						Auditor-General's Department.							
3,391 92	·1	·2	17 71	—	0 2	Salaries	3,214 24	·1	·1	14 76	0 1	0 2	
1 47	—	—	0 1	—	—	Stores	—	—	—	—	—	—	
66 54	—	—	0 32	—	—	Stationery	43 63	—	—	0 20	—	—	
35 50	—	—	0 19	—	—	Bookbinding	23 0	—	—	0 10	—	—	
36 0	—	—	0 19	—	—	Sundry charges	171 18	—	—	0 78	—	—	
3,531 43	·1	·2	18 42	—	0 2	Total ...	3,452 5	·1	·1	15 84	0 1	0 2	

Table 18—*continued.*

1892.							1893.					
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.
						Stores Department.						
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
13,639 34	·3	·6	71 22	0 2	0 9	Salaries	13,611 17	·3	·6	62 44	0 2	0 8
299 99	—	—	1 57	—	—	Stores	296 17	—	—	1 36	—	—
399 98	—	—	2 9	—	—	Stationery	345 14	—	—	1 58	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bookbinding	—	—	—	—	—	—
365 88	—	—	1 91	—	—	Extra coolies	652 26	—	—	3 0	—	—
349 56	—	—	1 82	—	—	Sundry charges	1619 19	—	·1	7 42	—	0 1
0 25	—	—	—	—	—	Printing	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,055 0	·3	·6	78 61	0 2	0 9	Total ...	16,523 93	·3	·7	75 80	0 2	0 9
2,222 63	—	·1	11 61	—	0 2	*Crown Agents' Allowance*	2,193 98	—	—	10 6	—	0 1
90,461 68	1·9	3·9	472 38	0 12	0 58	Total, General Charges ...	96,777 37	1·9	3·4	443 93	0 11	0 54
346,917 72	7·4	15·2	1,811 58	0 45	2 21	*New Works* { New Works, Rolling Stock, New Machinery }	10,019 17	·2	·3	45 96	0 1	0 6
						Unexpended Balances do. ...	129,117 60	2·6	4·5	592 29	0 14	0 73
						Surplus Funds Ordinance do. ...	251,264 45	5·1	8·8	1,152 60	0 29	1 40
						Loss on exchange on Railway Stores ...	241,525 19	4·9	8·4	1,107 91	0 27	1 35
8722274 87	48·7	100	11943 99	2 97	14 56		2865433 61	57·5	100	13144 19	3 20	16 4

Figures on which these calculations are based :—

1892.	Column.	1893.
Rs. 4,695,774·12	2.—Receipts	Rs. 4,985,848·12
Rs. 2,287,274·87	3.—Expenditure	Rs. 2,865,433·61
191½	4.—Miles Open	218
769,128	5.—Train Mileage	896,990
157,078,932	6.—Ton Miles Gross ...	178,660,075

Table 19.—Comparative Statement of Traffic and Receipts for 1892 and 1893.

GOODS.

	First Class Goods.	Kerosine Oil.	Second Class Goods.	Rice.	Arrack.	Tea Leaf.	Cinnamon.	Cardamoms.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Beer. Third Class.	Tea Lead & Shooks. Third Class.	Manure. Third Class.	Plumbago. Third Class.	Other Third Class Goods.	Cacao.	Cinchona.	Coffee.	Cocoanut.	Cocoanut Oil.	Copperah.
	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.
1892 ...	279 0	908 9	6,531 16	75,661 6	1,928 1	1,330 3	52 3	214 2	4,293 14	683 17	191 5	1,216 1	64 18	17 13	27,118 7	770 14	2,021 5	1,906 18	5,092 12	1,768 0	2,629 12
1893 ...	292 8	1,197 14	7,239 16	78,752 7	1,968 0	1,170 0	255 10	213 16	3,791 1	654 4	159 9	630 15	203 9	50 14	27,273 9	1,595 8	989 2	2,993 13	3,501 8	1,577 13	2,310 15
Increase	13 8	289 5	708 0	3,091 1	39 19	—	203 7	—	—	—	—	—	138 11	33 1	155 2	824 14	—	1,086 15	—	—	—
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	160 3	—	0 6	502 13	29 13	31 16	585 6	—	—	—	—	1,032 3	—	1,591 4	190 7	318 17

	Cotton.	Poonac.	Staves.	Tea.	Timber, Wrought.	Other Fourth Class Goods.	Timber. Fifth Class.	Other Fifth Class Goods.	Timber Sixth Class.	Tea Lead and Shooks. Sixth Class.	Manure, Sixth Class.	Plumbago, Sixth Class.	Beer. Sixth Class.	Staves, Sixth Class.	Other Sixth Class Goods.	Bulky Articles and Road Metal.	Railway Material. Existing Lines.	Railway Material. Haputalé Line.	Railway Material, Bandárawela Extension.	Railway Material, Galle Line.
	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.
1892 ...	125 14	5,019 19	313 4	31,859 6	1,086 13	9,032 18	1,542 4	4,808 16	153 14	5,824 19	3,136 8	12,177 3	—	73 12	7,674 14	769 1	22,461 6	4,459 6	—	3,297 3
1893 ...	170 15	5,230 1	486 3	38,783 15	1,043 0	12,100 4	1,152 14	6,341 19	119 4	7,624 7	3,950 7	12,075 9	30 11	28 13	4,260 1	1,255 10	22,700 7	1,506 16	2,919 19	6,591 7
Increase	45 1	210 2	172 19	6,924 9	—	3,067 6	—	1,533 3	—	1,799 8	813 19	—	30 11	—	—	486 9	239 1	—	2,919 19	3,294 4
Decrease	—	—	—	—	43 13	—	389 10	—	34 10	—	—	101 14	—	44 19	3,414 13	—	—	2,952 10	—	—

	Railway Material. Kurunégala Line.	Railway Material. Jaffna Line.	Rice. Haputalé Extension.	Rice. Galle Extension.	Rice Kurunégala Extension.	Stone.	Free Goods.	Total Weight.	Total Receipts.
	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.
1892 ...	57 13	—	1,898 19	457 3	5 14	16,079 9	198 1	267,192 15	3089436 38
1893 ...	5,032 13	0 2	1,150 5	63 10	0 2	22,601 2	243 8	294,282 15	3258304 89
Increase	4,975 0	0 2	—	—	—	6,521 13	45 7	27,090 0	168,868 51
Decrease	—	—	748 14	393 13	5 12	—	—	—	—

Table 19.—Comparative Statement of Traffic and Receipts for 1892 and 1893.—*contd.*

COACHING.

	Passengers, including Excess.										Season Tickets								Other Coaching.			
	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Coolies.		Total Passengers.		First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Total Season Tickets.		Horses.		Carriages.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1892 ...	54,882	104,756 70	193,580	135,621 63	3,140,839	1093594 57	95,093	63,536 81	3,484,394	1,397,509 71	252	3,396 26	650	4,527 36	3,058	12680 28	3,960	20,603 90	2,575	15,512 13	603	6,657 58
1893 ...	64,575	127,536 6	205,143	147,450 61	3,369,858	1172739 68	69,748	48,882 90	3,709,324	1,496,609 25	260	4,005 68	730	5,075 30	3,433	15093 30	4,423	24,174 28	3,094	18,416 37	693	7,749 27
Increase	9,693	22,779 36	11,563	11,828 98	229,019	79145 11	—	—	224,930	99,099 54	8	609 42	80	547 94	375	2,413 2	463	3,570 38	519	2,904 24	90	1,091 69
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,345	14,653 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Other Coaching.					Total Coaching Receipts.	LIVE STOCK.			MISCELLANEOUS.					SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.				
	Dogs and other small Animals.		Parcels.		Mails		Cattle.	Sheep.	Amount.	Warehouse Rent.	Rent.	Sale of Old Material	Other Miscellaneous.	Total Amount.	Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	No	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
		Rs. c		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.													
1892 ...	5,349	3,946 89	251,035	68,959 61	23,366 0	1536555 82	1,003	19,395	8,099 82	4,778 46	11,218 91	27,313 19	18,371 54	61,682 10	1,536,555 82	3,089,436 38	8,099 82	61,682 10	4,695,774 12
1893 ...	5,414	4,596 74	284,140	75,892 52	44,493 41	1671931 84	724	19,608	7,771 28	4,393 48	15,640 20	16,862 34	10,944 9	47,840 11	1,671,931 84	3,258,304 89	7,771 28	47,840 11	4,985,848 12
Increase	65	649 85	33,105	6,932 91	21,127 41	135376 2	—	213	—	—	4,421 29	—	—	—	135,376 2	168,868 51	—	—	290,074 0
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	—	328 54	384 98	—	10,450 85	7,427 45	13,841 99	—	—	328 54	13,841 99	—

Table 20.—Comparative Statement of Season Tickets (all Tickets converted into Monthly Tickets).

1892.					1893.		
First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Between	And	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.
—	44	64	Maradána J.	Pettah ...		7	81
9	33	146		Fort ...	3	75	264
—	—	8		Slave Island ...	6	8	14
—	2	14		Kollupitiya ...	1	—	9
—	1	32		Bambalapitiya	1	—	42
—	—	28		Wellawatta ...	—	—	35
—	11	13		Dehiwala ...	—	9	12
—	—	10		Mount Lavinia	—	—	13
—	—	1		Lunáwa ...	—	1	—
—	3	1		Moratuwa ...	—	—	33
—	3	47		Pánaduré ...	—	6	63
—	—	2		Wádduwa ...	—	—	2
—	—	12		Kalutara South	—	—	12
—	—	12		Alutgama ...	—	—	2
—	—	—		Ambalangoda	—	—	10
—	—	61		Kelaniya ...	—	—	83
—	—	12		Hunupitiya ...	—	—	16
9	—	—		Mahara ...	—	—	—
—	8	5	Pettah ...	Fort ...	—	—	—
—	8	42		Slave Island ...	—	26	47
—	125	301		Kollupitiya ...	—	81	255
—	70	325		Bambalapitiya	1	157	372
—	89	301		Wellawatta ...	—	84	395
35	18	320		Dehiwala ...	58	26	443
18	6	148		Mount Lavinia	7	3	218
—	—	21		Angulána ...	—	—	17
—	9	225		Lunáwa ...	—	27	255
—	70	215		Moratuwa ...	—	72	265
—	—	4		Pánaduré ...	—	—	4
—	—	—		Wádduwa ...	—	—	4
—	—	24		Kalutara North	—	—	21
—	—	—		Katukurunda	—	—	10
—	—	—		Paiyagala N....	—	—	3
—	—	14		Kelaniya ...	—	—	9
—	—	—		Hunupitiya ...	—	—	12
66	22	48	Fort ...	Slave Island ...	60	26	39
222	152	444		Kollupitiya ...	282	170	465
73	340	771		Bambalapitiya	111	327	751
6	66	615		Wellawatta ...	18	67	741
7	2	7		Dehiwala ...	6	5	18
89	1	61		Mount Lavinia	98	—	68
—	—	1		Moratuwa ...	—	6	—
—	—	—		Pánaduré ...	—	—	1
—	—	3		Wádduwa ...	—	—	—
—	—	3		Kalutara South	—	—	—
—	—	—		Paiyagala N....	—	—	4
—	—	51		Kelaniya ...	—	—	60
—	4	—		Hunupitiya ...	—	4	7
3	—	—		Mahara ...	7	—	1
—	—	12		Véyangoda ...	1	—	6
—	4	17	Slave Island	Kollupitiya ...	—	—	24
—	24	55		Bambalapitiya	—	19	65
—	—	17		Dehiwala ...	—	—	1
—	—	44		Mount Lavinia	15	2	49
—	—	4		Angulana ...	—	—	—
—	—	10		Lunáwa ...	—	—	13
—	—	12		Moratuwa ...	—	—	12
—	—	—		Kelaniya ...	—	—	6
—	53	1	Kollupitiya	Bambalapitiya	3	72	7
—	18	60		Wellawatta ...	—	33	69
3	—	28		Dehiwala ...	—	5	8
1	—	4		Mount Lavinia	—	—	6
—	—	5		Angulana ...	—	—	12
541	1186	4681		Carried forward	679	1318	5454

1892.					1893.		
First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Between	And	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.
541	1186	4681	[Brought forward...		679	1318	5454
—	—	16	Kollupitiya	Lunáwa ...	—	3	13
4	15	42		Moratuwa ...	—	22	44
—	—	3		Kalutara South	—	—	—
3	6	—	B'pitiya ...	Wellawatta ...	—	—	—
—	1	12		Dehiwala ...	—	—	21
—	—	6		Mount Lavinia	—	—	8
—	—	—		Angulána ...	—	—	6
—	8	—		Lunáwa ...	—	—	—
—	9	—		Moratuwa ...	—	12	—
—	—	24	Wellawatta	Dehiwala ...	—	—	39
—	—	28		Mount Lavinia	—	—	41
—	—	1	Dehiwala	Do.	—	—	—
—	—	6		Angulána ...	—	—	3
—	—	6		Lunáwa ...	—	—	—
—	—	3		Moratuwa ...	—	—	8
—	—	50	Mt. Lavinia	Angulána ...	—	—	23
—	—	12		Lunáwa ...	—	—	24
—	—	—		Moratuwa ...	—	—	1
—	—	—		Pánaduré ...	—	—	6
—	—	3	Angulána ...	Lunáwa ...	—	—	—
—	—	—		Moratuwa ...	—	—	4
—	—	—		Pánaduré ...	—	—	2
—	—	12	Lunáwa ...	Do. ...	—	—	12
—	3	9	Moratuwa . .	Do. ...	—	6	12
—	—	2		Wádduwa ...	—	—	—
—	—	—		Kalutara South	—	—	—
—	—	3	Pánaduré ...	Wádduwa ...	—	—	6
—	—	2		Kalutara North	—	—	17
—	—	1		Kalutara South	—	—	—
—	—	9	Wádduwa ...	Do.	—	—	1
—	—	8	Kalutara N.	Do.	—	—	—
—	—	1		Katukurunda	—	—	—
—	—	—		Paiyágala N....	—	—	6
—	—	—		Paiyágala S....	—	—	33
—	—	7		Alutgama ...	—	—	6
—	—	12	Kalutara S.	Paiyágala N. ...	—	—	27
—	—	—		Paiyágala S. ...	—	—	7
—	—	21		Maggona ...		—	12
—	—	—		Béruwala ...	—	—	14
—	—	14		Alutgama ...	—	—	12
—	—	3	Katukurunda	Paiyágala N. ...	—	—	—
—	6	—		Maggona ...	—	—	—
—	—	—		Béruwala ...	—	—	6
—	—	3		Alutgama ...	—	—	6
—	—	—	Paiyágala N.	Béruwala ...	—	—	10
—	—	3		Alutgama ...	—	—	23
—	—	—	Paiyagala S.	Do. ...	—	—	18
—	—	17	Maggona ...	Béruwala ...	—	—	14
—	—	20		Alutgama ...	—	—	47
—	—	35	Béruwala ...	Do. ...	—	—	19
—	—	—	Alutgama ...	Kosgoda ...	—	—	5
—	—	—	Kosgoda ...	Balapitiya .	—	—	1
—	—	—	Balapitiya...	Ambalangoda	—	—	10
—	—	—	Mirigama ...	Ambepussa ...	—	—	4
—	—	12	Alawwa ...	Polgahawela ...	—	—	12
—	—	1	Kaduganáwa	Kandy ...	—	—	—
—	36	11	P'deniya Jun.	Do. ...	—	—	—
2	—	34	Pérádeniya	Do ...	3	—	25
—	—	12	Kandy ...	Mátalé ...	—	—	12
—	9	—	Mahaiyáwa	Wattégama ...	—	—	—
—	—	6	Kotagala ...	Taláwakelé ...	—	—	12
550	1279	5151		Total...	682	1361	6086

Table 21.—Abstract of Miscellaneous Receipts during 1893.

Month.	Traffic Department.								Accountant's Department.	Way and Works Department.								Locomotive Department.				Railway Stores Department.	Total.
	Sale of Unclaimed and Unserviceable Articles, Sweepings, &c.	Registration Fee on Found Property.	Telegrams	Cancellation Fee on Season Tickets.	Cattle Trespass.	Cloak-room Charges.	Cost of upkeep of Level Crossing at Demaragoda.	Re-weighing Charges.	Sale of old Ticket Boxes.	Sale of Old Rails.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Tools Lost.	Sale of Old Sleepers.	Sale of Cocoanut Trees cut down.	Trolly Hire.	Wagon Hire.	Demolished House Materials.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Supervision and Wear and Tear of Machinery on Work done for other Departments.	Fines.	Forfeit of Deposit Account, Tender for Brake Blocks.	Sale of Old Drums, Packing Cases, &c.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	76 53	11 25	94 85	9 0	—	4 40	250 0	3 39	—	45 0	5 26	—	2 72	—	—	927 0	—	160 95	—	—	—	2 0	1592 35
February ...	52 28	7 50	99 70	4 50	—	5 5	—	4 32	—	2508 75	84 19	29 85	7 31	—	—	376 50	—	—	15 0	7 37	—	—	3202 33
March ...	62 48	7 0	106 55	2 75	—	1 45	—	3 15	—	722 25	—	3 80	17 0	—	10 0	174 0	—	—	—	4 49	—	—	1114 92
April ...	15 44	6 0	93 60	2 25	—	37 50	—	3 21	5 0	430 92	—	10 36	4 8	—	—	169 50	150 0	224 0	—	4 46	25 0	—	1181 32
May ...	25 43	7 75	99 90	2 75	—	0 80	—	10 53	—	5625 0	276 0	2 25	1 2	—	—	84 0	—	—	—	4 42	150 0	—	6289 85
June ...	14 55	5 0	74 70	2 0	—	0 80	—	1 92	—	1446 75	650 0	—	8 33	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2254 5
July ...	373 13	5 25	70 30	4 0	—	6 80	—	48 40	—	338 62	22 60	60 54	2 4	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	26 57	—	—	988 25
August ...	119 40	6 50	88 70	2 75	—	21 80	—	9 74	—	517 50	955 58	2 45	4 42	—	—	1195 50	—	—	—	1 25	—	—	2925 59
September ...	6 88	7 0	73 65	2 25	—	25 75	—	6 96	2 0	596 25	850 0	4 55	25 84	—	—	54 0	—	—	—	1 85	—	—	1656 98
October ...	5 12	7 50	84 5	4 25	—	21 15	—	5 24	—	3186 60	—	1 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 1	—	—	3346 4
November ...	787 11	6 0	66 50	3 0	—	22 75	—	47 87	—	411 41	—	18 78	11 39	29 48	—	—	—	—	—	0 68	—	—	1404 97
December ...	382 36	6 75	112 5	1 25	—	31 15	—	48 30	2 0	1033 29	23 81	3 6	8 22	186 90	—	6 0	—	—	—	4 64	—	—	1849 78
Total ..	1920 71	83 50	1064 55	40 75	—	179 40	250 0	193 4	9 0	16862 34	2867 44	136 76	92 37	216 38	10 0	3066 50	150 0	384 95	15 0	86 74	175 0	2 0	27806 43

Table 22.—Statement of Work done for other Departments, 1893.

Month.	Way and Works Department.							Locomotive Department.					Traffic Department.		Accountant's Department		Total.
	Trollying and Cutting Old Rails.	Work done for sundry Persons	For P. W. D on account of Racket Court Siding &c.	For Kurunégala Extension.	For Galle Extension.	Old Sleepers.	For Ambalangoda Extension.	Work done for sundry Persons.	For Kurunégala Extension.	For Galle Extension.	For Ambalangoda Extension.	For Bandárawela Extension	Work done for sundry Persons.	Conservancy of Latrines.	Works done for sundry Persons.	For Ambalangoda Extension.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	—	950 66	—	272 83	—	1 92	—	216 41	—	94 43	20209 13	—	25 21	7 12	—	—	21777 71
February ...	—	882 42	—	2114 69	—	2 0	—	267 14	—	—	29 63	—	24 84	7 12	—	—	3327 84
March ...	—	1184 41	—	187 67	—	1 92	—	198 56	—	—	—	—	25 3	7 12	—	—	1604 71
April ...	20 25	718 38	—	—	859 33	10 48	—	403 33	—	—	—	—	104 77	7 12	—	866 43	2990 9
May ...	3 58	2225 77	45 70	—	446 68	3 92	—	296 70	—	97 92	—	—	4441 5	7 12	—	—	7568 44
June ...	10 82	878 5	20 94	588 79	697 98	—	—	437 38	—	632 32	431 43	—	174 11	7 12	—	—	3878 94
July ...	—	176 35	13 32	652 91	—	2 8	—	328 5	—	4552 29	923 34	—	767 17	7 12	—	—	7422 63
August ...	—	1105 62	8 28	7323 31	12 10	12 16	—	230 46	—	2004 87	1115 71	—	54 61	7 12	17 62	—	11891 86
September ...	14 0	1078 58	21 60	—	—	2 40	—	101 95	29 85	2639 4	544 74	—	5973 69	7 12	1050 97	—	11463 94
October ...	16 50	2018 70	18 24	—	—	2 96	—	405 52	229 41	3127 24	335 56	84 9	471 84	7 12	—	—	6717 18
November ...	3 60	2097 28	18 58	—	—	7 4	—	27 56	165 43	722 98	174 91	1199 2	81 32	7 12	258 50	—	4763 34
December ...	—	2 950 12	39 15	—	—	4 96	1401 64	239 57	1023 79	4153 20	—	4413 18	79 27	7 12	831 0	—	14243 0
Total...	68 75	15366 34	185 81	11140 20	2016 9	51 84	1401 64	3152 63	1448 48	18024 29	23764 45	5696 29	12222 91	85 44	2158 9	866 43	97649 68

Table 23.—Statement showing Receipts for each Month during 1893.

Month.	Passengers. First Class. No.	Passengers. First Class. Amount.	Passengers. Second Class. No.	Passengers. Second Class. Amount.	Passengers. Third Class. No.	Passengers. Third Class. Amount.	Passengers. Coolies. No.	Passengers. Coolies. Amount.	Total. No. of Passengers.	Total. Amount.	Season Tickets. 1st Class. No.	Season Tickets. 2nd Class. No.	Season Tickets. 3rd Class. No.	Season Tickets. Amount.	Parcels and Mails. No.	Parcels and Mails. Amount.	Horses. No.	Horses. Amount.	Carriages. No.	Carriages. Amount.	Dogs. No.	Dogs. Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs c		Rs. c.		Rs. c.				Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
January ...	5792	12084 18	18224	12668 0	266526	92133 12	3559	2674 31	294101	119559 61	61	90	405	6853 32	23872	9839 82	336	1748 43	72	791 92	339	218 69
February ...	5303	11256 17	17236	11188 53	245485	82952 6	4862	3880 86	272886	109277 62	11	51	237	1168 5	21913	9049 69	304	197: 55	57	666 29	383	253 87
March ...	6039	14323 48	15699	12476 27	268043	91103 23	7357	6718 47	297138	124621 45	11	48	228	991 15	23091	10168 35	233	1621 20	52	625 8	425	289 25
April ...	5490	11864 95	15988	13541 29	282681	99834 60	7707	5933 69	311866	131174 53	34	55	231	2180 15	20540	9430 67	209	1184 57	59	579 52	391	292 32
May ...	5559	11111 83	17704	12873 75	305250	109062 11	10394	6588 24	338907	139635 93	10	60	265	1390 95	20737	9459 12	307	1897 17	82	980 84	414	292 0
June ...	4532	8054 2	16242	11056 48	267671	92645 12	8441	5221 27	296886	116976 89	19	60	275	1341 83	19565	8823 85	228	1301 10	53	642 96	369	230 8
July ...	4916	8051 47	16514	11856 1	284215	98269 52	6260	4024 90	311905	122201 90	49	85	361	3475 10	21080	9556 97	204	1129 38	55	534 6	345	232 73
August ...	5274	9451 8	19041	14053 72	296915	110469 61	4054	3000 18	325284	136974 59	9	50	260	1208 15	20641	9226 33	294	1978 21	72	956 3	320	218 25
September ...	4793	8694 53	16868	11931 87	280991	97909 58	4993	3132 89	307145	121668 87	13	55	281	1215 54	23347	9870 96	262	1596 56	43	460 82	324	230 50
October ...	4961	8893 31	15631	10701 7	280048	94388 30	5629	2982 43	306269	116965 11	27	78	381	2391 5	28936	11026 33	218	1121 85	45	475 76	311	225 25
November ...	5145	10005 5	15651	10819 24	280685	96660 71	3461	2544 20	304942	120029 20	11	59	271	1069 27	30145	11684 12	232	1339 19	45	438 15	271	181 50
December ...	6771	13745 99	20845	14284 38	311348	107311 72	3031	2181 46	341995	137523 55	14	39	238	889 72	30273	12249 72	267	1527 16	58	597 84	341	257 0
Total ...	64575	127536 6	205143	147450 61	3369858	1172739 68	69748	48882 90	3709324	1496609 25	260	730	3433	24174 28	284140	120385 93	3094	18416 37	693	7749 27	4233	2921 44

Month.	Other small Animals. No.	Other small Animals. Amount.	Neat Cattle. No.	Neat Cattle. Amount.	Total Coaching.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Calves, Sheep, and other small Animals.	Live Stock. Amount.	Goods. Quantity.	Goods. Amount.	Goods and Coaching Miscellaneous.	Other Miscellaneous which are not included in Cash Advices.	Gross Total.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	131	155 39	6	27 99	139195 17	57	1505	592 25	24374 2	278966 12	1576 44	1697 63	422027 61
February ...	110	76 96	2	26 50	122490 53	57	1358	568 0	20650 3	238695 99	980 23	3850 24	366584 99
March ...	103	78 8	3	31 27	138425 83	61	1338	573 75	22510 17	253077 88	724 65	1931 10	394733 21
April ...	91	66 76	8	43 59	144952 11	41	1549	572 0	20148 12	251139 62	785 17	2038 63	399487 53
May ...	136	99 72	5	42 22	153797 95	78	1375	742 0	24140 11	277023 50	553 97	7179 60	439297 2
June ...	120	105 37	5	59 55	129481 63	56	1798	697 25	23332 3	254275 17	507 34	3219 6	388180 45
July ...	117	91 33	2	22 98	137244 45	39	1815	582 75	27125 18	264180 26	542 13	2041 8	404590 67
August ...	69	52 7	16	138 67	150752 30	68	1494	669 25	26766 12	272405 18	1792 5	3137 3	428755 81
September ...	93	68 50	3	48 46	135160 21	105	1396	653 70	23977 7	265448 60	649 91	2737 31	404649 73
October ...	58	57 60	8	79 18	132342 13	69	2144	677 33	28889 11	301347 72	536 29	4481 87	439385 34
November	45	50 6	10	134 93	134926 42	67	2325	770 0	27337 17	309290 75	695 39	2576 88	448259 44
December ..	34	30 81	6	87 31	153163 11	26	1511	673 0	25029 2	292454 10	559 85	3046 26	449896 32
Total ...	1107	932 65	74	742 65	1671931 84	724	19608	7771 28	294282 15	3258304 89	9903 42	37936 69	4985848 12

MISCELLANEOUS.—RAILWA

rded from and Amount earne

ing ss.	Manure, Third Class.		Plumba Third Cl		Copperah.		Cotton.		Poonac.		Staves.		Tea.	
ount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	A	eight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.
. c	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	R	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.
40 68	168 8	1079 22	—		0 2	0 86	—	—	4233 10	60051 42	386 6	3011 8	—	—
30 63	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	0 4	2 13	—	—	21 15	32 66
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	9 18	135 53	0 1	0 33	44 1	107 58
30 92	—	—	—		96 12	640 84	—	—	469 4	4408 42	—	—	495 6	1562 94
—	—	—	—		68 18	1110 7	—	—	115 5	743 45	75 14	299 64	—	—
—	—	—	—		31 3	507 99	0 1	0 52	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—		70 14	1413 5	—	—	3 0	14 14	—	—	—	—
95 23	2 4	20 24	4 15		18 1	6089 55	32 4	147 1	159 9	1039 43	0 1	0 75	88 11	535 96
46 51	-	—	3 11		10 3	57 35	17 9	118 20	—	—	—	—	57 6	395 68
46 59		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185 6	1576 53
82 69	—	—	—		—	—	0 3	1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1926 9	18039 57
52 26	24 11	141 75	—		0 8	0 72	33 8	363 67	90 13	618 55	—	—	1926 17	18720 66
39 33	2 8	4 20	—		—	—	15 15	155 87	—	—	—	—	345 7	3481 51
16 23	—	—	—		—	—	42 17	451 0	—	—	—	—	3158 13	24941 56
47 1	—	—	—		—	—	0 3	0 46	—	—	—	—	—	—
41 9	—	—	—		—	—	26 0	314 1	—	—	—	—	1242 16	14782 19
81 85	—	—			—	—	2 7	29 63	41 0	338 77	—	—	3684 3	37434 52
23 73	—	—	0 12		0 1	0 28	0 1	0 6	5 7	18 25	0 1	1 33	3480 9	39402 78
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240 19	3077 40
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1270 9	18950 27
95 55	—	—	—		0 2	0 90	—	—	19 15	62 65	0 2	6 60	8699 3	153846 5
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1395 13	22395 83
1 52	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	1 17	5 24	—	—	5637 2	105663 63
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	0 10	1 13	—	—	823 9	14716 95
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2076 7	40537 96
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 12	181 89
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3	4 14
—	—	—	0 1		—	—	0 5	8 60	—	—	—	—	1146 18	28180 20
58 78	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	0 7	6 92	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—		0 6	0 86	—	—	2 6	24 34	—	—	92 17	245 53
—	—	—	14 8		14 6	54 8	—	—	0 7	7 14	—	—	398 15	1500 56
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5 0	8 53	—		—	—	—	—	0 4	2 88	—	—	—	—
1 67	—	—	21 18		34 11	179 68	—	—	1 15	40 58	—	—	158 18	816 16
—	-	-	0 9		126 2	757 20	0 2	0 66	—	—	1 7	2 3	5 15	34 95
—	0 18	1 77	0 18		107 4	711 59	—	—	2 16	18 86	—	—	1 1	7 13
—	—	—	1 2		132 2	917 80	—	—	72 14	977 40	22 11	235 0	170 15	752 37
92 97	203 0	1255 71	50 14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5736 1	48154 68
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277 8	3291 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10	—	1759 13	22446 90
29 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10945 6	169199 63
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1760 13	26087 72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 16	—	6980 11	125463 7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 9	—	1019 17	17612 35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 17	—	3852 12	70369 21
75 6 6	243 30	54 17	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 18	494 75
27 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	—	132 10	539 73
73 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2290 4	55619 36
30 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 14	—	1920 9	23317 29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	—	651 7	7323 82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 7	—	1805 11	11772 54
39 179 16	296 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	67 18	343 61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3	—	54 10	258 55
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 19	—	1234 18	6148 15
87 89 7	84 41	7 6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386 15	2775 33
15 15	10 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	648 6	3469 20
6 2	3 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	—	2106 4	16921 32
85 13	179 13	2 4	2											
0 6591 7	20208 6	5032 13	1565	8	950 47	70 2	274 64	22601 2	18397 10	243 8	—		294282 15	3258304 89

Table 26.—Statement showing the Payments made to the Crown Agents in England on account of Sinking Fund and Interest on Railway Loans, 1893.

	Contribution to Sinking Fund.						Interest.					
	£	s.	d.		Rs.	c.	£	s.	d.		Rs.	c.
Mátalé Railway ...	2,726	11	2	...	54,189	4	10,820	12	9	...	165,349	18
Nánu-oya Railway ...	9,952	1	1	...	161,284	15	39,557	0	11	...	641,022	91
Haputalé Railway / Bentota Railway	2,250	0	0	...	35,555	55	13,492	4	1	...	217,976	37
Total ...	14,928	12	3		251,028	74	63,869	17	9		1,024,348	46

Statement of Debt on December 31, 1893, on account of the Náwalapitiya-Nánu-oya Line (Ordinance No. 9 of 1878).

£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1,000,000	0	0	...	By Debentures redeemed in 1886–1892 ...	44,400	0	0
				Do. 1893 ...	5,800	0	0
				Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock*	39,780	7	7
				Cash in hand	3,068	6	2
				Balance to be provided	906,951	6	3
1,000,000	0	0			1,000,000	0	0
906,951	6	3	...	@ 1s. 3 1/16d. = Rs. 14,451,008·46			

Table 28.—Statement of Debt on December 31, 1893, on account of the Mátalé Line (Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877).

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	275,000	0	0	...	By Debentures redeemed in 1886–1892 ...	14,200	0	0
					Do. 1893 ...	1,000	0	0
					Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock*	8,733	17	2
					Cash in hand	1,531	0	4
					Balance to be provided for	249,535	2	6
	275,000	0	0			275,000	0	0
	249,535	2	6	...	@ 1s. 3 1/16d. = Rs. 3,975,995·35			

Table 29.—Statement of Debt on December 31, 1894, on account of the Amounts raised for the Haputalé and Bentota Lines under Ordinance No. 7 of 1888.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	450,000	0	0	...	By Debentures redeemed in 1893 ...	—		
					Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock*	13,492	4	1
					Cash in hand	—		
					Balance to be provided for	436,507	15	11
	450,000	0	0			450,000	0	0
	436,507	15	11	...	@ 1s. 3 1/16d. = Rs. 6,955,144·96			

* There being only one sinking fund for the whole of the 4 per cent. inscribed stock, this figure is merely approximate, and based on the assumption that the sinking fund investments earn 3 per cent.

With reference to the note to Tables 27 and 28 of my Administration Report for 1892, page C 29, I give below the amended statements furnished by the Crown Agents :—

Amended statement of Debt on account of Náwalapitiya-Nánu-oya Line on December 31, 1891 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1878).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	1,000,000	0	0	... By Debentures redeemed in 1886–1890 ...	33,500	0	0
				Do. 1891 ...	5,300	0	0
				Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock°	27,198	10	8
				Cash in bank	2,866	9	6
				Balance to be provided for	931,134	19	10
	1,000,000	0	0		1,000,000	0	0

Amended statement of Debt on account of Mátalé Line on December 31, 1891, (Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	275,000	0	0	... By Debentures redeemed in 1886–1890 ...	11,000	0	0
				Do. 1891 ...	1,600	0	0
				Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock°	5,452	4	7
				Cash in bank	824	0	8
				Balance to be provided for	256,123	14	9
	275,000	0	0		275,000	0	0

Amended statement showing the Payments made to the Crown Agents in England on account of Sinking Fund and Interest on Railway Loans, 1891.

	Contribution. £	s.	d.		Interest. £	s.	d.
Mátalé Railway (Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877)	2,750	0	0	...	10,828	16	2
Nánu-oya Railway (Ordinance No. 9 of 1878) ...	10,000	0	0	...	39,498	8	0
	12,750	0	0		50,327	4	2

Amended statement of Debt on account of Náwalapitiya-Nánu-oya Lines on December 31, 1890, (Ordinance No. 9 of 1878).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	1,000,000	0	0	... By Debentures redeemed in 1886–1889 ...	28,300	0	0
				Do. 1890 ...	5,200	0	0
				Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock°	21,181	2	0
				Cash in bank	2,694	3	11
				Balance to be provided for	942,624	14	1
	1,000,000	0	0		1,000,000	0	0

Amended statement of Debt on account of Mátalé Line, on December 31, 1890 (Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	275,000	0	0	... By Debentures redeemed in 1886–1889 ...	9,500	0	0
				Do. 1890 ...	1,500	0	0
				Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock°	3,882	15	0
				Cash in bank	847	1	2
				Balance to be provided for	259,270	3	10
	275,000	0	0		275,000	0	0

Amended statement showing the Payments made to the Crown Agents in England on account of Sinking Fund and Interest on Railway Loans, 1890.

	Contribution. £	s.	d.		Interest. £	s.	d.
Mátalé Railway (Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877)	2,750	0	0	...	10,828	16	2
Nánu-oya Railway (Ordinance No. 9 of 1878) ...	10,000	0	0	...	39,498	8	0
	12,750	0	0		50,327	4	2

° There being only one sinking fund for the whole of the 4 per cent. inscribed stock, this figure is merely approximate, and based on the assumption that the sinking fund investments earn 3 per cent.

Table 30.—Amount in Rupees realized by loans raised in England for Railway purposes (taken from Annexure J of the reports of the Silver Currency Commission, 1894).

A.—Mátalé Railway. £275,000, realized £269,500.

Date.	Amount in Sterling. £	s.	d.	Rate of Exchange. s.	d.	Amount in Rupees. Rs.	c.
1880—January	74,906	13	7	1	8 1-4	887,771	0
1880—February	130,505	11	5	1	7 7-8	1,575,916	32
1880—March	35,805	0	0	1	8 1-16	428,349	65
1880—April	27,513	15	0	1	7 15-16	331,218	82
1880—August	770	0	0	1	8 1-8	9,182	61
Total	269,500	0	0			3,232,438	40

	£	s.	d.
Mátalé Railway Loan	275,000	0	0
Repaid	23,351	0	0
Total	251,649	0	0

B.—Nánu-oya Railway. £425,000, realized £416,500.

Date.	Amount in Sterling. £	s.	d	Rate of Exchange. s.	d	Amount in Rupees. Rs.	c
1880—January	115,763	6	5	1	8 1-4	1,372,009	74
1880—February	201,690	8	7	1	7 7-8	2,435,507	7
1880—March	55,335	0	0	1	8 1-16	661,994	92
1880—April	42,521	5	0	1	7 15-16	511,883	62
1880—August	1,190	0	0	1	8 1-8	14,191	30
Total	416,500	0	0			4,995,586	65

£575,000, realized £596,180 12s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	Rs.	c.
1881—July	77,800	2	6	1	7 19-32	952,958	47
1881—August	437,375	10	0	1	8	5,248,506	0
1881—September	34,755	0	0	1	7 7-8	419,683	1
1881—October	46,250	0	0	1	7 15-16	556,739	81
Total	596,180	12	6			7,177,887	29

	£	s.	d.
Nánu-oya Railway Loan	1,000,000	0	0
Repaid	84,952	0	0
Total	915,048	0	0

C.—Haputalé and Bentota Railway. £450,000, realized £418,053 6s. 4d.

Date.	Amount in Sterling. £	s.	d.	Rate of Exchange. s.	d.	Amount in Rupees. Rs.	c.
1890—May	164,825	0	0	1	5 11-16	2,236,494	69
1890—June	39,500	0	0	1	6 5-16	517,679	17
1890—July	1,900	0	0	1	7 5-16	23,611	65
1890—August	39,000	0	0	1	8 7-8	448,383	23
1890—September	1,000	0	0	1	6 3-4	12,800	0
1890—October	33,670	4	0	1	6 7-16	438,283	28
1891—August	5,904	1	3	*1	5 5-32	82,592	35
1891—September	13,903	6	10	1	5	196,282	47
1891—October	6,628	17	9	1	4 7-8	94,277	52
1891—November	8,101	12	1	1	4 17-32	117,618	76
1892—January	5,801	8	5	1	4	87,021	31
1892—February	3,816	10	5	1	3 27-32	57,812	39
1892—March	28,174	4	9	1	3	450,787	78
1892—April	546	3	7	1	3 1-8	8,666	64
1892—May	65,281	17	3	1	3 3-8	1,019,033	95
Total	418,053	6	4			5,791,345	19

Table 31.—Amount Paid on Account Sinking Fund.

A.—Nánu-oya Railway.

Date.	Amount in Sterling. £	s.	d.	Rate of Exchange. s.	d.	Amount in Rupees. Rs.	c.
1885—October ...	5,000	0	0	1	6 1-8	66,206	90
1886—February ...	5,000	0	0	1	5 15-16	66,898	95
1886—August ...	5,000	0	0	1	4 11-32	73,422	56
1887—February ...	5,000	0	0	1	5 21-32	67,964	60
1887—August ...	5,000	0	0	1	5 1-8	70,072	99
1888—February ...	5,000	0	0	1	4 13-16	71,375	46
1888—August ...	5,000	0	0	1	4 3-32	74,563	11
1889—February ...	5,000	0	0	1	4 1-2	72,727	27
1889—August ...	5,000	0	0	1	4 5-16	73,563	22
1890—February ...	5,000	0	0	1	5	70,588	24
1890—August ...	5,000	0	0	1	8 7-8	57,485	3
1891—February ...	5,000	0	0	1	4 15-16	70,848	71
1891—August ...	5,000	0	0	1	5 5-32	69,945	36
1892—February ...	5,000	0	0	1	3 27-32	75,739	64
1892—August ...	5,000	0	0	1	2 9-16	82,403	43
1893—February ...	5,000	0	0	1	2 5-8	82,051	28
1893—August ...	4,952	1	1	1	3	79,232	87
Total ...	84,952	1	1			1,225,089	62

B.—Mátalé Railway.

Date.	Amount in Sterling. £	s.	d.	Rate of Exchange. s.	d.	Amount in Rupees. Rs.	c.
1885—October ...	1,375	0	0	1	6 1-8	18,206	90
1886—February ...	1,375	0	0	1	5 15-16	18,397	22
1886—August ...	1,375	0	0	1	4 11-32	20,191	20
1887—February ...	1,375	0	0	1	5 21-32	18,690	26
1887—August ...	1,375	0	0	1	5 1 8	19,270	7
1888—February ...	1,375	0	0	1	4 13-16	19,628	26
1888—August ...	1,375	0	0	1	4 3-32	20,504	85
1889—February ...	1,375	0	0	1	4 1-2	20,000	0
1889—August ...	1,375	0	0	1	4 5-16	20,229	88
1890—February ...	1,375	0	0	1	5	19,411	77
1890—August ...	1,375	0	0	1	8 7-8	15,808	39
1891—February ...	1,375	0	0	1	4 15-16	19,483	39
1891—August ...	1,375	0	0	1	5 5-32	19,234	97
1892—February ...	1,375	0	0	1	3 27-32	20,828	41
1892—August ...	1,375	0	0	1	2 9-16	22,660	95
1893—February ...	1,375	0	0	1	2 5-8	22,564	11
1893—August ...	1,351	11	2	1	3	21,624	93
Total ...	23,351	11	2			336,735	56

Table 32.—Statement showing the Revenue Earned by the Railway from time of opening to date; also the Net Amount which has been available for Colonial purposes after paying Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund.

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Working Expenses including New Works.		Profit on Working.		Interest paid.		Balance.		Sinking Fund.		Balance available for Colonial purposes.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1862 ...	—		—		—		59,550	0	59,550	0*	—		59,550	0*
1863 ...	—		—		—		133,170	0	133,170	0*	—		133,170	0*
1864 ...	—		—		—		209,160	0	209,160	0*	—		209,160	0*
1865 ...	27,103	0	53,899	0	26,796	0*	221,430	0	248,226	0*	—		248,226	0*
1866 ...	240,105	0	262,952	0	22,847	0*	263,400	0	286,247	0*	—		286,247	0*
1867 ...	815,603	0	479,338	0	336,265	0	368,335	0	32,070	0*	1,310,448	94	1,342,518	94*
1868 ...	1,636,671	0	746,860	0	889,811	0	477,240	0	412,571	0	919,976	50	507,405	50*
1869 ...	1,809,650	0	725,003	0	1,084,647	0	420,900	0	663,747	0	1,115,202	79	451,455	79*
1870 ...	2,066,403	0	735,468	0	1,330,935	0	418,770	0	912,165	0	160,000	0	752,165	0
1871 ...	1,996,051	0	742,717	0	1,253,334	0	418,740	0	834,594	0	160,000	0	674,594	0
1872 ...	1,867,494	0	738,082	0	1,129,412	0	423,960	0	705,452	0	160,000	0	545,452	0
1873 ...	2,384,505	0	889,855	0	1,494,650	0	378,860	0	1,115,790	0	220,000	0	895,790	0
1874 ...	2,425,560	0	886,849	0	1,538,711	0	406,080	0	1,132,631	0	234,666	67	897,964	33
1875 ...	2,896,224	0	982,831	0	1,913,393	0	403,552	0	1,509,841	0	381,666	66†	1,128,174	34
1876 ...	2,992,728	0	1,010,566	0	1,982,162	0	398,186	0	1,583,976	0	387,666	66†	1,196,309	34
1877 ...	3,641,940	0	1,266,215	0	2,375,725	0	383,360	0	1,992,365	0	334,666	67†	1,657,698	33
1878 ...	3,450,465	0	1,354,021	0	2,096,444	0	382,720	0	1,713,724	0	234,666	66	1,479,057	34
1879 ...	3,349,509	0	1,424,461	0	1,925,048	0	145,888	0	1,779,160	0	474,666	66	1,304,493	34
1880 ...	3,012,391	0	1,367,597	0	1,644,794	0	* 419,136	0	1,225,658	0	444,000	0	781,658	0
1881 ...	2,882,705	0	1,357,893	0	1,524,812	0	589,296	0	935,516	0	444,000	0	491,516	0
1882 ...	2,632,628	0	1,361,115	0	1,271,513	0	771,633	24	499,879	76	—		499,879	76
1883 ...	2,496,380	0	1,276,800	0	1,219,580	0	667,937	33	551,642	67	—		551,642	67
1884 ...	2,544,585	0	1,359,102	0	1,185,483	0	624,434	28	561,048	72	—		561,048	72
1885 ...	2,605,658	0	1,467,699	0	1,137,959	0	652,966	86	484,992	14	84,413	80	400,578	34
1886 ...	2,687,875	0	1,451,716	0	1,236,159	0	715,334	42	520,824	58	178,909	93	341,914	65
1887 ...	2,947,628	0	1,466,002	0	1,481,626	0	704,348	59	777,277	41	175,998	92	601,278	49
1888 ...	3,387,658	0	1,505,680	0	1,881,978	0	742,473	91	1,139,504	9	186,072	31	953,431	78
1889 ...	3,549,135	0	1,670,044	0	1,879,091	0	737,432	35	1,141,658	65	186,520	37	955,138	28
1890 ...	3,862,313	0	1,722,755	0	2,139,558	0	702,645	25	1,436,912	75	163,293	43	1,273,619	32
1891 ...	4,428,840	0	1,951,456	0	2,477,384	0	773,305	66	1,704,078	34	179,512	44	1,524,565	90
1892 ...	4,695,774	12	2,287,274	87	2,408,499	25	992,821	28	1,415,677	97	201,632	45	1,214,045	52
1893 ...	4,985,848	12	2,865,433	61	2,120,414	51	1,024,348	46	1,096,166	5	251,028	74	845,037	31
Total ...	78,319,429	24	35,409,684	48	42,909,744	76	16,031,414	63	26,878,330	13	8,589,010	60	18,289,319	53

Table 33.—Statement showing Amounts expended on Railway Construction not raised by Loans.

	Rs.	c.
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Main Line ...	9,384,831	59
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Náwalapitiya Line	2,274,626	58
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Kalutara Line	2,192,214	56
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Wharf Line ...	29,896	87
Expenditure from Breakwater funds for construction of Mahara Line	75,163	0
Expenditure from Breakwater funds for construction of Breakwater Line	221,841	32
Expenditure from Breakwater funds for construction of two Engines and Vans	81,221	0
Expenditure on account of Bandárawela Survey (see Table 6 of 1892 Report)	15,297	39
Expenditure on account of Kurunégala Survey (see Table 8) ...	6,343	73
Expenditure on account of Jaffna Survey (see Table 9) ...	60,879	82
	14,342,315	86
Additional accommodation to December 31, 1893 (see Table 25)	2,585,071	89
Total ...	16,927,387	75

* Loss.

† The repayment of the Rs. 400,000 raised on Debentures issued locally under Ordinance No. 2 of 1872 is included in these amounts, viz., 1875 Rs. 147,000, 1876 Rs. 153,000, and 1877 Rs. 100,000.

Table 34.—Statement showing the Number of Miles of Running Line opened per Annum from October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1893.

Date of Opening.	Between which Points opened.	For what Class of Traffic.	Main Line.	Coast Line.	Breakwater Line.	Wharf Line.	Náwalapitiya Line.	Mátalé Line.	Bandárawella Line.	Total in one year.
			M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
October 2, 1865	Colombo to Ambépussa ...	Coaching ...	34 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 45
January 1, 1866	Do. ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
November 1, 1866	Ambépussa to Polgahawela	Coaching & Goods	10 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 69
August 1, 1867	Polgahawela to Kandy ...	Coaching ...	29 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 11
September 6, 1867	Do. ...	Goods partially...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
October 1, 1867	Do. ...	Goods wholly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
January 15, 1873	Pérádeniya to Gampola ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	7 60	—	—	7 60
February 1, 1873	Do. ...	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July 16, 1874	Colombo to Fort ...	Stone ...	—	1 48	—	—	—	—	—	12 52
Do.	Mahara Quarry to Mahara Junction ...	Do. ...	—	—	1 35	—	—	—	—	
Do.	Fort Point to Breakwater Yard ...	Do. ...	—	—	0 45	—	—	—	—	
December 1, 1874	Gampola to Náwalapitiya	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	9 4	—	—	
December 21, 1874	Do.	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
March 1, 1877	Fort to Moratuwa ...	Do. ...	—	11 61	—	—	—	—	—	16 25
September 1, 1877	Moratuwa to Pánaduré ...	Do. ...	—	4 44	—	—	—	—	—	
May 27, 1878	Breakwater Yard to Wharf	Goods ...	—	—	—	0 53	—	—	—	0 53
February 1, 1879	Pánaduré to Kalutara North ...	Coaching ...	—	8 35	—	—	—	—	—	9 57
September 22, 1879	Kalutara North to Kalutara South ...	Coaching & Goods	—	1 22	—	—	—	—	—	
October 4, 1880	Kandy to Mátalé ...	Do. ..	—	—	—	—	—	17 49	—	17 49
June 4, 1884	Náwalapitiya to Hatton	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 60	28 47
November 20, 1884	Hatton to Talawakelé ...	Do. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 67	
May 20, 1885	Talawakelé to Nánu-oya...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 59	12 59
March 31, 1890	Kalutara South to Alutgama ...	Do. ...	—	10 70	—	—	—	—	—	10 70
February 14, 1893	Alutgama to Ambalangoda	Do. ...	—	14 41	—	—	—	—	—	39 69
June 19, 1893	Nánu-oya to Haputalé ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 28	
		Total ...	74 45	53 1	2 0	0 53	16 64	17 49	66 54	231 26

Table 35.—Showing the Number of Miles opened per Annum, and the Annual and Average Daily Mileage of Trains, from the commencement on October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1893.

Year.	Miles opened per Annum.	Total Miles opened on December 31.	Total Train Mileage.	Average Daily Mileage, including Sundays.
1865	34½ ...	34½ ...	10,839 ...	119
1866	10⅞ ...	45⅜ ...	71,197 ...	195
1867	29⅛ ...	74½ ...	133,846 ...	366
1868	— ...	74½ ...	242,804 ...	663
1869	— ...	74½ ...	245,464 ...	672
1870	— ...	74½ ...	252,305 ...	691
1871	— ...	74½ ...	251,921 ...	690
1872	— ...	74½ ...	237,997 ...	*650
1873	7¾ ...	82¼ ...	310,261 ...	850
1874	12⅝ ...	94⅞ ...	320,021 ...	876
1875	— ...	94⅞ ...	383,401 ...	1,050
1876	— ...	94⅞ ...	421,445 ...	1,151
1877	16⅜ ...	111¼ ...	547,556 ...	1,500
1878	⅜ ...	111⅞ ...	585,406 ...	1,603
1879	9¾ ...	121⅝ ...	602,087 ...	1,649
1880	17¾ ...	139¼ ...	580,869 ...	1,587
1881	— ...	139¼ ...	636,211 ...	1,743
1882	— ...	139¼ ...	619,221 ...	1,696
1883	— ...	139¼ ...	603,080 ...	1,652
1884	28⅝ ...	167⅞ ...	610,198 ...	1,667
1885	12¾ ...	180⅝ ...	626,447 ...	1,722
1886	— ...	180⅝ ...	632,440 ...	1,733
1887	— ...	180⅝ ...	640,946 ...	1,756
			Traffic Train Miles.	
1887*	— ...	180⅝ ...	569,730 ...	1,561
1888 (Leap Year) ...	— ...	180⅝ ...	572,609 ...	1,565
1889	— ...	180⅝ ...	577,237 ...	1,582
1890	10⅞ ...	191½ ...	647,151 ...	1,773
1891	— ...	191½ ...	690,070 ...	1,891
1892 (Leap Year) ...	— ...	191½ ...	769,128 ...	2,102
1893	39½ ...	231⅜ ...	896,990 ...	2,458

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only, to compare with 1888.

Table 36.—Particulars of Sidings of all Lines not included in Running Lines.

MAIN LINE.

Stations.	Length of Crossing.			Length of Sidings for placing Wagons.			Total Length of Sidings.			Increase during 1893.		
	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.
Colombo	0	34	44	5	63	79	6	18	23	—		
Maradána Junction	0	2	90	0	11	45	0	14	35	—		
Kęlaniya		—		0	26	39	0	26	39	—		
Mahara		—		0	46	8	0	46	8	0	9	70
Henaratgoḍa		—		0	29	47	0	29	47	—		
Véyangoḍa		—		0	27	72	0	27	72	—		
Mirigama		—		0	23	46	0	23	46	—		
Ambépussa		—		0	42	20	0	42	20	—		
Alawwa		—		0	0	20	0	0	20	—		
Polgahawela	0	12	45	1	32	27	1	44	72	0	55	54
Rambukkana	0	10	90	1	10	7	1	20	97	—		
Alagalla, passing place		—		0	18	18	0	18	18	—		
Kadugannáwa	0	4	80	0	70	54	0	75	34	—		
Pérádeniya	0	4	7	0	77	93	1	2	0	—		
Kandy	0	13	95	2	17	89	2	31	84	0	0	62
Gampola	0	9	0	0	56	72	0	65	72	—		
Ulapane		—		0	20	89	0	20	89	0	20	89
Náwalapiṭiya	0	22	7	1	17	28	1	39	35	0	14	2
Galboḍa	0	2	65	0	26	88	0	29	53	—		
Waṭawala	0	2	16	0	35	53	0	37	69	—		
Hatton	0	6	50	0	57	53	0	64	3	—		
Koṭagala	0	2	85	0	35	56	0	38	41	—		
Talawakęlé	0	2	6	0	43	32	0	45	38	0	3	72
Waṭagoḍa	0	2	65	0	30	16	0	32	81	—		
Nánu-oya	0	3	75	0	57	40	0	61	15	—		
Ambawela		—			—			—		—		
Pattipola		—			—			—		—		
Ohiya		—			—			—		—		
Haputalé	0	2	15	0	9	75	0	11	90	0	11	90
Total	1	59	35	21	8	66	22	68	1	1	36	39

COAST LINE.

	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.
Pettah		—		0	12	9	0	12	9	—		
Racquet Court		—		0	34	47	0	34	47	—		
Fort		—		0	22	33	0	22	33	—		
Slave Island	0	14	96		—		0	14	96	—		
Kollupiṭiya		—			—			—		—		
Bambalapiṭiya		—		0	13	24	0	13	24	—		
Wellawatta	0	12	71		—		0	12	71	—		
Dehiwala		—			—			—		—		
Mount Lavinia		—		0	13	12	0	13	12	—		
Angulana		—			—			—		—		
Lunáwa		—			—			—		—		
Moraṭuwa	0	5	84	0	23	50	0	29	34	—		
Pánaduré		—		0	39	82	0	39	82	—		
Wadduwa		—		0	12	89	0	12	89	—		
Kalutara North		—		0	12	65	0	12	65	—		
Kalutara South	0	4	74	0	62	86	0	67	60	—		
Paiyagala South	0	16	75	0	18	65	0	35	40	—		
Beruwala	0	11	58	0	17	81	0	29	39	—		
Alutgama	0	4	85	0	35	0	0	39	85	—		
Kosgoda	0	8	72	0	34	31	0	43	3	0	43	3
Balapitiya	0	7	4	0	35	4	0	42	8	0	42	8
Ambalangoda	0	4	0	0	37	50	0	41	50	0	41	50
Total	1	11	19	5	25	28	6	36	47	1	46	61

WHARF LINE.

	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.
Breakwater Yard	0	7	6	2	53	21	2	60	27	—		

MÁTALÉ EXTENSION.

	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.
Mahaiyáwa		—			—			—		—		
Kaṭugastoṭa	0	6	1	0	29	50	0	35	51	—		
Wattégama		—		0	54	50	0	54	50	—		
Ukuweia		—		0	10	80	0	10	80	—		
Mátalé	0	10	25	0	63	75	0	74	0	—		
Total	0	16	26	1	78	55	2	14	81	—		

GRAND TOTAL.

	Length of Crossing.				Length of Sidings for placing Wagons.				Total Length of Sidings.				Increase during 1893.		
	M.	chs.	lks.		M.	chs.	lks.		M.	chs.	lks.		M.	chs.	lks.
Main Line	1	59	35	...	21	8	66	...	22	68	1	...	1	16	59
Coast Line	1	11	19	...	5	25	28	...	6	36	47	...	1	46	61
Breakwater Yard	0	7	6	...	2	53	21	...	2	60	27	...		—	
Mátalé Line	0	16	26	...	1	78	55	..	2	14	81	...		—	
Total	3	15	86		31	5	70		34	19	56		2	63	20

Sidings laid for other Departments.

	To Dec. 31, 1892. Feet.		In 1893. Feet		Total. Feet		Department
Mahara Quarry	—	...	—	...	—	...	Convict
Reclamation Ground	4,410	...	—	...	4,410	...	Public Works
Gallo Buck	708	...	—	...	708	...	do.
Total	5,118		—		5,118		

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAY AND WORKS FOR 1893.

THE length of open line has been increased from 191½ miles in 1892 to 231½ miles during the year by the opening of the Ambalangoda and Haputalé sections.

The gross amount of working expenses of this Department (which includes maintenance of permanent way and works, all stations, and other railway buildings) was for this year Rs. 515,936·43, as against Rs. 401,034·77 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 114,901·66.

The permanent way and works were maintained in efficient working order during the year.

The expenditure on the Wharf, Náwalapitiya, Mátalé, and Alutgama lines shows a decrease of Rs. 8,709·19, Rs. 145·18, Rs. 2,873·51, and Rs. 1,083·03, respectively, as compared with that of the previous year.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the Main line and Kalutara, Quarry, and Nánu-oya lines shows an increase of Rs. 19,550·42, Rs. 27,679·85, Rs. 1,260·67, and Rs. 18,519·22, respectively, as against that in the previous year, owing chiefly to the heavy renewals in steel rails and sleepers, and partly to washaways and landslips caused by the heavy rains and floods during the latter part of the year.

The renewals of steel rails and sleepers were—

			1892			1893.
Steel rails	...	... Tons	546	...	Tons	760
Sleepers	...	... No.	25,671	...	No.	28,292

I annex a list of the various obstructions which have taken place this year.

SLIPS, &c.

Although the delay to trains was so trivial during the year, a considerable labour force was employed to keep the line open for traffic.

NEW LINES.

The Ambalangoda section of the Seaside line and the Haputalé section of the Main line were taken over from the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions, on the 30th March and the 16th June, respectively, making an additional 40 miles of line to be maintained by this Department; and when the lines now under construction are taken over for traffic next year, it will add another 40 miles, which will bring the total mileage of open line to 271½ miles.

NEW WORKS.

The amount of new works undertaken during the year was a heavy tax on this Department, owing to the want of a sufficient staff for supervision.

The following important works were undertaken by the Department :—

Roofing over the Maradana Junction, covering two lines of rails and platform, new overbridge, booking office, &c.

Alteration and enlargement of the Fort Station, roofing over platform and one line of rails.

Improvements to Slave Island Station and roofing over platform.

Roofing over the Kollupitiya Station platform and line of rails.

New bridge of 100 ft. span at 1 mile 70 chains on the Main line for double line of rails.

Lengthening the engine running shed at Náwalapitiya 100 ft.

Building new passenger station at Péradeniya; besides a number of other works of less magnitude.

NEW WORKS (UNDER CONTRACT).

The following works were undertaken by Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co. under contract :—

New extension of carriage shop, new extension of paint shop, new extension of locomotive erecting shop, and new extension of wheel lathe shop. The contract time for completing these works is nine months, ending March, 1894 ; the estimated cost of all new works for the year being Rs. 214,496·15.

I would again invite attention to the great inconvenience experienced in carrying out works under estimates, owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials which are supplied through local contractors, such as bricks, tiles, lime, timber, &c.

The present contract system is most unsatisfactory, for not only are days and weeks wasted in waiting for such materials, but often months intervene before delivery, causing not only serious delay in completing the works, but necessarily a loss to the Government in point of time and cost. For instance, the extension of the Náwalapitiya engine shed has been delayed for months owing to the non-delivery of timber, four months elapsing between date of order and final delivery of the material.

The details of working are shown in the annexed tables.

During my absence on leave from June, 1892, to August, 1893, my duties were performed by Mr. C. H. Clarke, Assistant Engineer, Way and Works.

W. CANTRELL,
Engineer of Way and Works.

Colombo, March 28, 1894.

ANNEXURES.

Table 1.—Total Expenditure on Maintenance under several Heads of Service during 1893.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure during 1893. Rs.	c.	Cost per Mile Open. Rs.	c.	Cost per Train Mile. Rs.	c.
General superintendence ...	83,520	34	360	82	0	9
Wages of permanent way ...	182,102	70	786	71	0	20
Materials do. ...	199,019	98	859	92	0	22
Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	14,985	96	64	74	0	2
Repairs of stations and buildings ...	31,506	44	136	11	0	4
Sundry charges	4,771	1	20	61	0	1
Total ...	515,936	43	2,228	91	0	58

Table 2.—The following table shows the Working Expenses of the different Sections of the Lines of Railway as compared with 1892 :—

1892. Amount. Rs. c.	1892. Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	1892. Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.		1893. Amount. Rs. c.	1893. Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	1893. Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.
			MAIN LINE. *Colombo to Kandy.*			
21,771 15	332 22	0 7	General superintendence ...	27,351 64	366 81	0 8
54,448 67	730 24	0 15	Maintenance of way { Wages ...	65,361 35	876 60	0 18
67,416 70	904 16	0 19	Maintenance of way { Materials ...	71,849 0	963 61	0 20
4,207 51	56 43	0 1	Bridges, culverts, and tunnels ...	8,709 84	116 81	0 2
15,754 61	211 29	0 4	Stations and buildings ...	12,069 9	161 87	0 3
1,579 20	21 18	0 0¼	Sundry charges	2,387 34	32 3	0 1
168,177 84	2,255 52	0 46¼		187,728 26	2,517 73	0 52
			BREAKWATER LINE. *Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points.*			
392 77	266 1	0 83	General superintendence ...	414 21	276 14	0 68
801 29	534 19	1 69	Maintenance of way { Wages ...	1,116 70	744 47	1 84
787 0	524 66	1 66	Maintenance of way { Materials ...	1,690 0	1,126 66	2 79
—	—	—	Bridges and culverts	—	—	—
—	—	—	Stations and buildings ...	27 3	18 2	0 5
13 91	9 27	0 3	Sundry charges	7 70	5 13	0 1
1,994 97	1,334 13	4 21		3,255 64	2,170 42	5 37
			WHARF LINE. *Breakwater Yard to Wharf.*			
327 23	261 78	0 26	General superintendence ...	310 36	248 29	0 27
1,746 11	1,396 88	1 36	Maintenance of way { Wages ...	908 6	726 45	0 80
9,443 13	7,554 50	7 38	Maintenance of way { Materials ...	540 98	432 78	0 47
—	—	—	Bridges and culverts	—	—	—
28 58	22 86	0 2	Stations and buildings ...	1,083 78	867 2	0 95
12 81	10 25	0 1	Sundry charges	5 49	4 39	—
11,557 86	9,246 27	9 3		2,848 67	2,278 93	2 49
			SEASIDE LINE. *Maradána Junction to Kalutara South.*			
8,062 9	291 84	0 6	General superintendence ...	9,603 30	347 63	0 6
13,423 82	485 93	0 9	Maintenance of way { Wages ...	18,294 97	662 26	0 12
40,741 34	1,474 79	0 29	Maintenance of way { Materials ...	62,110 26	2,248 33	0 40
4,308 12	155 95	0 3	Bridges and culverts	4,002 40	144 88	0 2
5,622 31	203 52	0 4	Stations and buildings ...	6,184 2	223 86	0 4
642 38	23 25	0 0½	Sundry charges ...	284 96	10 32	—
72,800 6	2,635 28	0 51½		100,479 91	3,637 28	0 64

1892.				1893.		
Amount.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.		Amount.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
			NÁWALAPITIYA LINE. *Péráděniya to Náwalapitiyá.*			
6,105 4	363 39	0 9	General superintendence ...	5,985 20	356 26	0 9
9,593 1	571 1	0 14	Maintenance of way { Wages ...	10,168 0	605 23	0 15
10,018 35	596 33	0 14	Maintenance of way { Materials ...	7,244 96	431 25	0 11
294 69	17 54	0 0¼	Bridges and culverts	349 74	20 82	—
1,827 13	108 75	0 3	Stations and buildings ...	4,013 43	238 89	0 6
216 45	12 88	0 0¼	Sundry charges	148 16	8 82	—
28,054 67	1,669 90	0 40½		27,909 49	1,661 27	0 41
			MÁTALÉ LINE. *Kandy to Mátalé.*			
5,141 8	291 10	0 12	General superintendence ...	5,873 34	333 47	0 11
10,119 11	574 54	0 24	Maintenance of way { Wages ...	9,951 61	565 3	0 20
6,805 99	386 43	0 16	Maintenance of way { Materials ...	3,856 77	218 98	0 8
612 0	34 75	0 1	Bridges and culverts	294 79	16 73	—
2,054 37	116 64	0 5	Stations and buildings ...	1,825 93	103 67	0 4
75 8	4 26	—	Sundry charges	131 68	7 49	—
24,807 63	1,407 72	0 58		21,934 12	1,245 37	0 43
			NANU-OYA LINE. *Náwalapitiya to Nánu-oya.*			
14,964 30	360 80	0 13	General superintendence ...	15,601 78	376 17	0 13
27,081 77	652 97	0 23	Maintenance of way { Wages ...	32,612 20	786 31	0 26
25,948 14	625 63	0 22	Maintenance of way { Materials ...	36,200 70	872 83	0 29
1,017 52	24 53	0 1	Bridges and culverts	815 93	19 67	—
2,319 87	55 93	0 2	Stations and buildings ...	4,391 83	105 89	0 4
495 75	11 95	0 0¼	Sundry charges	724 13	17 46	—
71,827 35	1,731 81	0 61¼		90,346 57	2,178 33	0 72
			SEASIDE LINE. *Kalutara South to Alutgama.*			
3,343 87	303 99	0 7	General superintendence ...	4,075 86	370 53	0 7
5,982 65	543 87	0 13	Maintenance of way { Wages ...	8,224 93	747 72	0 14
10,231 5	930 10	0 22	Maintenance of way { Materials ...	6,298 48	572 59	0 12
119 61	10 87	0 0¼	Bridges and culverts	261 55	23 78	—
1,240 77	112 80	0 3	Stations and buildings ...	1,199 68	109 6	0 2
896 44	81 49	0 2	Sundry charges	670 86	60 99	0 1
21,814 39	1,983 12	0 47¼		20,731 36	1,884 67	0 36
			AMBALANGODA LINE. *Alutgama to Ambalangoda.*			
—	—	—	General superintendence ...	5,993 15	409 9	0 12
—	—	—	Maintenance of way { Wages ...	20,982 60	1,432 26	0 40
—	—	—	Maintenance of way { Materials ...	2,176 36	148 55	0 4
—	—	—	Bridges and culverts	80 53	5 94	—
—	—	—	Stations and buildings ...	148 95	10 17	—
—	—	—	Sundry charges	135 86	9 28	—
—	—	—		29,517 45	2,014 84	0 56
			HAPUTALE LINE. *Nánu-oya to Haputalé.*			
—	—	—	General superintendence ...	8,311 50	332 46	0 30
—	—	—	Maintenance of way { Wages ...	14,482 28	579 29	0 51
—	—	—	Maintenance of way { Materials ...	7,082 47	283 29	0 25
—	—	—	Bridges and culverts	471 18	18 85	0 2
—	—	—	Stations and buildings ...	562 70	22 51	0 2
—	—	—	Sundry charges	274 83	10 99	0 1
—	—	—		31,184 96	1,247 39	1 11

Table 3.—List of Slips and Washaways during the year 1893.

Date.	Description.	Mileage.		Quantity.	Remarks.
1893.		Miles	Chains		
April 21	Washaway ...	3	0	—	Seaside. No delay to trains.
April 22	Earth slip ...	9 & 10	10 40	—	Main line. Several small earth slips between 9 miles 10 chains and 10 miles 40 chains. No delay to trains.
May 6	Do. ...	35	0	—	Seaside. The three last Down trains detained a few minutes each.
May 26	Rock slip ...	123	40	—	The 5.25 A.M. Down train delayed about 5 minutes.
June 30	Earth slip ...	61	50	—	Main line. Train delayed 15 minutes.
June 30	Rock slip ...	58	59	—	Main line. Train delayed 20 minutes.
July 2	Washaway ...	140	10	—	Part of the bank washed away. Train delayed one hour.
July 30	Do. ...	134	56		Part of bank washed away.
July 30	Do. ...	130	0	—	do
Aug. 5	Earth slip ...	140	40	—	do.
Nov. 4	Rock slip ...	140	26	—	do.
Nov. 13	Earth slip ...	142	13	—	do.
Nov. 14	Rock slip ...	145	40	—	do.
Nov. 15	Earth slip ...	144	70	—	do.
Nov. 16	Rock slip ...	140	62	—	do.
Nov. 17	Earth slip ...	143	38	—	do.
Nov. 21	Do. ...	145	0	—	do.
Nov. 23	Do. ...	145	34	—	Part of bank washed away. A few minutes' delay to the train.
Dec. 3	Do. ...	145	52	—	No delay to trains.
Dec. 6	Do. ...	145	72	—	do.
Dec. 9	Do. ...	146	68	—	do.
Dec. 12	Do. ...	147	9	—	do.
Dec. 17	Do. ...	147	16	—	do.
Dec. 23	Do. ...	147	62	—	do.
Dec. 27	Do. ...	151	42	—	do.

Table 4.—Particulars of Culverts and Flood Openings repaired during 1893.

Description.	Mileage.		Number of Openings.	Size of Openings.		Remarks.
Section No. 1	Miles	Chains		ft.	in.	
Iron girder bridge ...	5	45	1	46	0	Tarring
Do	11	42	1	37	0	do.
Do.	17	23	1	640	0	Replacing longitudinal timbers
Do.	19	73	1	104	0	do.
Do.	26	65	1	525	0	Relaying blocks
Do.	26	79	1	525	0	do.
Section No. 4.						
Cylinder bridge ...	3	0	1	856	0	Relaying teak sleepers
Iron girder bridge ...	14	20	1	21	7	Rebuilding abutments
Drain	0	35	1	1	0	Building
Iron girder bridge ...	19	60	1	180	0	Stones levelled at the bottom
Drain	45	37	1	2	0	Rebuilding sides
Section No. 5.						
Flat culvert	51	20	1	1	6	Pointing
Girder bridge... ...	51	52	1	9	10	do
Do.	52	27	1	10	0	do.
Open culvert	52	78	1	1	6	Repairing outlet
Arch culvert	53	27	1	2	3	do. bottom
Open culvert	53	56	1	1	6	do. outlet
Arch culvert	54	14	1	5	0	Pointing
Do.	54	20	1	6	0	Repairing outlet
Do.	54	34	1	2	0	do. bottom
Do.	55	6	1	1	6	do. outlet
Open culvert	55	74	1	2	3	do. do.
Arch culvert	56	6	1	2	3	do. copying
Open culvert	56	43	1	2	0	do. bottom
Arch culvert	56	68	1	8	0	Pointing
Open culvert	57	11	1	3	0	Paving the bottom
Do. ...	57	35	1	4	0	do
Do.	57	39	1	3	6	do.
Do.	57	41	1	3	3	do.
Arch culvert	57	45	1	4	3	do.
Do.	58	3	1	3	0	Repairing outlet
Do.	58	21	1	4	3	Paving the bottom
Open culvert	58	36	1	2	3	Pointing
Arch culvert	58	38	1	4	0	do.
Open culvert	58	43	1	2	0	Paving the bottom
Do	58	49	1	2	0	do.

Description.	Mileage.		Number of Openings.	Size of Openings		Remarks.
	Miles	Chains		ft.	in.	
Girder bridge... ...	58	68	1	12	0	Pointing
Open culvert	58	74	1	4	0	Paving the bottom
Do.	59	70	1	2	9	Repairing coping
Do.	59	78	1	3	0	do.
Arch culvert	60	29	1	19	6	Repairing outlet
Open culvert	61	0	1	2	2	Pointing
Girder bridge... ...	61	14	1	21	6	do.
Open culvert	61	18	1	5	4	do.
Do.	61	70	1	2	3	do.
Do.	61	72	1	1	6	do.
Do.	61	75	1	2	0	do.
Arch culvert	62	2	1	2	0	do.
Open culvert	62	7	1	2	0	do.
Arch culvert	62	33	1	1	9	do.
Section No. 6.						
Iron girder bridge ...	69	76	1	75	0	Bracing girders
Section No. 8.						
Girder bridge	76	42	1	29	6	Packing up girders
Do.	76	78	1	7	6	do.
Culvert	79	19	1	2	0	Covering over with rails
Do.	82	70	1	2	7	Extending
Do.	87	18	1	2	0	do.
Do.	87	30	1	2	9	Pointing
Section No. 9						
Culvert	15	70	1	9	9	Concreting floor
Section No. 10.						
Iron girder bridge ...	90	61	1	203	0	Replacing longitudinal timbers
Culvert	94	35	1	1	10	Covered over with rails
Iron girder bridge ...	100	60	1	23	0	Packing up girders
Culvert	100	79	1	1	10	Covered over with rails
Iron girder bridge ...	104	76	1	84	6	Replacing longitudinal timbers
Culvert	105	19	1	1	10	Covered over with rails
Do.	105	24	1	1	10	do.
Do.	105	31	1	1	10	do.
Do.	105	45	1	1	10	do.
Iron girder bridge ...	105	57	1	23	0	Replacing longitudinal timbers
Culvert	107	17	1	1	10	Covered over with rails
Do.	107	23	1	1	10	do.
Do.	107	27	1	1	10	do.
Do.	109	36	1	1	10	do.
Iron girder bridge ...	110	30	1	255	0	Replacing longitudinal timbers
Section No. 11.						
Culvert	35	10	1	2	6	Repairing wing-wall
Section No. 12.	35	10				
				12	0	
Girder bridge ...	44	20	1			Putting on new girder
Do.	44	68	1	20	0	do

Table 5.—Particulars of Sidings laid during 1893.

At	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.	Remarks.
Mahara Quarry yard	640 ...	Partly worn steel ...	For Way and Works Department
Breakwater ...	402 ...	Steel rails ...	For other departments
Customs ...	336 ...	Partly worn steel rails ...	do.
Polgahawela ...	3,667 ...	Partly worn and steel rails	For Kurunégala Railway
Kandy ...	41 ...	Iron rails ...	Lengthened turntable siding
Ulapané ...	1,379 ...	Steel rails ...	New siding
Náwalapitiya ...	925 ...	do. ...	do.
Talawakelé ...	246 ..	do ...	Platform siding lengthened

Table 6.—Particulars of Sidings relaid during 1893.

At	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.
Pánaduré	63 ...	New steel rails
Colombo	2,100 ...	do.
Polgahawela	350 ...	do.
Rambukkana	496 ...	Partly worn steel rails
Náwalapitiya	252 ...	New steel rails

Table 7.—Particulars of Permanent Way relaid during 1893.

Section.	Between M.	chs.	M.	chs.	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails used : 72 lb. per Lineal Yard.	Remarks.
No. 1	6	56	6	57	132	Steel rails	Both rails
Do.	17	43	17	61	2,376	do.	do.
Do.	20	8	21	12	11,088	do.	do.
Do.	21	45	22	60	12,540	do.	do.
Do.	27	35	27	47	1,584	do.	do.
No. 2	0	25	0	30	660	do.	do.
No. 3	0	20	0	36	2,112	do.	do.
No. 5	57	30	57	58	3,696	do.	do.
Do.	57	63	58	35	6,864	do.	do.
Do.	63	0	63	20	2,640	do.	do.
No. 8	75	34	75	46	792	do.	High rail only
Do.	81	30	81	36	396	do.	do.
Do.	81	49	81	66	1,122	do.	do.
Do.	82	10	82	20	660	do.	do.
No 10	89	76	90	1	300	do.	do.
Do	96	1	96	4	198	do.	do.
Do.	97	73	98	0	462	do.	do.
Do.	98	51	98	56	330	do.	do.
Do.	101	33	101	36	198	do.	do.
Do.	101	53	101	69	1,056	do.	do.
Do.	102	3	102	7	264	do.	do.
Do.	103	18	103	35	1,122	do	do.
Do.	103	69	104	8	1,254	do.	do.
Do.	104	9	104	15	396	do	do.
Do.	104	31	104	63	2,112	do.	do.
Do.	104	64	105	1	—	Iron rails	Guard rails
Do.	104	70	104	71	66	Steel rails	High rail
Do.	105	2	105	11	594	do.	do.
Do.	105	55	105	60	330	do.	do.
Do	107	5	107	15	660	do.	do.
Do.	112	20	112	65	2,970	do.	do.
Do	111	0	114	36	2,376	do.	do.
Do.	115	3	115	20	1,122	do.	do.
Do.	117	60	117	70	660	do.	do.
Do	119	0	119	20	1,320	do.	do.
Do.	119	60	120	0	1,320	do.	do.

Table 8.—Particulars of Sleepers used for Renewals during 1893.

Section No.	Class of Sleepers.	Number.	Section No.	Class of Sleepers.	Number.
1	Pine sleepers	5,986	9	Pine sleepers	820
2	Do	—	10	Do.	5,380
3	Do.	500	11	Do.	1,740
4	Do.	9,420	12	Do.	—
5	Do.	2,286	13	Do.	400
6	Do.	—			
7	Do.	640		Total	28,292
8	Do.	1,120			

Table 9.—Particulars of Ballast used during 1893.

Section. No.	Class of Ballast.	Number of Cubic Yards.	Remarks.
1	Sand ballast	1,286	By day labour
2	Quartz ballast	54	Purchased from contractor
	Sand do.	270	By day labour
3	Quartz do.	154	Purchased from contractor
	Quarry chips	56	Purchased from Convict Establishment
4	Quartz ballast	3,434	Purchased from contractor
	Cinders do	450	Taken from Locomotive Department
	Quarry chips	70	Purchased from Convict Establishment
5	Quartz ballast	1,054	By day labour
6	Quartz do.	896	do.
7	Quartz do.	456	do.
8	Quartz do.	960	do.
	Cinders do.	25	Taken from Locomotive Department
	Stone do.	82	By day labour
9	Quartz do.	972	do.
10	Quartz do.	327	do.
	Stone do.	147	do
11	Sand do.	650	do
12	Sand do.	1,008	do.
13	Quartz do.	967	do.

Table 10.—Particulars of Rails found broken during 1893.

Section. No.	Between	Number of Rails (Steel)	Number of Years laid.	Remarks.
4	Colombo and Rambukkana	2	5	Running rails
5	Rambukkana and Kadugannáwa	12	4	—
8	Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya	1	3	—
10	Náwalapitiya to Nánu-oya	33	3	—

Table 11.—List of Machinery in Permanent Way Workshop on December 31, 1893.

Description.	Station and Shop.	Remarks.
One portable engine	Colombo Workshop	Requires repairs
One circular saw	do.	In good order
One drilling machine	do.	In fair order
One turning lathe	do.	In good order
One turning lathe	do.	do.

Table 12.—Number of Men engaged per Mile of Single Line in Maintenance of the Permanent Way during 1893.

Section No.	Extent.	Men per Mile.	Section No.	Extent.	Men per Mile.
1	Kalutara to Maradána	3	7	Pérádeniya to Kandy	4
2	Fort to Wharf	3	8	Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya	4
3	Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points	3	9	Kandy to Mátalé	4
4	Colombo to Rambukkana	4	10	Náwalapitiya to Nánu-oya	4
5	Rambukkana to Kadugannáwa	4	11	Kalutara to Alutgama	3
6	Kadugannáwa to Pérádeniya	4	12	Alutgama to Ambalangoda	3
			13	Nánu-oya to Haputalé	4

Table 13.—Estimated Works executed during the year 1893, provided for under the Surplus Funds Ordinance.

No.		Expended in 1893. Rs.	c.
22	Alteration to Hatton station	10,934	32
27	Alteration to Slave Island station	13,541	3
31	Roof at Kolluptiya	1,732	62
32	Improvements to Maradána Junction station	31,139	13
33	Do. Fort station	34,705	60
45	Do. Carriage shop	18,243	81
46	Do. Paint shop	15,604	95
47	Do. Machine shop	7,618	92
48	Do. Locomotive Office and Store	5,878	83
49	Do. Blacksmiths' shop	1,796	12
50	Do. Locomotive erecting shop	29,207	41
51	Do. Engine running shed, Náwalapitiya	13,231	4
52	Do. Foreman Platelayer's house, Nánu-oya	867	64
54	Siding at Náwalapitiya	4,121	23
55	Covered accommodation, Pérádeniya	2,837	38
56	Improvements to Pettah station	6,762	50
57	Improvements to General Manager's Office	5,700	94
58	Blind siding, Talawakelé	815	3
59	Signal at Hatton	267	37
60	Signal at Kotagala	248	92
61	Crossing station, Rozelle	1,993	83
66	Station Master's house, Allawwa	4,878	3
67	Guards' quarters, Kadugannáwa	2,366	50
	Total	214,496	15

Table 14.—Estimated Works executed during the year 1893, brought forward as Unexpended Balances from previous year.

No.		Expended in 1893 Rs.	c.
1	Fencing the line	4,574	32
3	Shelter for coolies, Nánu-oya line	3,434	96
4	Bridge at 1 mile 70 chains	4,567	83
—	Bridge at 15 mile 48 chains	—	
5	Goods shed, &c., Henaratgoda	2,653	5
6	Weigh-bridges, Mahara, &c.	4,737	12
7	Five-ton crane, Rambukkana	1,842	32
20	Ulapané station	1,051	30
28	Improvements to Railway Store	1,448	27
29	Iron rack for Railway Store	1,414	87
30	Corrugated roof, Railway Store	699	18
37	Foreman Platelayer's house, Moratuwa	2,027	14
38	Hogsback tunnel	572	50
15	Married men's bungalows, Náwalapitiya	2,809	43
	Total	34,832	59

Table 15.—Estimated Works executed during the year 1893, provided for in the Supplementary Estimate.

No.			Expended in 1893. Rs. c.
87	...	Goods shed, Polgahawela	7,568 57
—	...	Boundary wall, Railway Store	975 51
—	...	Water supply, Ambalangoda	316 52
—	...	Approach road, Hatton	396 55
		Total ...	9,257 15

Table 16.—Particulars of Sidings of all Lines not included in Running Lines.

Station.	Length of Crossing Road.	Length of Sidings for placing Wagons.	Total Length of Sidings.	Remarks.
Mahara Quarry yard ...	—	—	—	
Do.	—	0 9 70	0 9 70	Laid in 1893*
	—	0 9 70	0 9 70	
Polgahawela	0 4 70	0 64 48	0 69 18	
Do.	0 7 75	0 47 79	0 55 54	Laid in 1893†
	0 12 45	1 32 27	1 44 72	
Kandy ...	0 13 95	2 17 27	2 31 22	
Do.	—	0 0 62	0 0 62	Laid in 1893
	0 13 95	2 17 89	2 31 84	
Ulapané	—	—	—	
Do.	—	0 20 89	0 20 89	Laid in 1893
	—	0 20 89	0 20 89	
Náwalapitiya	0 22 7	1 3 26	1 25 33	
Do.	—	0 14 2	0 14 2	Laid in 1893
	0 22 7	1 17 28*	1 39 35	
Talawakçlé	0 2 6	0 39 60	0 41 66	
Do.	—	0 3 72	0 3 72	Laid in 1893
	0 2 6	0 43 32	0 45 38	

* To place wagons belonging to Way and Works Department. † On account of the Kurunégala Railway.

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR 1893.

THE engines, carriages, wagons, stationery engines, portable engines, semi-portable engines, sawing machines, pumping machines, boilers, machine tools, &c., have all been kept in thorough working order and repair during the year.

The working expenditure of this Department for the year was Rs. 1,092,217·39. This amount was spent exclusively in the working of this Department and repairs of existing stock.

In work done for other Departments, including new works, the amount expended was Rs. 226,330·91.

The engine mileage worked (exclusive of wayside shunting, viz., 47,639 miles) was 1,119,052·63, or a total with wayside shunting of 1,166,691·63 miles.

The train mileage was 917,943. The vehicle mileage was 13,895,712·51.

Compared with 1892 the increases are as follows :—

Expenditure	Rs. 97,790·45
	Miles.
Engine miles	127,109
Engine with wayside miles	139,442
Train miles	131,243
Vehicle miles	1,356,262·51

The above increases are due to increase in traffic over existing lines, and to the opening of the extension from Nánu-oya to Haputalé and Alutgama to Ambalangoda, which were opened respectively in June and February.

The increase in miles worked over the difficult sections, Nánu-oya, Haputalé, and Kadugannáwa inclines, amounts to 35,140 miles.

Locomotive working shows a decrease of 3 cents per engine mile and 6 cents per train mile.

Carriage and wagon working shows a decrease of 17 cents per 1,000 vehicle miles.

Fuel consumption shows a decrease of 0·72 lb. per engine mile and 2·05 lb. per train mile, which, notwithstanding the mileage worked over the Nanu-oya, Haputalé, and Kadugannáwa lines, bears a slightly increased proportion to the mileage worked over the other lines as compared with last year. I attribute this to my being able to get more firewood used over the incline sections.

Wages of workmen show a comparative decrease of Rs. 909·71.

I have again to report the very great difficulty experienced throughout the year in keeping the engines and stock in that state of repair absolutely required for efficient working. The relief voted—viz., additional workshop accommodation and new machinery—was not available throughout the year, and it was therefore necessary to run the machinery each day from 6 A.M. to 6·30 P.M. and curtail the meal hours. The large increase in traffic and mileage brought increased repairs, so that the position of the Department was even worse than in 1892, and this was intensified by the new stock put out during the last few years requiring repairs. This position was so strongly forced on my mind that it caused me to apply for sanction to complete the whole of the proposed additions in the shops with an increase in the Machinery Department during 1894, and until such is accomplished the Department will remain handicapped, and not satisfactorily meet the demands made on it.

The non-provision of covered carriage and engine sheds at the principal stations is a want that, I trust, the Government will soon meet, as the delay yearly increases the outlay, which would be largely reduced were the stock, when not running, placed under shelter and protected from the excessive heat of the sun's rays.

As I have before remarked, there is no railway of any importance that lacks this accommodation to such an extent as this line, and none that needs it more.

The fitting of the vacuum automatic brake has had a large amount of work done to it, and in addition to the vehicles fitted complete, a list of which will be seen elsewhere, a very large amount of preparatory work was done, and work prepared for the fitting of engines and vehicles during 1894.

Several additions to the rolling stock have been made during the year, but the increase in miles worked has far outbalanced this addition, so that the margin of stock really became reduced when compared with 1892, and in like manner the most constant efforts were necessary to keep the vehicles in traffic.

The supply of firewood throughout the year was better ; this was principally obtained from private contractors.

Several minor accidents to stock took place, but the principal one, though unattended with loss of life or serious injury to persons on the train, was caused by the driver of a ballast train allowing it to travel at an excessively high speed, and not getting it under control, thus running over the end of a blind siding at Alutgama, causing considerable damage to the engine and complete demolition of three wagons with lesser damage to two others.

Throughout the year the Department has been worked at very high pressure, and the expenditure will show, as detailed in the following tables and comparative statements, the large amount of new material put in and the nature of the repairs done, which, in the case of thirteen engines and of the carriages shown in attached tables, were practically rebuilds, thus very largely improving the value and efficiency of the stock.

Engine Mileage.

1892.		1893. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.
769,128	Traffic with trains	896,989 60	—	127,861 60
17,572	Service	20,953 20	—	3,381 20
122,291	Assisting and piloting	120,383 46	1,907 34	—
25,318	Light	22,865 17	2,453 0	—
57,634	Shunting (exclusive of wayside stations)	57,861 0	—	227 0
991,943	Total	1,119,052 0	4,360 34	131,469 80
			Less decrease	4,360 34
			Total increase	127,109 46

Train Mileage.

769,128	Traffic	896,989 60	—	127,861 60
17,572	Service	20,953 20	—	3,381 20
786,700	Total	917,942 80	—	136,242 80

Vehicle Mileage.

4,645,750	Passengers	5,610,732 42	—	964,982 42
5,591,559	Goods	5,687,871 4	—	96,312 4
158,329	Horse boxes	202,059 7	—	43,730 7
61,516	Carriage trucks	62,484 9	—	968 9
38,287	Cattle do.	29,447 75	8,839	—
115,776	Tea do.	6,530 68	109,245	—
113,091	Fish do.	176,235 14	—	63,144 14
67,885	Stone	55,381 70	12,503	—
12,029	Stores and materials	13,558 30	—	1,529 30
114,145	Firewood	116,994 13	—	2,849 13
129,937	Ballast	180,965 68	—	51,028 68
16,285	Gunpowder vans	18,948 14	—	2,663 14
3,598	Post Office vans	34,212 69	—	30,614 69
1,581,263	Brake vans	1,700,290 58	—	119,027 58
12,539,450	Total	13,895,712 51	130,587	1,376,850 8
			Less decrease	130,587 0
			Total increase	1,246,263 8

Consumption of Fuel.

1892.		1893.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Coal.			
10,145 tons	Total used	10,959 tons	—	0·814 tons
22·90 lb.	Per engine mile	21·95 lb.	0·95 lb.	—
28·89 lb.	Per train mile	26·74 lb.	2·15 lb.	—
	Wood.			
84,674 yds.	Total used	99,492 yds.	—	14,818 yds.
0·085 yds.	Per engine mile	0·089 yds.	—	0·004 yds.
0·108 yds.	Per train mile	0·110 yds.	—	0·002 yds.
	Coal and Wood (reduced to Coal equivalent).			
17,201 tons	Total used	19,250 tons	—	2,049 tons
38·84 lb.	Per engine mile	38·12 lb.	0·72 lb.	—
48·97 lb.	Per train mile	46·92 lb.	2·05 lb.	—

Stores and Materials.

1893. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	*Locomotive Department.*	1893. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
2	16,876 0	Boilers	13	90,363 69
—	—	Barrels	1	834 0
220	7,902 80	Engine and tender tyres	268	9,857 80
3	2,370 0	Crank axles	3	2,303 60
11	806 58	Straight axles	18	1,173 87
Pairs			Pairs	
5	3,953 42	Inside cylinders	3	3,936 0
—	—	Outside cylinders	2	1,600 0
Tons cwt. qr. lb.			Tons cwt. qr. lb.	
2 14 2 18	3,935 43	Babits, metal	3 9 1 0	4,975 15
37 10 0 0	8,044 25	Castings	20 9 2 22	3,071 72
—	—	Coal	24 1 3 0	349 72
302	9,660 0	Coke	315 14 0 0	9,181 44
No.			No.	
49	2,636 29	Axle boxes	18	789 34
—	76,040 45	Other stores and materials	—	67,285 76
	122,225 30			194,622 9

* Passengers, 1,337,881·58; goods, 329,909·63; stone, 5,236·10; ballast, 15,064·51; materials, 1,472·14; firewood, 10,726·22.

Stores and Materials—*contd.*

1892. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	*Carriage and Wagon Department.*	1893. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
402	14,855 28	Tyres ...	550	20,119 0
c.ft. 5,588	14,801 18	Teak ...	c.ft. 9,567	22,415 42
No.			No	
—	—	Brake van axles	6	286 92
91	2,574 14	Wagon axles	88	3,520 0
133	2,883 80	Buffer springs	102	3,000 30
435	9,017 0	Bearing springs	104	2,294 52
—	4,860 29	Cast iron brake blocks	—	5,383 81
—	8,306 0	Paint and small stores	—	9,302 39
—	1,560 0	Canvas ...	—	1,620 0
			Tons cwt. qr. lb.	
—	4,972 0	Steel and iron	15 9 0 15¼	3,275 90½
—	2,506 0	Wooden brake blocks	—	2,877 70
—	2,114 82	Jakwood and other planks	—	2,434 38
—	27,870 14	Other stores and materials	—	—
	96,320 65			101,763 29

Repairs to Locomotives.

1892. No.		1893. No.
17	Engines repaired	18
15	Engines painted	18

In addition to above there were four engines taken in for wheel turning and light repairs. Five of the above engines came in 1892, and were turned out in 1893. The above remarks apply to engines thoroughly repaired.

New Stock during the Year.—Six new engines for the Galle Extension and two for the Haputalé Extension were received from England and erected and put out on the line; this showing a total of thirty-one engines put out during the year.

Repairs to Carriages and Wagons.

1891. No.		1892. No.
10	Covered goods	97
—	Low-sided wagons	7
—	Gunpowder vans	—
5	High-sided wagons	45
3	Ballast wagons	—
4	Heavy goods brake vans	5
1	Bogie goods brake	10
46	Carriages ...	52
8	Passenger brakes	20
—	Horse boxes	4
—	Carriage trucks ...	4
77		244

Additions and Improvements.

Nine four-wheel 3rd class carriages had their compartment partitions raised.

Five bogie carriages had additional doors fitted to enable passengers to leave direct from the compartment without going through the gangway of the next compartment.

Backs re-cushioned, and hat nets and cords renewed.

Fifty-two carriages had the seating accommodation painted in each compartment.

Eighteen carriages had destination board brackets put on and boards fitted.

One refreshment car had paint taken off and varnished, new oil cloth put down.

His Excellency the Governor's saloon was fitted up with vacuum brake; it was also thoroughly cleaned and varnished and upholstering done.

Three carriages had patent spring mattress seats fitted.

Three carriages, viz., His Excellency's saloon, No. 527 saloon, and refreshment car, were fitted together with gangways for inter-communication, and formed part of the Royal train appointed to convey H. I. H. the Archduke of Austria whilst travelling over the line.

In the above list of 244 vehicles, which were all thoroughly repaired, there are sixteen complete rebuilds, *i.e.*, they are practically new vehicles, as follows:—

One first class four-wheeled carriage.
One second class four-wheeled carriage.
Two third class four-wheeled carriage.
Five covered goods four-wheeled wagons.
Six high-side four-wheeled wagons.
One fish truck, four-wheeled wagon.

Further, out of the thirty-six carriages, twenty-six were practically rebuilds, inasmuch as the underframes were rebuilt and adapted for the vacuum brake.

A large amount of preparatory work was done towards the wagons being built in Ceylon, the timber work of which is being prepared by Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Limited.

The following were built under special authorities and completed during the year:—

Two four-wheeled horse boxes.
One four-wheeled carriage truck.
Five four-wheeled high-side wagons.
Ten four-wheeled covered goods to carry 11 tons.
One bogie 1st and 2nd composite carriage.
Three bogie 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and brake.
Eight bogie 3rd class carriages.

Received from England:—

Two bogie 1st class carriages—one of these was built as a 3rd class, but since utilized for parties.
Two bogie 1st and 2nd class carriages.

A. E. BROWN,
Locomotive Engineer.

ANNEXURES.

No. 1.—List of Machinery in Workshops.

No. of Machine on Store List.	Description.	Condition.
	Machinery in Fitting Shop.	
—	One pair horizontal engine cylinders, 12 in. diameter, stroke 18 in., for driving workshop machinery ...	Good order
—	Two old locomotive boilers supplying steam for above engine	—
1	Double chuck wheel lathe, chucks 5 ft. 6 in. diameter	Good order
2	Do. do. 4 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
3	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11 in. centres; gap opens 18 in., takes in 3 in. diameter	do.
4	Screw-cutting lathe, 10 in. centres, 18 in. bed ...	do.
5	Do. 7 in. centres, 9 in. bed ...	do.
6	Hand lathe, 7 in. centre, 9 in. bed	do.
7	Planing machine, plane 16 in. long, 4 in. wide, 3 in. high	Fair order
8	Planing machine, with plane 8 in. long, 3 in. wide, 3 in. high	do.
9	Drilling machine, movable drills, 16 in. in depth ...	Good order
10	Drilling machine	do.
11	Shaping machine, self-acting, stroke 17 in., bed 7 ft. long	do
12	Shaping machine, 4½ in. stroke, bed 4 ft. long ...	do
13	Screwing and tapping machine, screws and taps from ½ in. to 1½ in. diameter, travels 8 in. length ...	Fair order
14	Slotting machine, stroke 18 in., table self-acting ...	Good order
15	Shears, will cut plate up to ¾ in. thick, 22 in. wide ...	do
16	Screw-cutting lathe, 24 in. centres, 23 ft. bed, takes in up to 3 in., 9½ in. diameter	do
17	Screw-cutting lathe, 24 in centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do
18	Shaping machine, 14 in. stroke, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do
19	Screw-cutting lathe, 9½ in. centres, 16 ft 6 in. bed ...	do.
20	Wheel lathe, 6 ft. 6 in. chuck: chucks disconnect and run separately	do.
21	Shearing and punching machine, cut ½ in. thick plate, 8 in. from edge	do
22	Small bench drilling machine	do.
23	Screw-cutting lathe, 6 in. centres, 9 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
24	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11½ in. centres, bed 15 ft., gap takes 3 in., 4 in. diameter	do.
25	Small hand lathe, 6 in. centres, 5 ft. 6 in. ...	do.
26	Do. 6 in. centres, 5 ft. 6 in. ...	do.
27	Do 6½ in. centres, 6 ft. ...	do.
28	Facing and boring lathe, chuck 5 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do
29	Drilling machine, 12 in. deep, table 2 ft ...	do.
30	Wheel lathe, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter chucks, self-acting feed	do.
31	Facing and boring machine (lathe), chucks 3 ft 4 in. diameter	do
32	Shaping machine, stroke 18 in., bed 8 ft. long ...	do.
33	Radial arm drilling machine, drill travels on arms 3 in., radial 5 in.	do.
34	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 in. length of bed, duplicate of No. 32	do
35	Screw-cutting lathe, 6½ in. centres, 9 ft 9 in bed ...	do
36	Drilling machine, to drill holes in tyres between spokes of wheels	do.
—	One set of plate rolls	do.
—	Wheel press	do.
—	Three grindstones and troughs, complete ...	do.
37	Wheel lathe, 4 ft. 6 in. chuck	do.
38	Screwing machine, takes from ¼ in. to 2 in. diameter ...	do.
39	Thone's portable drilling machine	do.
40	14-ft gap lathe	do.
41	Do.	do.
42	Double end bolt lathe	do.
43	Do	do.
44	Emery twist drill grinder	do.
45	Boring and facing lathe	do.
	Machinery in Blacksmiths' Shop.	
—	Portable engine for driving circular saw, cylinder 7¾ in. diameter, 12 in. stroke	Fair order
—	Old locomotive boiler for supplying steam to steam hammers and portable engines	Good order
—	Circular saw for cutting iron, largest diameter of saw 2 ft. 8 in.	do.
—	Double-acting 10-cwt. steam hammer, Massey's patent	Fair order
—	Six cwt. steam hammer, R. Wilson's patent ...	Condemned
—	Tangye's patent noiseless fan	Good order
—	Bolt and nut shaping machine	Out of order

No. of Machine on Store List.	Description.	Condition.
	Machinery in Carriage and Wagon Repairing Shop.	
—	Portable engine for driving machinery in shop, cylinder 9 in. by 16 in. diameter, stroke 12 in., 8 H.P. ...	Good order
—	Circular saw, largest diameter of saw 24 in. in diameter	do.
—	Saw sharpening machine	do.
—	Emery grindingstone with automatic water supply ...	do.
—	Hardwood turning lathe with arrangement for saw to be fixed for gearing	do.
—	Mortising machine and drill for woodwork ...	Fair order
—	Bench drilling machine	do.
—	Log frame saw with combined engine, complete, takes in log 24 in. by 24 in.	Good order
—	Old locomotive boiler for driving above ...	do
—	Paint grinding mill (hand)	Not used
—	Circular saw with rising and falling spindle and boring arrangements	Good order
	Machinery in Colombo Running Shed.	
—	Hand drilling machine	Good order
—	Sheer legs	do.
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Pump	Not used
—	Grindstone	Good order
—	Pumping engine	Not used
—	Pumping boiler	Condemned
	Machinery in Kadugannáwa Running Shed.	
—	Screw-cutting lathe	Good order
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling crane and wagon	do.
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Grindstone	do
	Machinery in Náwalapitiya Running Shed.	
—	Coal crane	Good order
	Machinery in Kandy Running Shed.	
—	Hand lathe	Good order
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling crane and wagon	Moderate
—	Coal crane	Good order
—	Grindstone	do

Table 2.—List of Engines, Pumps, &c., for supplying Water.

No.	Place.	Description.	Condition.
2	Alutgama	Hand pump	Good order
1	Kalutara South ...	do.	do.
1	Kalutara North ...	do.	do.
1	Pánadurá	do.	do.
2	Moratuwa	do.	do.
2	Colombo	Tank	do
1	Véyangoḍa	Engine and pump ...	do.
1	Polgahawela	Stand pump	do.
1	Rambukkana	Engine and pump ...	New boiler
2	Kadugannáwa	Tank, water	Good order
1	Kandy	do.	do.
1	Mátalé	do.	do.
1	Náwalapiṭiya	Tanks	do
1	Galboḍa	Tank, water and arm ...	do.
1	Watawala	do. ...	do.
1	Hatton	Hand pump and arm ...	do.
1	Watagoḍa	do.	do.
1	Nánu-oya	do.	do.

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines and Tenders on December 31, 1893.

Stock No.	Maker's Name.	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders. Position.	Cylinders. Diameter	Cylinders. Length of Stroke.	No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels. Leading.	Diameter of Wheels. Driving.	Diameter of Wheels. Trailing.	Commenced to run.	Condition.
						in.	in.			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
1	R. Stephenson & Co.	1,263	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	16	22	8	Four wheels coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1864	In running order
2	Do.	1,264	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Under repairs
3	Do.	1,265	do.		do	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1865	In running order
4	Do.	1,266	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1886	do.
5	Do.	1,267	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
6	Beyer & Peacock	460	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
7	Do.	461	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	New boiler rebuilt
8	Kitson & Co.	1,377	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1867	In running order
9	Do.	1,378	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	New boiler rebuilt
10	Do	1,379	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	October, 1867	In running order, rebuilt
11	Do.	1,380	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1867	do.
12	Do	1,381	do.		do	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
13	Do.	1,382	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	August, 1867	do.
14	Do.	1,383	do		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
15	Do.	1,384	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
16	John Fowler & Co	855	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	26	8	Six wheels coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1868	New boiler
17	Do	856	do.		do.	17	26	8		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	In running order
18	Do.	857	do.		do.	17	26	8		4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1868	do.
19	Do.	858	do.		do.	17	26	8		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	Requires new boiler
20	Beyer & Peacock	830	Passenger trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1869	In running order
21	Do.	831	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	do.
22	Do.	832	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	June, 1869	do.
23	Do.	833	do		do	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	May, 1869	do.
24	Kitson & Co.	1,848	Mixed trains		do	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1873	do.
25	Do.	1,849	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1873	do.
26	Do.	1,850	Passenger trains		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July, 1873	do.
27	Do.	1,851	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1873	do.
28	Do.	2,000	Mixed trains		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1875	New boiler rebuilt
29	Do.	2,000	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	In running order
30	R. Stephenson & Co.	1,812	Shunting	Tank engine	Outside	10	18	4	Four wheels coupled	3 6	No middle wheel	3 6	January, 1869	Fair, but will soon be condemned
31	Do.	1,813	do.		do.	10	18	4		3 0	do.	3 6	do.	do.
32	Do	2,281	Local trains	Bogie engine	Inside	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1877	In running order
33	Do.	2,282	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	New boiler
34	Do.	2,283	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
35	Kitson & Co.	2,176	do		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1878	In running order
36	Do.	2,177	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1878	Requires new boiler
37	Do.	2,178	do.		do	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	Under repairs
38	Do.	2,179	do		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1879	do.
39	Do	2,200	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	do	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	Requires new boiler
40	Do.	2,199	do.		do	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1878	In shops for new boiler

41	John Fowler & Co.	3,422	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	22	6	Six wheels coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	February,	1879	In shops for new boiler
42	Do.	3,423	do.		do.	17	22	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	May,	1879	In running order
43	Beyer & Peacock	1,906	Mixed trains		Inside	16	22	8	Four wheels coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	May,	1880	Requires new boiler soon
44	Do.	1,907	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July,	1880	do.
45	Do	1,908	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September,	1880	do.
46	Do	1,904	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November,	1880	In running order
47	Do.	1,905	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September,	1880	New boiler rebuilt
48*	Kitson & Co.	2,356	Local trains		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February,	1881	Will shortly put new boiler
49	Do	2,494	Incline work		Outside	17	26	10	Six wheels coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	May,	1883	In shops
50	Do	2,495	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	November,	1884	In running order
51	Do	2,496	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January,	1885	do.
52	Do	2,497	do.	Bogie engine with tender	do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	do.		do.
53	Do.	2,498	do.		do	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	July,	1884	do.
54	Do.	2,499	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June,	1884	do.
55	Do.	2,500	do.		do	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	do.		do.
56	Do.	2,501	do		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	October,	1884	do.
57	Do.	2,502	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May,	1884	do.
58	Do.	2,503	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	April,	1884	do.
59	Vulcan Foundry, Co. Ld.	1,294	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	March 25,	1891	do.
60	Do.	1,295	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May 15,	1891	do
61	Do.	1,296	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	December 3,	1891	do.
62	Do.	1,297	do.		do	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	October 15,	1891	do.
63	Dubs & Co.	2,912	Passengers	Four wheels coupled bogie	Inside	17	24	8	Four wheels coupled	3 6	6 0	6 0	November,	1892	New engine
64	Do.	2,913	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	October,	1892	do.
65	Do.	2,914	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	December,	1892	do
66	Do	3,036	do.	Fitted with automatic brake	do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July 28,	1893	Galle railway engines not worked regularly
67	Do.	3,037	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July 27,	1893	
68	Do.	3,038	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August,	1893	
69	Do	3,039	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.		
70	Do	3,040	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	Sept. 21,	1893	
71	Do	3,041	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	Sept. 6,	1893	
72	Nielson & Co	4,627	Incline work	Bogie with tender	Inside	18½	26	10	Six wheels coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 27,	1893	
73	Do	4,628	do.		do.	—	26	1		—	—	—	Dec. 30	1893	

Table 4.—Weight of Locomotive Engines and Tenders, Empty and Loaded, on December 31, 1893

Engines.	No. of Engine of the same Weight.	Engines: Empty. Bogie	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total	Engines: In Steam. Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Tenders: Empty. Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Tenders: Full. Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Mean Weight of Engine and Tender for whole Journey.	Approximate Weight, not having been verified.
Nos.		Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.
1 to 7 ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 0	9 17	34 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	21 15	51 1	—
8 to 15	8	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 13	10 9	35 11	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 18	52 18
16 to 19 and 41 to 42	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 8	10 15	11 5	32 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 0
20 to 23 ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 5	—
24 and 25	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 13	10 9	35 9	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
26 and 27	2	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 5	—
28 and 29	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 12	10 9	35 10	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
30 and 31	2	—	—	Tank	Engine	Shunting	—	9 5	—	6 13	15 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	—
32 to 38 and 48	8	9 14	—	10 1	9 5	29 0	9 15	—	12 9	10 17	33 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 0	—
39 and 40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
43 to 47 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
49 to 58 ...	10	9 12	9 9	10 14	9 9	39 4	10 0	11 7	12 12	11 7	45 6	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	67 0	—
59 to 62 ...	4	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	43 0	13 2	12 9	12 13	12 9	50 13	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	71 0	—
63 to 65 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 7	11 18	39 15	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	57 0	—
66 to 71 ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 9	12 0	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4	7 4	7 4	21 12	61 11	—
72 to 73 ...	2	11 0	10 10	11 15	11 15	45 0	12 13	13 0	13 6	13 9	52 8	—	—	—	—	8 5	8 5	8 10	25 0	73 0	—

Table 5.—Return of Rolling Stock on December 31, 1893.

Locomotives.

Six-wheeled coupled bogie engines ...	16
Six-wheeled coupled engines ...	6
Four-wheeled coupled six-feet wheel engines	15
Do. five-feet wheel engines	26
Do. tank engines ...	8
Shunting engines	2
Total ...	73

Coaching Four-wheeled Stock.

State carriage	1
Saloon (this includes two Refreshment Cars and half saloon)	5
First class	9
First and Second class composite ...	8*
Second class	14
Third class	74
Guards' van (including Post Office vans) ...	22
Horse boxes, Main line	3
Do. Nánu-oya line	14
Carriage trucks, Main line ...	1
Covered carriage trucks, Main line ...	2
Do. Nánu-oya line ...	10
Fish trucks	6
Total ...	169

Coaching Bogie Stock.

Saloon	3†
State carriage	1
Refreshment car	3
First and second class composite ...	17
Third class	32‡
Third class and van composite ... / Second class and brake van composite ...	20
Total ...	76

Goods Stock, Four-wheeled.

Covered goods wagons	Main line wood ...	60
	Nánu-oya line wood	257§
	Iron ...	20
High-sided open wagons	Main line ...	15
	Nánu-oya line ...	82
	Iron ...	20
Low-sided open wagons	Main line ...	4
	Nánu-oya line ...	9
Cattle trucks	Main line ...	3
	Nánu-oya line ...	9
Gunpowder vans	Main line ...	1
	Nánu-oya line ...	5
Lime wagons	Main line ...	5
	Nánu-oya line ...	11
Tea-leaf trucks	Main line ...	—
	Nánu-oya line ...	1
Timber trucks	Main line ...	8
	Nánu-oya line ...	—
Goods brake vans	Main line ...	20
	Nánu-oya line ...	—
	Total ...	530

Bogie Stock Goods.

Covered goods wagons	21
Lowsided	4
Iron ...	10
Goods and brake van composite ...	7‖
Total ...	42

Service Stock.

Travelling cranes	5
Ballast wagons	32
Public Works Department wagons	—
Crane wagons	3
Total ...	40

Table 6.—Total Average Weight of Rolling Stock (Empty) on December 31, 1893.

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Total Weight of Empty. Tons	cwt.	Average Weight of Vehicle. Tons	cwt.
Carriage Stock.					
State carriage, eight-wheeled bogie ...	1	20	10	20	10
Saloon carriage, eight-wheeled bogie ...	3	55	19	18	13
Refreshment car, eight-wheeled bogie ...	3	54	18	18	6
1st and 2nd class composite ...	14	269	0	19	15
1st, 2nd, 3rd, and brake	3	57	0		
3rd class and brake composite ...	20	337	0	16	17
3rd class bogie ... ... / Cooly carriages (included in 3rd class carriages)¶	32	536	0	16	15
State carriage, four-wheeled ...	1	8	0	8	0
Saloon carriage, four-wheeled ...	5	42	10	8	10
1st class, four-wheeled	9	68	10	7	12
1st and 2nd class composite ...	8	60	0	7	10
2nd class carriage, four-wheeled ...	14	106	0	7	11
3rd class carriage, four-wheeled ...	74	521	14	7	1
Passenger brake van	20	145	12	7	6
Post Office van & brake four-wheeled composite	2	14	18	7	9
Horse boxes	17	126	13	7	9
Carriage trucks	13	74	15	5	15
Fish trucks	6	33	0	5	10
Wagon Stock.					
Covered goods, eight-wheeled ...	21	278	18	12	18
Covered goods, eight-wheeled, and vans ...	7	98	14	14	2
Low-sided, eight-wheeled	4	48	4	12	1
Low-sided bogie, iron	10	128	10	12	17
Covered goods, four-wheeled, wood { to carry 11 tons, 36 / to carry 6¾ tons, 281 }	317	1,684	0	5	6
Covered goods, four-wheeled, iron ...	20	142	0	7	2
Goods, brake van	20	230	0	11	10
High-sided, four-wheeled	97	480	3	4	19
High-sided, four-wheeled, iron ...	20	129	0	6	9
Ballast wagons, four-wheeled ...	32	152	0	4	15
Low-sided wagons, four-wheeled ...	13	59	3	4	11
Gunpowder vans, four-wheeled ...	6	39	18	6	13
Cattle wagons, four-wheeled ...	12	69	0	5	15
Timber trucks, four-wheeled ...	8	37	4	4	13
Lime wagons	16	86	8	5	8
Tea-leaf truck	1	5	13	5	13
Total ...	849	6,192	14	315	1

* This includes two first and second class saloon carriages on short wheel base.
† This includes a 3rd class altered to 1st for parties, being an open carriage or single saloon-compartment.
‡ Includes five goods wagons converted into cooly carriages.
§ This includes forty-six ten-ton wagons, of which sixteen are specially constructed to convey tea in standard chests.
‖ One converted into cooly immigrant composite third and brake.
¶ This includes a third class altered into a first received from England.

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage (exclusive of Shunting) of each Engine.

No. of Engine.	Class of Engine.	Miles run to December 31, 1892. M.	C.	Miles run in 1893. M.	C.	Total Miles run to December 31, 1893. M.	C.
1	For mixed trains ...	269,688	71	17,667	76	287,356	67
2	Do. ...	214,422	24	6,377	50	220,799	74
3	Do. ...	251,849	44	11,382	12	263,231	56
4	Do. ...	255,474	65	6,796	67	262,271	52
5	Do. ...	289,011	27	14,750	18	303,761	45
6	Do. ...	325,983	49	15,055	25	341,038	74
7	Do. ...	304,108	4	1,024	22	305,132	26
8	Do. ...	329,495	5	30,236	9	359,731	14
9	Do. ...	310,453	17	4,717	57	315,170	74
10	Do. ...	367,785	15	26,080	13	393,865	28
11	Do. ...	271,428	73	31,615	28	303,044	21
12	Do. ...	294,171	27	12,671	65	306,843	12
13	Do. ...	332,562	46	29,012	46	361,575	12
14	Do. ...	336,093	35	16,589	79	352,683	34
15	Do. ...	303,644	50	16,925	14	320,569	64
16	For incline work ...	156,561	35	10,925	9	167,486	44
17	Do. ...	184,043	65	10,324	6	194,367	71
18	Do. ...	140,919	18	14,756	25	155,675	43
19	Do. ...	169,940	48	9,092	26	179,032	74
20	For passenger trains...	406,606	19	23,577	77	430,184	16
21	Do. ...	434,238	76	10,653	47	444,892	43
22	Do. ...	422,111	40	15,215	78	437,327	38
23	Do. ...	451,173	52	21,465	71	472,639	43
24	For mixed trains ...	290,801	41	24,653	36	315,454	77
25	Do. ...	269,662	62	29,747	74	299,410	56
26	For passenger trains...	353,796	14	11,957	52	365,753	66
27	Do. ...	365,371	61	19,425	36	384,797	17
28	For mixed trains ...	214,323	11	4,884	11	219,207	22
29	Do. ...	175,740	5	7,198	30	182,938	35
30	For shunting ...	3,808	60	82	59	3,891	39
31	Do. ...	600	34	—		600	34
32	For local trains ..	256,327	4	17,008	24	273,335	28
33	Do. ...	286,906	24	14,643	59	301,550	3
34	Do. ...	270,852	76	18,138	25	288,991	21
35	Do. ...	260,576	18	23,947	44	284,523	62
36	Do. ...	253,009	72	13,312	40	266,322	32
37	Do. ...	259,438	32	23,331	37	282,769	69
38	Do. ...	246,865	55	28,312	79	275,178	54
39	For mixed trains ...	223,730	71	27	46	223,758	37
40	Do. ...	180,643	55	4,103	72	184,747	47
41	For incline work ...	121,452	14	7,176	15	128,628	29
42	Do. ...	117,880	79	4,069	29	121,950	28
43	For mixed trains ...	207,343	48	14,219	8	221,562	56
44	Do. ...	190,941	41	19,623	15	210,564	56
45	Do. ...	210,631	61	12,361	2	222,992	63
46	Do. ...	167,974	55	15,591	63	183,566	38
47	Do. ...	179,324	21	15,215	71	194,540	12
48	For local trains ...	216,891	66	30,071	35	246,963	21
49	For incline work ...	102,213	32	17,236	59	119,450	11
50	Do. ...	96,462	70	13,260	78	109,723	68
51	Do. ...	76,433	50	16,388	48	92,822	18
52	Do. ...	111,941	43	22,117	78	134,059	41
53	Do. ...	94,497	77	16,836	12	111,334	9
54	Do. ...	107,216	29	6,613	24	113,829	53
55	Do. ...	106,737	15	12,199	56	118,936	71
56	Do. ...	103,530	71	7,410	46	110,941	37
57	Do. ...	112,024	15	20,803	13	132,827	28
58	Do. ...	125,229	3	14,784	53	140,013	56
59	Do. ...	34,883	3	19,554	10	54,437	13
60	Do. ...	26,555	39	16,224	26	42,779	65
61	Do. ...	18,800	67	21,617	8	40,417	75
62	Do. ...	22,627	63	19,250	77	41,878	60
63	Do ...	1,645	18	31,136	37	32,781	55
64	Do. ...	3,237	5	31,079	55	34,316	60
65	Do. ...	51	18	30,820	20	30,871	38
66	Do. ...	—		13,462	54	13,462	54
67	Do. ...	—		8,655	42	8,655	42
68	Do. ...	—		68	78	68	78
69	Do. ...	—		69	10	69	10
70	Do. ...	—		2,795	65	2,795	65
71	Do. ...	—		2,750	15	2,750	15
72	Do. ...	—		18	0	18	0
73	Do. ...	—		18	0	18	0
	Total ...	13,290,752	43	1,061,191	46	14,351,944	9

Table 8.—Detailed Statement of Mileage of Engines for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Description of Trains.	Kalutara and Maradána.		Kalutara and Alutgama.		Alutgama and Ambalangoda.		Fort and Wharf.		Mahara Quarry and Mahara Points.		Colombo and Rambukkána.		Rambukkána and Kadugannáwa.		Kadugannawa and Péráde niya.		Péráde niya and Kandy.		Péráde niya and Náwalapitiya.		Kandy and Mátalé.		Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya.		Nánu-oya and Haputalé.		Total.	
TRAINS.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
Passenger — Ordinary ...	—		—		—		—		—		38,103	10	9,398	40	4,113	40	2,744	60	12,212	0	12,516	10	29,715	30	9,939	60	118,743	10
Passenger — Special ...	998	60	351	0	187	0	108	0	—		1,771	10	192	60	86	60	232	20	100	40	248	20	226	70	125	0	4,628	20
Passenger — Empty ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Goods — Ordinary ...	489	20	52	0	—		359	40	—		32,178	40	11,055	70	8,191	0	11	40	5,061	70	34	40	8,520	40	—		65,954	40
Goods — Special ...	547	0	44	0	33	10	217	0	—		1,459	20	334	0	1,430	20	108	10	7,770	30	13	50	7,276	60	—		19,233	40
Goods — Empty ...	—		—		—		—		—		52	20	13,390	50	—		—		—		—		—		—		13,442	70
Stone — Loaded	644	20	—		—		—		306	0	1,950	20	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		2,900	40
Stone — Empty ...	112	60	—		—		—		300	0	1,718	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		2,130	60
Mixed — Ordinary ...	153,696	0	56,540	0	51,727	70	456	60	—		167,699	0	25,517	0	14,482	60	22,912	30	43,601	0	37,312	60	78,058	0	17,865	40	669,869	0
Mixed — Special ...	—		—		—		—		—		52	20	12	60	5	40	—		16	60	—		—		—		87	20
Mixed — Empty ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Total Train Miles ...	156,488	0	56,987	0	51,948	0	1,141	20	606	0	244,983	60	59,901	40	28,309	60	26,009	0	68,762	40	50,125	20	123,797	40	27,930	20	896,989	60
OTHER THAN TRAINS.																												
Shunting — Way side ...	8,296	68	3,004	52	2,767	11	60	17	16	12	12,983	40	3,170	73	1,497	69	1,377	27	3,645	33	2,656	51	6,559	21	1,603	6	47,639	0
Shunting — Yard ...	10,105	31	3,675	55	3,313	58	73	70	28	58	15,850	6	3,883	53	1,830	10	1,682	32	4,444	25	3,239	58	7,980	34	1,752	70	57,861	0
Service Material — Loaded ...	222	0	44	0	43	0	70	0	—		427	0	77	20	33	60	—		100	60	—		263	0	100	0	1,380	60
Service Material — Empty ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Ballast — Loaded ...	2,496	40	541	40	1,033	20	14	0	76	40	2,497	0	153	40	100	40	561	40	2,852	20	478	60	1,061	60	565	40	12,432	40
Ballast — Empty ...	—		—		—		—		15	0	85	20	57	0	—		—		—		—		2	0	43	0	202	20
Firewood — Loaded ...	137	10	55	0	—		—		—		1,654	0	670	40	22	40	85	20	202	20	473	60	1,013	40	96	50	4,410	40
Firewood — Empty ...	81	70	33	0	—		—		—		1,356	60	617	20	—		—		—		—		411	40	26	70	2,527	20
Light Engines for traffic	143	40	44	0	57	20	17	60	—		1,027	60	7,064	20	—		65	60	9,652	66	10	0	3,334	1	356	0	21,773	7
Trial Engines and Engines for repairs ...	125	20	—		—		—		—		811	60	76	60	33	20	11	50	33	40	—		—		—		1,092	10
Assisting and Piloting	—		—		—		—		—		—		46,618	40	624	64	63	77	8,435	45	—		63,960	60	680	0	120,383	46
Total other Miles ..	21,608	39	7,397	67	7,214	29	235	67	136	30	36,693	6	62,389	46	4,142	63	3,847	66	29,366	69	6,858	69	84,586	16	5,223	76	269,702	3

Table 9.—Mileage of Passengers, Goods, &c., Trains for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Description of Trains.		Kalutara and Maradána.	Kalutara and Alutgama	Alutgama and Ambalangoda.	Fort and Wharf.	Mahara Quarry and Mahara Points.	Colombo and Rambukkana.	Rambukkana and Kadugannáwa.	Kadugannáwa and Pérádeniya.	Pérádeniya and Kandy.	Pérádeniya and Náwalapitiya.	Kandy and Mátalé.	Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya.	Nánu-oya and Haputalé.	Total.
		M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Passenger ...	Ordinary ...	—	—	—	—	—	38,103 10	9,398 40	4,113 40	2,744 60	12,212 0	12,516 10	29,715 30	9,939 60	118,743 10
	Special ...	998 60	351 0	187 0	108 0	—	1,771 10	192 60	86 60	232 20	100 40	248 20	226 70	125 0	4,628 20
	Empty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods ...	Ordinary ...	489 20	52 0	—	359 40	—	32,178 40	11,055 70	8,191 0	11 40	5,061 70	34 40	8,520 40	—	65,954 40
	Special ...	547 0	44 0	33 10	217 0	—	1,459 20	334 0	1,430 20	108 10	7,770 30	13 50	7,276 60	—	19,233 40
	Empty ...	—	—	—	—	—	52 20	13,390 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,442 70
Mixed ...	Ordinary ...	153,696 0	56,540 0	51,727 70	456 60	—	167,699 0	25,517 0	14,482 60	22,912 30	43,601 0	37,312 60	78,058 0	17,865 40	669,869 0
	Special ...	—	—	—	—	—	52 20	12 60	5 40	—	16 60	—	—	—	87 20
	Empty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone ...	Loaded ...	644 20	—	—	—	306 0	1,950 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,900 40
	Empty ...	112 60	—	—	—	300 0	1,718 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,130 60
Traffic Service ...	Material ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Empty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Material ...	222 0	44 0	43 0	70 0	—	427 0	77 20	33 60	—	100 60	—	263 0	100 0	1,380 60
	Loaded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballast ...	Loaded ...	2,496 40	541 40	1,033 20	14 0	76 40	2,497 0	153 40	100 40	561 40	2,852 20	478 60	1,061 60	565 40	12,132 40
	Empty ...	—	—	—	—	15 0	85 20	57 0	—	—	—	—	2 0	43 0	202 20
Firewood ...	Loaded ...	137 10	55 0	—	—	—	1,654 0	670 40	22 40	85 20	202 20	473 60	1,013 40	96 50	4,410 40
	Empty ...	81 70	33 0	—	—	—	1,356 60	617 20	—	—	—	—	411 40	26 70	2,527 20
Total ...		159,425 40	57,660 40	53,024 20	1,225 20	697 40	251,003 60	61,477 0	28,466 40	26,655 60	71,917 60	51,077 60	126,549 20	28,762 20	917,943 0

Table 10.—Detailed Mileage of Vehicles for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Description of Vehicle.	Maradána and Kalutara	Kalutara and Alutgama.	Alutgama and Amblangoda.	Fort and Wharf.	M'hraQuarry and M'hara Points.	Colombo and Rambukkana	Rambukkana and K'gannáwa.	K'gannáwa and Péradeniya.	Péradeniya and Kandy.	Péradeniya and N'walapitiya	Kandy and Mátalé.	N'walapitiya and Nánu-oya.	Nánu-oya and Haputalé.	Total
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Governor's saloon ...	334 76	135 23	29 4	12 64	—	3.338 53	756 2	317 62	220 70	285 31	361 79	683 78	217 40	6,694 22
Passengers { Carriages	1.503,483 79	451,702 74	413.587 43	2,416 64	—	1,470.317 52	270,771 31	123.784 40	115,644 15	353.666 14	250.518 79	553.680 26	94,463 63	5,604,038 20
Passengers { Vans ...	274,132 14	94,037 36	84,923 72	535 51	—	298,441 66	67,095 72	30,411 53	37.534 49	119,473 33	100,888 40	193,808 44	36.598 8	1,337,881 58
Horse boxes ...	9,140 50	3,163 41	2,943 11	—	—	74.843 6	18,520 57	8.125 62	5,567 69	22,333 14	7,645 42	44,714 70	5,060 65	202,059 7
Carriage trucks ...	3,189 15	1,035 0	783 15	4 8	—	26.320 2	6.193 10	2,601 78	1,673 68	5,297 54	2.056 61	12,144 8	1,185 10	62,484 9
Goods ... { Wagons ...	198,801 37	53,603 5	47.349 24	9.328 9	—	2,526,558 18	481.917 47	258.313 12	60,077 74	530,216 59	82,641 22	661,393 62	68,718 77	4,978.919 46
Goods ... { Vans ...	16,201 37	5,026 71	5.116 2	923 79	45 0	166,051 56	63.349 1	17.835 60	9,982 24	25.187 24	3.773 30	16,130 79	286 0	329,909 63
Goods ... { Empties...	22,876 74	4.589 26	4,516 17	1.960 5	—	280,708 63	118,301 54	22,841 42	8,324 13	67,196 67	6.802 2	155,598 44	15,235 34	708,951 38
Cattle trucks ...	982 68	286 0	300 23	8 16	—	9.073 68	1.900 65	1,219 62	862 0	3,772 14	3,789 46	6,709 53	542 50	29,447 65
Fish trucks ...	106.905 58	37,320 22	32,009 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176,235 14
Tea trucks ...	91 26	33 0	43 43	2 4	—	1.203 1	924 44	828 42	283 56	2,971 45	149 47	—	—	6,530 68
Post Office vans ...	389 52	121 0	77 6	17 22	—	18.933 19	4,878 28	1.945 68	1,517 3	16 63	6,316 48	—	—	34,212 69
Gunpowder wagons ...	522 25	165 0	87 6	46 78	13 40	8,760 78	601 54	1.170 60	1.259 10	463 47	401 66	4,658 60	796 50	18,948 14
Stone ... { Wagons ...	5,068 1	—	—	684 16	5,461 50	30,110 27	—	—	—	—	—	15 70	—	41.340 4
Stone ... { Vans ...	856 10	—	—	69 62	832 0	3.475 70	—	—	—	—	—	2 22	—	5,236 4
Stone ... { Empties...	676 65	—	—	235 63	4,879 0	8.250 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,041 66
Traffic materials { Wagons ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic materials { Vans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic materials { Empties...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service materials { Wagons ...	943 35	176 0	29 2	349 61	—	3.925 79	591 54	317 62	—	721 69	—	2,499 21	750 0	10,304 63
Service materials { Vans ...	353 10	22 0	—	73 34	—	349 47	38 49	22 24	—	50 29	—	462 61	100 0	1,472 14
Service materials { Empties...	253 7	176 0	—	178 0	—	661 21	38 47	5 46	—	1,540 18	—	233 4	167 64	3.253 47
Ballast ... { Wagons ...	44.735 37	10,522 43	16,634 76	46 70	1,602 40	52.470 51	1,250 16	360 6	1,540 60	13,898 3	2,442 9	9,323 11	3,141 50	157,968 72
Ballast ... { Vans ...	2.261 77	516 10	1,109 71	4 48	205 0	4.525 34	281 48	61 26	400 19	2.942 12	353 5	1,737 13	666 8	15,064 51
Ballast ... { Empties...	989 1	174 28	775 61	41 42	102 0	15.059 79	321 49	161 54	308 20	3,841 48	770 35	142 15	308 44	22,996 76
Firewood { Wagons ...	2,609 34	1,095 28	—	—	—	49,945 18	7.517 48	133 64	953 60	3,655 48	3,400 49	21,749 37	757 18	91,818 4
Firewood { Vans ...	220 56	99 0	—	—	—	3,809 36	1,057 36	41 66	129 40	561 22	636 69	4,027 65	142 32	10,726 22
Firewood { Empties...	208 26	—	—	—	—	18.990 15	1,028 46	133 70	192 60	1,244 36	835 1	2,043 25	499 52	25,176 9
Total ...	2.196.228 7	664,000 7	610.315 10	16,939 76	13.140 50	5.076,125 17	1,047.336 58	470,635 19	246,472 70	1,159.336 30	473,784 10	1,691,759 66	229,638 25	13.895.712 45

Table 11.—Comparative Statement of the Wages of Men employed in the Locomotive and Carriage Workshops and Engine Sheds for 1892 and 1893.

	1892. Rs. c.	1893. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Fitting shop, Colombo ...	56,886 54	27,620 58	10,734 4	—
Blacksmiths' shop, Colombo	12,611 82	13,243 29	631 47	—
Carriage shop, Colombo ...	41,603 99	34,600 86	—	7,003 13
Painters' shop, Colombo ...	9,581 72	10,461 63	879 91	-
Greasers and Cleaners, Kalutara to Polgahawela	3,696 87	3,354 7	—	342 80
Engine shed, Kalutara ...	4,943 38	4,990 70	47 32	—
Engine shed, Colombo ...	26,559 31	27,673 82	1,114 51	—
Pumping Enginemen and firewood coolies between Henaratgoda and Ambépussa	2,034 79	2,202 12	167 33	—
Greasers and cleaners, Kadugannáwa ...	1,170 89	1,124 84	—	46 5
Greasers and cleaners, Kandy ...	413 86	485 98	72 7	—
Engine shed, Kadugannawa	14,984 61	13,738 38	—	1,246 23
Engine shed, Kandy ...	14,356 62	13,430 15	—	926 47
Engine shed, Náwalapitiya	28,956 59	32,436 96	3,480 37	—
Total ...	217,800 99	225,363 33	17,127 2	9,564 68
New works last year ...	18,165 33	Less Decrease ...	9,564 68	
New works this year ...	23,978 72		7,562 34	
Increase ...	5,813 39	Add Increase ...	5,813 39	
		Total Increase ...	13,375 73	

Table 12.—Return showing Rolling Stock on hand on December 31, 1893.

Particulars.	On hand June 30, 1893.	Received during half year.	Total.	Balance on hand December 31, 1893.
Passenger engines ...	9	4	15	13
Goods do ...	26	4	30	30
Incline do. ...	20	—	20	20
Shunting do. ...	2	—	2	2
Tank do. ...	8	—	8	8
State carriage, four-wheeled ...	1	—	1	1
State carriage, eight-wheeled bogie	1	—	1	1
Saloon, eight-wheeled bogie ...	1	—	1	1
First class, eight-wheeled bogie ...	—	2	2	2
Saloon*	5	—	5	5
First class, four-wheeled bogie ...	9	—	9	9
Refreshment cars, eight-wheeled bogie	3	—	3	3
First and second composite, four-wheeled	8	—	8	8
First and second composite, eight-wheeled	11	6	17	17
Second class carriages, four-wheeled	14	—	14	14
Third class carriage, four-wheeled	74	—	74	74
Third class carriage, eight-wheeled bogie† ...	23	9	32	32
Third class carriage brake composite, eight-wheeled‡ ...	18	2	20	20
Horse-boxes, four-wheeled ...	15	2	17	17
Carriage trucks, four-wheeled ...	12	1	13	13
Passenger brake vans, four-wheeled	22	—	22	22
Heavy goods, four-wheeled ...	20	—	20	20
Goods brake composite, eight-wheeled bogie ...	7	—	7	7
Covered goods, four-wheeled§ ...	323	10	333	333
Covered goods, four-wheeled iron	20	—	20	20
Covered goods, eight-wheeled bogie	21	—	21	21
Deep-sided wagon, four-wheeled	92	5	97	97
Deep-sided wagon, four-wheeled iron	20	—	20	20
Low-sides, four-wheeled¶ ...	45	—	45	45
Low-sides, eight-wheeled bogie .	6	—	6	6
Low-sides, eight-wheeled iron ...	10	—	10	10
Timber swivel, four-wheeled ...	8	—	8	8
Gunpowder vans do. ...	6	—	6	6
Cattle wagons do. ...	12	—	12	12
Fish trucks do. ...	6	—	6	6
Travelling cranes do. ...	5	—	5	5
Crane wagons do. ...	3	—	3	3
Tea leaf wagons do. ...	1	—	1	1

* This includes 2 refreshment cars, half and half.
† This includes immigrant cooly carriage.
‡ This includes 1 for immigrant cooly train.
§ Including train wagons.
¶ Including ballast wagons.

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1893.

I HAVE the honour to report that the traffic working during the year 1893 was carried on without interruption, the line having been free from any slip or obstruction of a serious nature excepting at Galboda tunnel, which gave us some trouble in February and March.

A new section of the Galle extension, viz., from Alutgama to Ambalangoda, a distance of 14·41 miles, was opened for traffic on the 14th February, and the extension from Nánu-oya to Haputalé, 25 miles, on the 19th June.

The total length of lines now worked is 231 miles.

The gross receipts show an increase of Rs. 294,363. The working expenses an advance of Rs. 80,476. There was an increase of 271,000 in the number of passengers carried, and of 20,568 tons in the weight of goods transported, exclusive of minerals for Government Departments—about 20,000 tons.

128,261 extra train miles were run, principally in the new train service on the extensions.

The earnings per train mile were Rs. 5·53 as compared with Rs. 6·10 in 1892, but I do not consider this to be evidence of comparatively depreciated receipts, as trains vary so much in their composition, length, and weight.

The traffic working expenses were 10·80 per cent. of the receipts as against 9·70 per cent. in 1892.

The following table will show these details clearly :—

	1893. Rs.	1892. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Coaching and mails ...	1,671,932	1,536,555	135,377	—
Goods	3,258,305	3,089,436	168,869	—
Cattle	7,771	8,100	—	329
Miscellaneous	9,903	7,056	1,847	—
Receipts per train mile ...	5·53	6·11	—	0·58
Working expenses per train mile...	0·60	0·58	0·02	—
Working expenses per cent. of receipts	10·80	9·70	1·10	—
	Miles.	Miles.		
Length of line open for 1½ month	191½	191½	—	—
Do. 4 months	206			
Do. 6½ months	231			
Train miles run ...	896,990	768,729	128,261	—

The sustained increase in the number of passengers, coupled with the longer distances the trains have to travel, makes it most difficult to provide sufficient accommodation for all requirements. The additional rolling stock is absorbed as fast as it is turned out of the shops, and although there have been a great many new carriages put into traffic they have not afforded the desired relief, as the demands made upon us for transport more than keep pace with the supply. It is hoped that when the vehicles now on order are ready for use we shall be better able to meet our requirements. The increase in passengers during the past year has been about 800 per week-day and nearly 500 per Sunday. In one week in May the increase was nearly 22,000; in December 20,000; in January 16,000; while increases of 14,000, 12,000, and 10,000 per week are frequent. We are now conveying about 4,500 passengers per day more than we did four years ago.

Goods.—Of the 20,000 tons increase in the goods traffic Haputalé has contributed nearly 6,000, the Ambalangoda extension has provided about 1,600, the Mátalé line a little over 1,000, and Polgahawela 3,500; the remainder is at Colombo.

The traffic on the line between Péradeniya Junction and Nánu-oya is singularly near what it was last year except at Nánu-oya, where there is a 2,000 tons decrease, doubtless due to the opening of the line to Haputalé.

The total tonnage dealt with at Haputalé during the six months the station has been open was 11,760 tons, equal to 23,500 tons per annum, but as this includes the weight of the material for construction of the Bandárawela line we must anticipate a falling off when that work is completed.

The new stations on the Ambalangoda extension dealt with 9,500 tons, but this involved a reduction of 5,400 tons at Alutgama, the previous terminus; it also includes materials for the Galle extension.

Of the increases in classes of goods, tea and tea requisites show the greatest advances—tea over 7,000 tons; tea lead and shooks 1,500 tons. Rice has increased by 4,360 tons and cacao by 800 tons; coffee has made a distinct advance, the total weight transported during the year being 2,850 tons, or 950 tons more than in 1892; cinchona, on the other hand, shows a decline of 1,000 tons and cocoanuts 1,400 tons.

Expenditure.—The increase in the expenditure of this Department amounts to Rs. 80,476. Of this Rs. 37,557 is due to the extra cost of working the extensions, the remainder to improvements to stations, the appointment of additional staff, the larger expenditure on labour for the loading and unloading of goods (consequent on the increased traffic), the expenses attending the employment of covenanted guards and payment of their passages, extra printing and advertising (two issues of the time tables), &c.

Claims.—The claims for compensation for loss, damage, or delay of goods and parcels, passengers' luggage, &c., have only amounted to Rs. 955, or 0·02 of the receipts, which speaks well for the care and attention given to safeguarding articles in transit. Of this amount Rs. 240 was paid for goods damaged by fire (sparks from the engine) and Rs. 100 for cattle injured through defective wagon flooring, so that only two-thirds of the small total are due to losses by theft or carelessness.

Staff.—Provision has been made in the Estimates for 1894 for clerical assistance for all single-handed stations, and except at one or two of the larger stations, where the traffic is exceptionally heavy, I consider the assistance adequate.

My office staff is still much under what it should be, although three clerks have been added on account of the extensions, and I repeat that I believe it would be true economy to considerably strengthen it. It is my particular desire to create a new arm of control to supervise the working of the rolling stock. At present we have no check upon the movements of wagons and carriages, and we do not know whether each one is used to the best advantage or not. I believe we should get more out of our stock if we could trace out the work of each vehicle, and it is my opinion that such supervision would enable us to carry on the traffic with less additions to the stock. Four clerks and a travelling inspector would do the work well, and their annual cost would not be much more than the cost of building one wagon, so that if their labours would enable us to save the building of only two wagons per annum we should be working at a profit, as well as with considerable advantage to freighters in the prompt supply of trucks to meet their requirements.

NEW WORKS.

Colombo Station (Terminus).—A large increase in the accommodation for both passengers and goods traffic is absolutely necessary at this station. At the passengers' station the platforms require lengthening and the roof extending both on the arrival and departure sides. On the departure side some improvement is particularly pressing; the platform is not long enough to contain either the Main line trains going out or the Coast line trains which meet them, and every day passengers have to alight from one train on to the ballast and climb up from the ballast to take their seats in the other.

The goods station, too, is often totally inadequate to meet our requirements, and it is a frequent occurrence to be so overcrowded with traffic that goods for despatch have to be stacked on the passenger platforms.

It is the same with the yard: we have not sufficient space nor enough lines to meet the additional demands made upon us by the increased traffic and the large number of new vehicles built to work it.

Platforms.—The platforms at several of the roadside stations require lengthening, notably Náwalapitiya on the Main line and Angulana and Mount Lavinia on the Coast line.

Approach Roads.—An approach road to Ulapane station is much required.

Stations.—Maradána Junction, Fort, and Slave Island stations have been greatly improved, and are now very comfortable and convenient stations.

Náwalapitiya station requires enlarging and the platform roofed. There is a large traffic *in transitu* at this station, and the convenience of passengers would be greatly enhanced were the station improved.

Interlocking of Signals.—I desire to repeat my recommendation that this work should be taken in hand and the whole system uniformly signalled and locked. The expense will be heavy, but safety is our first consideration, and if the more important stations are dealt with first the smaller ones can wait, if the signals are in the meantime simply slotted so as to require the combined action of two or more signalmen to remove the "danger" signal. As a tentative measure I wish the signals at all crossing stations to be slotted, and as this could be done with the minimum of expense (as for interlocking), and would greatly safeguard our working, I hope it will be done.

The extensions in course of construction, viz., Kurunégala, Gallé, and Bandárawela, are to be provided, I believe, with slotted signals as I recommended.

Telegraphs.—The duplication of the telegraphs, at least on the Coast line, is a matter I shall submit for consideration when forwarding the estimates for 1895.

I have to record with regret the death of Mr. M. L. Vanderstraaten, the Superintendent of the Kandy District, which took place on September 25.

A. G. PERMAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1893.

I.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Department of Public Instruction for the year ending December 31, 1893.

For the purposes of comparative reference I have deemed it undesirable to depart from the order and arrangement of the statistical statement of the previous years.

The record of the year under review compares unfavourably with that of the previous year. There has been an increase of 4 schools, the number in 1892 being 3,872, while in 1893 it rose to 3,876, but in spite of this increase of schools there is to be recorded a decrease of 1,211 scholars in schools reporting to the Department, the total number in 1892 being 158,458 and that in 1893 being 157,247.

Taking these figures in detail, there were 456 Government schools in operation during 1893, representing 41,680 scholars, of whom 35,443 were boys and 6,237 were girls, as compared with 453 Government schools with 42,190 scholars (36,080 boys and 6,110 girls) in 1892, an increase of 3 schools and a decrease of 510 scholars.

Turning to grant-in-aid schools, there were 1,005 in 1893 as compared with 1,024 in 1892, the number of children being 81,598 (55,804 boys and 25,794 girls) in 1893 as compared with 82,637 (57,133 boys and 25,504 girls) in 1892. A decrease is thus shown under the head of "Aided Schools" of 19 schools and 1,039 scholars.

Of unaided pansala schools, returns were received from 1,728 schools in 1893, representing 6,649 scholars (all boys), as against 1,703 schools and 6,878 scholars in 1892, an increase of 25 schools and a decrease of 229 scholars.

Turning to unaided private schools, returns were received from 687 schools in 1893, representing 27,320 children (20,785 boys and 6,535 girls), as compared with 692 schools with 26,753 scholars (21,154 boys and 5,599 girls) in 1892, being a decrease of 5 schools and an increase of 567 scholars.

It is instructive to note that, while the average number of scholars in Government schools is 91, and in grant-in-aid schools 81, the figures fall to 40 in private schools and to 4 in pansala schools.

The average cost per head to the revenue of each boy in a Government school was Rs. 4·90 during 1893, as compared with Rs. 4·47 in 1892, while the average cost of each girl in a Government school was Rs. 3·62, as against Rs. 3·45 in 1892.

In grant-in-aid schools each scholar cost the Government Rs. 2·85 in 1893, as compared with Rs. 2·68 per head in 1892.

The following tabular returns afford at a glance a summarized comparison of the progress of Government, grant-in-aid, and unaided schools (including pansala schools and private schools) since the year 1870 :—

Return of Schools presented for Examination.

Year.	Government Schools.				Grant-in-Aid Schools.				Total.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870 ...	156	8,726	—	—	229	8,201	—	—	385	16,927	—	—
1871 ...	180	10,449	1,723	—	314	19,416	11,215	—	494	29,865	12,938	—
1872 ...	200	10,852	403	—	402	25,443	6,027		602	36,295	6,430	—
1873 ...	241	11,598	746	—	528	32,954	7,151	—	769	44,192	7,897	—
1874 ...	243	11,719	121	—	595	35,559	2,965	—	838	47,278	3,086	—
1875 ...	276	12,776	1,057	—	654	41,343	5,784	—	930	54,199	6,921	—
1876 ...	301	15,115	2,339	—	697	45,422	4,079	—	998	60,537	6,338	—
1877 ...	329	15,677	562	—	730	47,142	1,720	—	1,059	62,819	2,282	—
1878 ...	356	17,896	2,219	—	772	49,854	2,712	—	1,128	67,750	4,931	—
1879 ...	372	19,120	1,224	—	814	55,944	6,090	—	1,186	75,064	7,314	—
1880 ...	369	21,294	2,174	—	833	59,820	3,876	—	1,202	81,114	6,050	—
1881 ...	398	23,626	2,332	—	839	61,131	1,311	—	1,237	84,757	3,643	—
1882 ...	421	26,597	2,971	—	832	62,842	1,711	—	1,253	89,439	4,682	—
1883 ...	437	27,656	1,059	—	836	61,374	—	1,468	1,273	89,030	—	409
1884 ...	431	27,677	21	—	814	59,776	—	1,598	1,245	87,453	—	1,577
1885 ...	417	26,624	—	1,053	819	57,320	—	2,456	1,236	83,944	—	3,509
1886 ...	425	29,653	3,029	—	849	57,955	635	—	1,274	87,608	3,664	—
1887 ...	440	32,565	2,912	—	899	52,995	5,040	—	1,339	95,560	7,952	—
1888 ...	438	35,948	3,383	—	919	66,400	3,405	—	1,357	102,348	6,788	—
1889 ...	440	39,026	3,078	—	938	69,483	3,083	—	1,378	108,509	6,161	—
1890 ...	436	40,290	1,264	—	984	73,698	4,215	—	1,420	113,988	5,479	—
1891 ...	436	41,746	1,456	—	971	74,855	1,157	—	1,407	116,601	2,613	—
1892 ...	453	42,190	444	—	1,024	82,637	7,782	—	1,477	124,827	8,226	—
1893 ...	456	41,680	—	510	1,005	81,598	—	1,039	1,461	123,278	—	1,549

Unaided Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870	279	6,838	—	—
1871	635	8,490	1,652	—
1872	*365	9,435	945	—
1873	393	11,935	2,500	—
1874	329	9,929	—	2,006
1875	317	10,246	317	—
1876	365	4,255	—	5,991
1877	244	5,407	1,152	—
1878	321	4,798	—	609
1879	697	6,898	2,100	—
1880	585	7,236	338	—
1881	645	8,874	1,638	—
1882	No return	—	—	—
1883	652	12,291	3,417	—
1884	560	13,265	974	—
1885	2,134	20,062	6,797	—
1886	2,126	22,956	2,894	—
1887	2,292	24,994	2,038	—
1888	2,427	28,823	3,829	—
1889	2,590	29,785	962	
1890	2,617	32,464	2,679	—
1891	2,645	37,242	4,778	—
1892	2,395	33,631	—	3,611
1893	2,415	33,969	338	—

Summing up the above tables for 1892 and 1893, we have the following comparative result :—

	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Scholars in Government schools	42,190	41,680	—	510
Scholars in Grant-in-aid schools	82,637	81,598	—	1,039
Scholars in Unaided schools	33,631	33,969	338	—
Total Scholars in Ceylon	158,458	157,247	338	1,549
Total Schools in Ceylon	8,872	3,876	4	—

The decrease in the total number of grant-in-aid schools is more apparent than real. The 1,005 schools represent the number of grant-in-aid schools which were examined and on account of which grants were paid.

Sixty-one new grant-in-aid schools were registered in 1893, of which 40 were examined for a grant conditionally, but were not paid, as there were no funds available after paying the grants earned by the existing schools. These 61 schools, as well as 15 other schools which were not presented for examination in 1893, are not included in the total number of grant-in-aid schools, but they are included under "Unaided Schools."

As regards school attendance both in Government and grant-in-aid schools the conditions of the year must be reckoned as abnormal. Floods, fever, epidemic dysentery, chickenpox, and measles are all recorded as factors in each inspectorate determinative either of total closure of schools for a time or of diminished attendance.

Against these abnormal conditions no agency, however willing, can fight. They are factors indeterminate and incalculable.

Other conditions, too, apart from those of incidental and ordinary sickness have to be taken into consideration. The development of the tea industry, fraught as it is with so much prospective prosperity to the Island, must be held accountable in some measure for the decreased prosperity of village schools neighbouring the tea districts. Children of a school-going age are now able to supplement the "narrow margin of existence" of the goiya life. Their services in the tea gardens as pluckers are appreciable. This is especially the case, I am informed, in the Kalutara District.

It is difficult to estimate on any rigid line the duty of the Department in regard to such cases. On the one hand the policy of Government to extend and assist the sphere of educational influences claims consideration ; on the other hand, the natural desire on the part of the peasant to increase the facilities of daily subsistence—facilities generally limited—claim recognition. The difficulty of reconciling these conflicting claims so far cannot be regarded as accentuated. The influence of the local tribunals in many villages is still potential, and where such influence prevails a good school attendance is secured. Where such influence languishes, or is made virtually inoperative by technical objections of procedure or jurisdiction, the attendance reasonably to be expected on the average population is not maintained.

The two following tables classify (*a*) the schools presented for examination during 1893 and 1892, together with the number of scholars on the list and the number in daily average attendance, under the heads English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular ; (*b*) the number of scholars actually examined in each of the above classes of schools.

Return classifying the Government and grant-in-aid schools examined during 1892 and 1893 as English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular, showing the number of scholars on the list and the number in average daily attendance.

1892.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys on the List.	No. of Girls on the List.	Total No. of Boys and Girls on the List.	Total No. of Scholars in Average Attendance.
Government.					
English	8	324	58	*382	346
English Primary and Middle	11	1,704	2	1,706	1,104
Vernacular	439	34,052	6,050	40,102	22,465
Grant-in-aid.					
English	55	5,615	1,929	7,544	5,499
English Primary and Middle	74	4,056	1,776	5,832	3,988
Vernacular	895	47,462	21,799	69,261	40,121
Total	1,477	93,213	31,614	124,827	73,523

1893.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys on the List.	No. of Girls on the List.	Total No. of Boys and Girls on the List.	Total No. of Scholars in Average Attendance.
Government.					
English ...	4 ...	410 ...	59 ...	469 ...	401
English Primary and Middle ...	11 ...	1,785 ...	— ...	1,785 ...	1,139
Vernacular ...	441 ...	33,248 ...	6,178 ...	39,426 ...	22,242
Grant-in-aid.					
English ...	53 ...	5,829 ...	1,963 ...	7,792 ...	5,535
English Primary and Middle ...	69 ...	3,965 ...	1,657 ...	5,622 ...	4,158
Vernacular ...	883 ...	46,010 ...	22,174 ...	68,184 ...	40,170
Total ...	1,461	91,247	32,031	123,278	73,645

Return showing the number of children actually presented for examination in the above classes of schools :—

Number of Children examined.

In Government English Schools :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Standard I. ...	2 ...	1 ...	— ...	24 ...	13 ...	23 ...	12 ...	18
Do. II. ...	4 ...	5 ...	4 ...	4 ...	11 ...	8 ...	20 ...	12
Do. III. ...	3 ...	2 ...	6 ...	5 ...	3 ...	5 ...	4 ...	9
Do. IV. ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	3 ...	4 ...	— ...	3 ...	2
Do. V. ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	1 ...	1 ...	— ...	1
Do. VI. ...	5 ...	3 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Do. VII. ...	— ...	— ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Do. VIII. ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Total ...	15*	11*	11*	36*	32*	37*	39*	42*

In Government Anglo-vernacular Schools (called Primary and Middle English in 1889) :—

	1886.	1887.	1888	1889	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Standard I. ...	347 ...	431 ...	514 ...	320 ...	289 ...	279 ...	275 ...	321
Do. II. ...	340 ...	281 ...	397 ...	215 ...	218 ...	254 ...	215 ...	238
Do. III. ...	240 ...	237 ...	234 ...	163 ...	136 ...	169 ...	189 ...	144
Do. IV. ...	178 ...	166 ...	211 ...	66 ...	87 ...	103 ...	113 ...	128
Do. V. ...	123 ...	107 ...	113 ...	47 ...	32 ...	59 ...	61 ...	67
Do. VI. ...	72 ...	80 ...	86 ...	20 ...	7 ...	21 ...	25 ...	19
Do. VII. ...	46 ...	41 ...	51 ...	8 ...	6 ...	2 ...	3 ...	4
Do. VIII. ...	30 ...	34 ...	25 ...	3 ...	5 ...	4 ...	— ...	2
Total ...	1,376	1,377	1,631	842	780	891	881	923

In Government Vernacular Schools :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Standard I. ...	4,059 ...	4,689 ...	5,099 ...	5,630 ...	5,908 ...	5,860 ...	5,646 ...	5,755
Do. II. ...	3,893 ...	3,512 ...	4,041 ...	4,376 ...	4,694 ...	4,572 ...	4,557 ...	4,542
Do. III. ...	2,262 ...	2,272 ...	2,323 ...	2,648 ...	2,759 ...	2,859 ...	2,888 ...	2,753
Do. IV. ...	1,329 ...	1,380 ...	1,460 ...	1,560 ...	1,670 ...	1,634 ...	1,778 ...	1,676
Do. V. ...	742 ...	727 ...	776 ...	801 ...	904 ...	884 ...	902 ...	918
Do. VI. ...	310 ...	400 ...	406 ...	390 ...	411 ...	464 ...	470 ...	430
Do. VII. ...	136 ...	170 ...	224 ...	181 ...	192 ...	173 ...	205 ...	152
Do. VIII. ...	41 ...	73 ...	81 ...	108 ...	88 ...	83 ...	75 ...	53
Total ...	12,272	13,223	14,410	15,694	16,626	16,529	16,521	16,279

In Grant-in-aid English Schools :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Standard I. ...	585 ...	685 ...	687 ...	478 ...	447 ...	492 ...	568 ...	592
Do. II. ...	710 ...	764 ...	844 ...	606 ...	628 ...	625 ...	705 ...	810
Do. III. ...	692 ...	742 ...	771 ...	618 ...	623 ...	694 ...	716 ...	768
Do. IV. ...	681 ...	676 ...	739 ...	587 ...	584 ...	641 ...	658 ...	821
Do. V. ...	654 ...	605 ...	587 ...	554 ...	526 ...	544 ...	577 ...	603
Do. VI. ...	493 ...	516 ...	473 ...	391 ...	438 ...	450 ...	452 ...	485
Do. VII. ...	339 ...	371 ...	308 ...	281 ...	286 ...	334 ...	325 ...	337
Do. VIII. ...	200 ...	208 ...	217 ...	190 ...	177 ...	181 ...	209 ...	203
Total ...	4,354	4,567	4,626	3,705	3,709	3,964	4,210	4,619

In Grant-in-aid Anglo vernacular Schools (called Primary and Middle English in 1889) :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890	1891.	1892.	1893.
Standard I. ...	483 ...	731 ...	580 ...	434 ...	504 ...	536 ...	600 ...	547
Do. II. ...	531 ...	571 ...	496 ...	444 ...	538 ...	593 ...	684 ...	664
Do. III. ...	461 ...	552 ...	356 ...	373 ...	468 ...	519 ...	609 ...	627
Do. IV. ...	370 ...	439 ...	350 ...	259 ...	388 ...	418 ...	492 ...	529
Do. V. ...	292 ...	331 ...	300 ...	254 ...	263 ...	361 ...	401 ...	398
Do. VI. ...	252 ...	283 ...	251 ...	174 ...	197 ...	216 ...	253 ...	281
Do. VII. ...	185 ...	207 ...	170 ...	96 ...	104 ...	128 ...	140 ...	142
Do. VIII. ...	147 ...	126 ...	116 ...	68 ...	75 ...	63 ...	80 ...	91
Total ...	2,721	3,240	2,619	2,102	2,537	2,834	3,259	3,279

* These figures refer only to the Railway Girls' School; the Royal College, the School of Agriculture, and the Technical School not being examined by Inspectors.

In Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Standard I.	7,174	8,331	9,552	10,464	10,939	11,056	12,073	11,582
Do. II.	6,392	6,530	7,465	8,311	8,835	8,866	9,698	10,114
Do. III.	4,417	4,687	4,794	5,377	6,029	6,141	6,619	6,869
Do. IV.	2,801	3,029	3,192	3,373	3,635	3,945	4,162	4,336
Do. V.	1,642	1,806	1,852	2,039	1,976	2,052	2,408	2,343
Do. VI.	655	814	709	787	815	787	852	909
Do. VII.	266	288	292	367	294	319	332	292
Do. VIII.	105	136	140	144	151	130	191	128
Total	23,452	25,618	27,996	30,762	32,674	33,296	36,335	36,573

Total :—

	1886	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Standard I.	12,650	14,868	16,432	17,350	18,100	18,246	19,174	18,815
Do. II.	11,370	11,663	13,247	13,956	14,924	14,918	15,879	16,380
Do. III.	8,075	8,492	8,484	9,184	10,018	10,387	11,025	11,176
Do. IV.	5,360	5,690	5,952	5,748	6,368	6,744	7,206	7,492
Do. V.	3,453	3,576	3,628	3,695	3,702	3,901	4,349	4,330
Do. VI.	1,787	2,093	1,925	1,762	1,868	1,938	2,052	2,124
Do. VII.	972	1,077	1,046	933	882	956	1,005	927
Do. VIII.	523	577	579	513	496	461	555	477
Total	44,190	48,036	51,293	53,141	56,358	57,551	61,245	61,715

The distribution of the above scholars under the heads *Primary* (*i.e.*, Standards I. to V.), *Middle* (*i.e.*, Standards VI. to VIII.), and *High* (*i.e.*, Specific Subjects, &c.) is as follows :—

	Primary.	Middle	High
English Schools	3,594	1,025	1,068
Primary English Schools	3,705	539	311
Vernacular Schools	50,888	1,964	231
Total	58,187	3,528	1,610

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

The geographical distribution of schools and scholars, Government, grant-in-aid, and unaided, and the proportion of the population which is attending schools in each Province, and in the whole of the Colony, will appear from the following table :—

	Western Province.		Central Province		Northern Province.		Southern Province		Eastern Province		North-Western Province		North-Central Province		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government.																				
English	4	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	469
PrimaryEnglish	5	856	3	444	—	—	2	371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	114	11	1785
Vernacular	204	19438	58	5580	1	15	62	5771	9	404	27	2313	11	635	9	667	60	4603	441	39426
Total	213	20763	61	6024	1	15	64	6142	9	404	27	2313	11	635	9	667	61	4717	456	41680
Aided Schools.																				
English	24	4144	7	1083	4	801	10	1104	4	318	3	179	—	—	1	163	—	—	53	7792
PrimaryEnglish	19	1780	7	666	19	1622	12	922	5	305	3	128	—	—	2	102	2	97	69	5622
Vernacular	285	27624	57	3691	307	19408	75	7851	80	4627	43	3213	5	167	14	760	17	843	883	68184
Total	328	33548	71	5440	330	21831	97	9877	89	5250	49	3520	5	167	17	1025	19	940	1005	81598
Unaided.																				
English	16	819	7	423	7	673	3	366	1	66	6	194	—	—	3	85	2	32	45	2658
PrimaryEnglish	4	429	9	603	13	829	7	738	—	—	1	65	—	—	2	215	1	75	37	2954
Vernacular	236	7128	355	3268	115	4001	443	5865	98	2459	714	3284	144	811	173	980	55	571	2333	28367
Total	256	8376	371	4294	135	5503	453	6969	99	2525	721	3543	144	811	178	1280	58	678	2415	33979
Grand Total	797	62687	503	15758	466	27349	614	22988	197	8179	797	9376	160	1613	204	2970	138	6335	3876	157257
Population	762533		474487		319296		489799		148444		320070		75333		159201		258626		3007789	
Proportion of children under instruction to population for 1893	1 in 12		1 in 30		1 in 72		1 in 21		1 in 18		1 in 34		1 in 47		1 in 54		1 in 41		1 in 19	

GRANT-IN-AID TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The annexed returns show the number of Queen's scholars admitted to the various grant-in-aid training schools for teachers, and the result of the examination of these Queen's scholars after their first and second year's training. A fair number of student-teachers are trained in these grant-in-aid institutions, the period of training being a course of two years, according to the

provisions of the Code. This entitles them to a second class certificate on the successful completion of their training. A certain percentage receive Queen's scholarships on admission to these institutions, the amount of scholarship being Rs. 100 the first year and Rs. 150 the second year. It is to these Queen's scholars only that the returns refer, which place the results of 1893 and 1892 in comparison.

Teachers who gain the second class certificate after training in these schools are entitled to a first class certificate after five years' successful service, which carries with it a result payment from the Government in addition to the salaries paid them by their managers.

Return of Queen's Scholars in Grant-in-Aid Training Schools during 1893.

Training School.	Management.	Number of Students who have obtained Queen's Scholarships on passing the Entrance Examination of 1893.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their first year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 100 each.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their second year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 150 each.
Kóttó (boys) ...	C.M.S.	3	—	2
Richmond Hill (boys)	Wesleyan	4	—	1
Do. (girls)	do.	2	—	—
Nupé (boys) ...	S.P.G.	2	1	—
Kandy (boys) ...	S.P.G.	—	—	—
Tillipallai (boys) ...	American	12	4	5
Uduvil (girls) ...	do.	2	—	2
Kopay (boys) ...	C.M.S.	5	2	—
Nellore (girls) ..	do.	1	1	—
Jaffna, Vembadi (boys)	Wesleyan	8	3	2
Do. (girls)	do.	1	—	2
Colombogam (boys) ...	Roman Catholic	4	2	—
Kodamumai (boys) ...	Wesleyan	4	2	—
Baddegama (girls) ...	C.M.S.	—	—	—
	Total ...	48	15	14

Return of Queen's Scholars in Grant-in-Aid Training Schools during 1892.

Training School	Management.	Number of Students who have obtained Queen's Scholarships on passing the Entrance Examination of 1892.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their first year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs 100 each.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their second year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs 150 each.
Kóttó (boys) ...	C.M.S.	—	2	1
Richmond Hill (boys)	Wesleyan	—	1	—
Do. (girls)	do.	—	—	—
Nupé (boys) ...	S.P.G.	1	—	—
Kandy (boys) ...	S P.G.	—	—	—
Tillipallai (boys) ...	American	5	5	3
Uduvil (girls) ...	do.	2	2	2
Kopay (boys) ...	C.M.S	3	1	1
Nellore (girls)	do.	1	1	1
Jaffna, Vembadi (boys)	Wesleyan	3	2	3
Do. (girls)	do.	1	2	1
Colombogam (boys) ...	Roman Catholic	3	—	—
Kodamumai (boys) ...	Wesleyan	2	—	1
	Total ...	21	16	13

EXAMINATION FOR GRANT-IN-AID TEACHERS' LICENSES.

The following table shows the results of the examination for grant-in-aid teachers' licenses during 1893 :—

First Class Licenses.

	Number examined	Number passed
Vernacular (Tamil)	11 ...	4
Do. (Sinhalese)	43 ...	9

Second Class Licenses.

	Number examined.	Number passed.
Vernacular (Tamil)	35 ...	15
Do. (Sinhalese)	118 ...	25

In addition to teachers who obtained licenses by examination as above, 13 teachers in aided schools were awarded certificates.

The number of grant-in-aid schools is 1,005, and the rule forbidding payment of grant to schools taught by uncertificated or unlicensed head teachers applies only to vernacular boys' and mixed schools, of which there are 694.

The following return shows the number of vernacular boys' and mixed schools under each management, and the number of certificates or licenses issued to persons qualified to act as grant-in-aid teachers :—

Management.	Number of Vernacular Boys' and Mixed Schools.	Number of Certificates or of Licenses issued to Persons qualified to act as Grant-in-aid Teachers.
In Sinhalese Districts.		
Roman Catholic	108	263
Church Missionary Society	93	166
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	42	121
Wesleyan	71	158
Baptist	20	70
Buddhist and Private	27	56
In Tamil Districts.		
American Mission	99	264
Wesleyan	92	258
Church Missionary Society	55	168
Roman Catholic	55	117
Sivite and Private	25	59
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	5	2
Mohammedan	2	—
Total ...	694	1,702

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

WESTERN INSPECTORATE.

The Western inspectorate includes the Western Province, Sabaragamuwa, and the sea-board of the North-Western Province extending to the Moderagam-ár.

The area of the inspectorate may be roughly estimated at 4,185 square miles.

The number of Government schools included in this area is 281. The number of grant-in-aid schools is 384.

The total number of scholars on the register of these schools for the past year was 63,456. The average attendance for the whole inspectorate was 37,723. The number of presentations for examination was 37,369.

The Census returns give a total of population of 1,113,337. The school-attending numbers, as compared with the population, give a percentage of 5·6, or 1 in 17.

The inspecting staff available for the supervision and examination of these schools during the past year was as follows :—

(1) Mr. Inspector Van Cuylenburg in charge of the district.
(2) Mr. Assistant Inspector Samarawickrama in charge of the Kalutara division.
(3) Mr. Sub-Inspector R. de Silva in charge of the Alutkúru, Siyané West, Héwágam, and Salpiti kóralés of the Western Province, and the Chilaw and Puttalam Districts of the North-Western Province.
(4) Mr. Sub-Inspector Jayasuriya in charge of the Province of Sabaragamuwa and the Siyané kóralé east, and Udagaha pattu of the Héwagam kóralé.
(5) Mr. Sub-Inspector Weerasinghe in charge of the Negombo division
(6) Mr. Sub-Inspector Welayden in charge more especially of the Tamil school centres in the Western inspectorate; but owing to lack of additional Tamil Inspectors it must be noted that the services of Mr. Welayden during the year were requisitioned for the examination of Tamil schools in the Central, North-Central, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva Provinces.

The necessity for an additional Tamil Assistant Inspector has been more than once emphasized. During the past year the single Inspector available has been invalided and in hospital for some weeks, and the work of inspection consequently of both Government and grant-in-aid schools has been delayed. In the case of Government schools the delay is not so material, but in the case of grant-in-aid schools, the vitality of which depends upon the regular examination up to date and the prompt assessment of the grant earnable, the prospect of delay on account of the incapacity of the Department to hold the examinations at the appointed times becomes most material to managers at any rate.

In the estimates for the forthcoming year it is proposed to make provision for the payment of an additional Tamil Inspector, in order to relieve the present prospective deadlock in case the one Inspector available is incapacitated by reason of sickness from duty.

The bulk of the schools of the Western inspectorate, extending southwards from Colombo, and generally embracing the Western Province, with the exception of the sea-board northwards towards Chilaw and Puttalam, may be entered as Sinhalese, whether Government or grant-in-aid, and most of the schools of the interior of the Province may thus be classified.

But taking Negombo as the starting point, the sea-board, generally speaking, up to Puttalam and beyond that to the frontier of the North-Western Province, may be described as equally divided between the Tamil and the Sinhalese-speaking community. In some villages on the high road between Negombo and Puttalam on one side of the road there may be seen a flourishing Tamil-speaking school under Mission management, on the other side of the road, and within a short distance of the Tamil school, an equally flourishing Sinhalese-speaking school under similar management.

The educational agency of these schools is, generally speaking, in the hands of the Roman Catholic Mission. Of the efficiency of these schools generally, the substantiality of their school buildings, and the discipline and organization of the respective managers, I have already spoken in a previous report. The good record then presented continues to prevail.

The statistics of the girls' schools under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission are especially encouraging. *Inter alia* it may be mentioned that the contribution of needlework received at the request of Lady Havelock from the Wennappuwa girls' school for transmission to the Chicago Exhibition was adjudged to be of sufficient merit to obtain the award of a medal from the Commissioners adjudicating upon the special subject. The Rev. Mother Celeste is in charge of this school.

This success at any rate is satisfactory, as indicative of the extraneous appreciation of good work.

A decreased attendance is recorded during the year under review in both Government and grant-in-aid schools. The decrease in Government schools is estimated by the Inspector to amount to upwards of 900 scholars, in grant-in-aid schools to upwards of 500 scholars.

The special causes conditioning the decreased attendance reported have been specified in the opening paragraph of the report. During the earlier part of the year abnormal conditions prevailed. Fever and dysentery in almost an epidemic form are held accountable for the discrepancy in numbers as compared with those of the previous year.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa 8 new Government schools were opened. The increase in attendance for the Province was 73 only. In this Province of all others the efforts of the Department to extend educational activity received the most consistent encouragement from the Revenue Officers in charge of the Province. The statistics thus are indicative, and the inference obvious. By the Assistant Agent at Kégalla I am informed that unusual mortality prevailed not only amongst the estate coolies of his district, but also amongst the villagers. Similar conditions prevailed in the Negombo District owing to a fever epidemic, and to a much greater extent in the North-Western Province.

As regards grant-in-aid schools the registered attendance for 1893, as compared with that of 1892, shows the following results :—

In 1892 the attendance was	...	...	...	37,866
In 1893 the attendance was	...	...	...	37,723

The question of attendance generally in Government schools claims some notice. Under the Ordinance relating to the constitution of Gaṇsabháwas provision may be made for the establishment, maintenance, and attendance of village schools. The intention of the Ordinance contemplates essentially the encouragement and development of local self-government. Amongst the details of such self-government the interest of the village school is presumed to find a place. But the application of the Ordinance finds varied interpretation in various districts according to the individual views of the local officer responsible for the administration of the Gaṇsabháwas. Thus, in some districts school activity is encouraged, benevolent compulsion is exercised, a good attendance is secured, and the village school flourishes; the converse position may obtain in a neighbouring division. Personal interest in the support of the village school is not demonstrative, a wide interpretation is given to the clause empowering responsibility as regards schools, difficulties are raised, and the school interests suffer. The difficulties are mainly technical.

It may well be acknowledged that a gentle despotism in matters connected with details is essential to the educational development of the villagers.

The import of the Village Committees' Ordinance presumably is that provision should be made for the instruction in the three "R's" of the village lad. The conditions of the fulfilment of this import lie in the ready co-operation of the Mudaliyárs, headmen, and local authorities generally; without their assistance the rule may become a dead letter.

The general attendance of children at village schools is capable of increase, and its encouragement is to be desired. Much of course depends upon the energy and efficiency of the teacher: a capable teacher can as a rule command a well attended school.

A means of meeting the difficulty might perhaps be found in constituting the teacher of the school an "attendance officer," whose duty should be to report regularly to the Mudaliyár or headman any defection on the part of parents in sending their children for instruction.

School Organization.—On this point much yet remains to be done before the efficiency that ought to be possible can be attained. In the case of grant-in-aid schools the responsibility rests with the Managers. In the case of Government schools the direction of the work into its proper lines becomes one of the primary duties of the inspecting staff. But to formulate such direction so as to make it efficient is hardly possible unless constant supervision is made possible; and for the constant supervision the present staff of inspecting officers is inadequate.

Year by year the number of schools opened and of scholars to be examined has gone on increasing, while no addition has been made to the inspecting staff.

To secure efficient supervision the appointment of an organizing master to be attached to the inspecting staff is needed. The duties of such an organizing officer should be auxiliary to those of the Inspectors. No inspection would or assessment of grant should devolve upon him. His sphere of labour would lie essentially in so systematizing the course of instruction in each school as to secure some advance towards the more intellectual development of the child other than the mechanical instruction at present given.

In connection with the whole question of organization of school work the Inspector reports as follows:—

The reorganization of two of the largest Government Middle English schools in my district has been the most important work done by me during the year, *i.e.*, at Maggona and Wadduwa.

As those schools stood they demanded much more English from a village lad in five years than it was possible for him to acquire within that time. It seemed to me also a serious defect in the organization of these schools that the village lad when he entered it gave up the study of the vernacular. These two points were carefully borne in mind, and under the new system, while instruction in English is so graduated as to make its acquisition easier within the eight years of a lad's stay in school, provision is also made in a course of eight standards to enable him to perfect himself in his own language.

No boy is now eligible for admission into one of these schools who has not passed the third standard in the vernacular. The first standard then in this school corresponds in its vernacular work under the new organization to the ordinary fourth standard subjects, thus giving the lad three years more of a systematic study of Sinhalese than would otherwise have been available had he remained in an ordinary Middle Vernacular school. The school under the new system corresponds in fact to a higher vernacular school. English is only taught as a language, that is by means of translation to and from the vernacular.

The chief object of the experiment is to encourage a systematic course of study in the vernacular beyond the lower standards without discouraging a more intelligent course of study in English by means of the vernacular.

It is proposed in course of time that these schools should serve as Central High schools to the Vernacular schools within a reasonable radius, say of three miles. The teachers of the vernacular schools within this limit are instructed to encourage the children who have passed the third standard to seek admission into these middle schools. By this means it is hoped that the higher instruction in the vernacular will be centralized and be made more efficient.

Hitherto there has been the constant recurring difficulty of fragmentary higher standards presented for examination in village middle schools. To the instruction of these fragmentary higher standards much of the teacher's time must be devoted. The primary standards therefore suffer, the results being in very many cases inefficient instruction in both primary and middle standards.

When the presence of efficient middle schools at convenient centres makes the existence of small higher standards in the neighbouring village school no longer necessary, primary instruction will be all that the majority of village schools need concern themselves with, and greater efficiency therein may be expected.

Pupil Teachers.—On much the same grounds the desirability of centralizing the instruction of pupil teachers presents itself. The present system of allowing pupil teachers to be attached to numerically strong schools, irrespective of the possibilities of training available, is inconclusive.

In the revised instructions issued to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools by the Committee of Council of Education for England and Wales it is noted that a manifest improvement has of late taken place in the attainments and qualifications of pupil teachers, owing partly to the adoption in large towns of the collective system of instruction, and partly to the arrangements so wisely made by many managers for restricting the employment of the younger apprentices in teaching to half of the day, and then setting them free to pursue their own studies more systematically. By the establishment of central classes, by setting the younger apprentices free during a larger portion of the school day to pursue their studies under supervision, and above all by such a division of labour among the principal teachers as assigned to each of them the subject and work with which he is most conversant, the character of the instruction in many of the large towns has been greatly improved.

The principles underlying the above instructions it is proposed to apply, so far as possible, to some of the larger schools of the Island.

The Inspector in his report proposes that a certain number of the better taught schools be selected as centres, and all pupil teachers within three miles of such centre be required to attend them for instruction. A more systematic course of instruction ought then to be available, and the constant risk of failure in examination, owing to inadequate supervision, ought to be minimised.

CENTRAL INSPECTORATE.

This inspectorate embraces the area of the Central, North-Central, the North-Western (excluding the littoral division), and the Uva Provinces. The total area may be estimated at 11,302 square miles. The responsibility of its inspection and administration rests, as in the previous year, with the Senior Inspector, Mr. Ashley Walker, assisted by Mr. Sub-Inspector Lewis. In forwarding the estimate for 1894 for consideration by Government it became my duty to urge upon the notice of Government the disproportion of area which was required to be inspected with the inspecting agencies available. There could be no doubt that the physical powers of two officers, however energetic and however systematic in organization of their work during the year, were insufficient to meet the strain made upon them in their efforts to cover the wide distances involved in travelling over such an extended area, and with the limited means often available for circuit purposes. For upwards of two years the strain was endured, and the work of inspection efficiently performed. With the gradual multiplication of schools, the increased attendance, and the widening area of inspection duty, Mr. Ashley Walker was constrained to point out that some relief was imperative. In cases of incidental sickness on his own part or that of his Sub-Inspector a deadlock in the work of apportioning the Government grant was inevitable.

The stress pleaded was cogent and admitted, and from the beginning of 1894 the Central inspectorate has been strengthened by the new appointment of an additional Sub-Inspector, formerly head teacher of the school at Kadugannáwa, who, so far as regards qualifications both of intelligence and endurance, seems well fitted for the post.

As regards the general working of the school in the Provinces over which he exercises control, Mr. Walker's report is very satisfactory. New schools have been established at Madawala, Central Province; at Kankaniyamulla, North-Western Province; and at Morawaka and Moragaswewa, North-Central Province.

One school has been closed under the advice of the Government Agent and the Inspector of Schools owing to insufficiency of attendance and indifference on the part of the people, viz., that at Walala, Central Province. At Iratperiakulam, an outlying village in the Northern Province, placed under the supervision of the Central inspectorate owing to its inaccessibility from the Northern centre, it has been found necessary to close the school for reasons somewhat similar. In place of the Walala school, Central Province, a new school has recently been opened by the Buddhist Theosophical Society: for this school Mr. Walker forecasts possibilities of permanence and utility.

The school at Iratperiakulam it is hoped will be succeeded by the establishment of a few small grant-in-aid schools to meet the educational wants of the people. The district is sparsely populated, the villages not contiguous, and during certain seasons of the year drought and its evil consequences prevail. From the outset it was doubtful whether the school could be made a success; at the instance of the Assistant Government Agent the attempt was made and has failed.

Female education in Kandyan Provinces.—As regards this interesting "new departure" Mr. Walker reports as follows:—

Under this head it is a pleasure to me to be in a position to state that a decided advance has been made: for although it has not been thought desirable to establish any additional Government girls' schools under female head teachers, the Director has been able to convert a few more boys' schools into mixed schools by the appointment of female assistants, and in view of the numerous applications for similar changes I trust that funds will permit of much more being done in this direction during 1894.

The Government girls' school at Nugawela, the existence of which is due to the intelligent enterprise of Nugawela Ratémahatmayá, who provided a suitable bungalow and generally interested himself in its welfare, continues to prosper. The numbers on the list are 63 and the average atendance 40; the percentage of passes 98. The same Ratémahatmayá has since proposed the opening of another distinctively girls' school in his district, and it is not unlikely that the example he is there setting will stimulate the ambition of other chieftains of the Kandyan District.

It is a pleasure in connection with the development of the education of Kandyan girls to note the efforts of another Kandyan chief, the Hon. T. B. Panabokke, Kandyan representative in the Legislative Council. Mr. Panabokke has assumed the management of the Buddhist Theosophical Society for the Central Province. Under the agency of this Society much has been done towards the extension of female education. Mr. Walker reports:—

The Society does not, I am glad to say, confine its attention to the education of girls in or near the larger towns only, but it goes much further afield, and I have already received applications for aid to girls' schools at Ratotta and distant Passara.

This is as it should be. With the newly-awakened enthusiasm of Buddhist intelligence in the direction of the establishment of efficient schools, regularly conducted and submitted to Government inspection, in place of the rudimentary pansala system of education, there was always the difficulty to face of the new system confining itself to factious rivalry with old-established well accredited school systems in districts long since pioneered and worked successfully, and this difficulty was especially accentuated in the case of applications for the registration of boys' schools under Buddhistic management. In the case of girls' schools the friction was not so obvious. It is a matter of congratulation therefore to accept the testimony of the Inspector, that as regards these new girls' schools new spheres of occupation and energy have been looked for and found; and that in distant Passara, for instance, a hamlet some thirteen miles away from the capital town of the Province of Uva, enterprise has been aroused sufficient to admit of the fundamental conditions of the registration of a girls' school. The example of this hamlet is not unworthy of the serious consideration of the Buddhist community of the capital.

The initial difficulty in the successful establishment of these Kandyan girls' schools seems to lie, so I gather from the Inspector's report, in the lack of teaching material. There is a very calculable distinction between the efficiency of a Kandyan teacher as compared with the efficiency of a low-country teacher in a Kandyan school. From whatever causes arising the difficulty is real and appreciable, and many years must elapse before the efficiency of a low-country Siṅhalese teacher will prove as effective as the work of a Kandyan teacher in a Kandyan school. It is not a question of the discussion of first principles, the difficulty is reported to be practical, and must be faced whether as regards boys' schools or girls' schools; and in the case of the latter, admitting the initial difficulty of want of material, there is the subsequent difficulty of lack of teaching power, owing to the non-recognition of teaching necessity for girls until within the last few years.

However, the position is not insurmountable, and each year should see an increase from the ranks of the Kandyan girls' schools of those eligible for appointment as teachers.

Mohammedan Girls' Schools.—Upon these schools, their prospects, and their development, a general report was included in the Administration Report of last year. This year I propose to take each Province separately, and to furnish special reports for each school. How far the movement has spread and can be regarded as successful I will leave the testimony of my Inspectors in the different Provinces to speak.

As regards the Central Province, Mr. Ashley Walker writes:—

It is with regret that I have to report the closing of the Government Mohammedan school at Kurunégala. When I referred to this school last year I anticipated its speedy decline owing to dissension among the several sections of the Moorish community in that town, but in the hope that these differences would soon cease to exist the Director considered it undesirable to close the school as recommended by me towards the middle of 1893. The school was finally closed in December last. The only other Mohammedan girls' school in the Kandyan District is that in the town of Kandy, and of this I can report favourably. Although the numbers do not increase to the extent originally expected, the teaching has been good, and the Tamil Assistant Inspector's report upon the last examination was a very fair one.

Grant-in-Aid Schools; Mission Schools.—Upon the importance of these schools, their efficiency, and their utility in the progress of education there can be no question. Their efforts are now being supplemented from other sources, but in all real advance in education they have been the pioneers, and claim the strongest recognition. Numerically in many instances their numbers have somewhat fallen off, owing, chiefly I conceive, to the institution of rival schools representing the beliefs of the school-supporting population.

The question of a conscience clause has more than once been mooted, and its acceptance would, I am informed, be welcomed by many managers.

Upon this point I quote from Mr. Walker's report:—

The objection of the managers of Mission schools to the introduction of a conscience clause has always seemed to me to be a suicidal policy, and I am fully persuaded in my mind that if they would only accept it the attendance at their schools would be nearly doubled, and that quite as many, if not more, children would remain in schools in order to gain instruction.

It is well known that in England acceptance of the conscience clause is compulsory for all schools in receipt of Government aid; and if such is considered necessary in a Christian country, how much more so must it be in Ceylon, where so large a proportion of the population profess the Buddhist faith.

Under the Village Ordinance rules it is competent for the Gansabhá wa or village committees to exercise benevolent compulsion in enforcing attendance at village schools; and such compulsion would, it may be conceived, be legitimately exercised in the case of all schools of whatever denomination in which provision was made for a conscience clause framed with a liberal import for the respect of all classes, no matter of what creed. But no controlling officer would be justified in enforcing the attendance of children at schools wherein a course of religious instruction antagonistic to the belief of the parents of the children of the district is made an essential part of the discipline of the school.

However, upon this point the policy of the Department is that of absolute neutrality. It is concerned with the education of the people only, irrespective of sectarian differences.

Higher Education for Females in Central Inspectorate.—It may, I think, be freely admitted that very adequate provision for the higher education of girls in the Kandyan District now prevails in the shape of grant-in-aid schools.

It would be invidious and needless to particularize such schools. From both missionary and private enterprise excellent results have been received, results accredited by frequent success in examinations other than those conducted by the inspecting staff. The number of candidates for instance presented for the Cambridge Local Examination from these schools last year show a promising increase.

Kandy has been recognized as a centre for the examination in music for Trinity College, London. The number of candidates presented this year was 31.

With reference to the development of female education in the Kandyan Provinces it is of interest to notice the establishment of a high school for the education of the daughters of Kandyan chiefs under the management of the Church Missionary Society. The possible number available for such a school must obviously be limited. The number of Kandyan chiefs is few. In the Kandyan Districts, perhaps more than in any other parts of the Island, the difficulties of caste are pre-eminent. The traditions as regards the wisdom of departing from the accepted customs of generations in relation to their social habits, *e.g.*, female education, must be accepted as real and determinant. The attempt then to bring the previous seclusion of the Kandyan Walawwa within the pale of educational progress represents as interesting a departure as that of introducing systematic school training to the female children of the Mohammedan community. The school is unique: there is no school corresponding to it in the Island.

Mr. Inspector Walker reports that it is admirably managed. There are 15 girls on the list, all are boarders. During the course of the year the school had the honour of a visit from Lady Havelock, whose personal interest in all relating to the welfare and progress of female education has again and again been emphasized.

The registration of the school as grant-in-aid is under consideration.

School Attendance.—Mr. Inspector Walker reports that the statistics of the past year show a more satisfactory attendance at the Government schools under his inspectorate in the Central Province than those of the previous year.

In the districts of Mátalé, Harispattu, Udunuwara, and Walapané the schools are well attended; and for their improvement he assigns credit to the assistance given by the village authorities to the teachers. The reverse is the case with regard to the schools in the North-Central Province; he complains that but little assistance in this matter has been rendered by the headmen. He writes:—

> I have gone so far as to take a census of the villages which should contribute to the various schools, and have found that in some cases where the school roll should contain 150 names, which in this Province would mean an average daily attendance of 75, or thereabouts, the actual number on the list is 60, with an average attendance of about 18 or 25.

In the Province of Uva matters are more encouraging: the schools at Passara, Lunugala, Dikwella, and Spring Valley being now very fairly attended, "while those at Alutnuwara, Soranatota, and Palugama show signs of improvement."

Most of these schools I visited during the course of the year, and was satisfied with what I saw.

On the Spring Valley estate a new school bungalow had been recently erected for the accommodation of the estate children. Of all the estate schools that I have visited the school building at Spring Valley is much the best. Compared with the ordinary Government village schools it may be described as luxurious;—of substantial fabric, well lighted, with ample room for a large number of scholars, well equipped, and well attended.

Of all the 16 Government schools under the Central inspectorate in the North-Western Province the attendance at Borawęwa, Kuliyapitiya, Węuda, and Wariyapola only is reported to be satisfactory. In this Province I gather that the enforcement of the Gaṇsabhawa rules and the co-operation of the headmen of the village would be productive of better results.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN INSPECTORATES.

The area of the Northern and Eastern inspectorates (exclusive of the islands) is 7,332 square miles.

The area of the islands is 68 square miles approximately.

The inspecting staff consists of Mr. R. H. Leembruggen in charge, assisted by Messrs. Sub-Inspectors Manual, Thampapillai, and Chellappah.

The total number of schools at the end of the year in both Provinces was 428.

The distribution of these schools is as follows:—

(1) American Mission Schools	129
(2) Wesleyan	122
(3) Church of England	76
(4) Roman Catholic	69
(5) Schools under private management	29
(6) Independent Catholic	3

The total number of pupils on the lists of these schools was 27,371, the average attendance 17,221.

I gather from the report of the Inspector that the average attendance in 1893 for the Northern Province was 64 per cent., in the Eastern Province 56 per cent.

The highest average in the Northern Province is reached in the Jaffna town schools: $\frac{76}{100}$ in Uduwil, and in Batticotta $\frac{71}{100}$. The lowest average is found in Mullaittívu, with $\frac{52}{100}$.

In the Eastern Province the average attendance is highest in group II., Trincomalee District, and lowest in group II., Kalmunai.

A table setting forth the attendances for the several groups is subjoined:—

Northern Province.

Group	I.	...	76 to every 100	Group	XIII.	...	66 to every 100
Do.	II.	...	66 "	Do.	XIV.	...	69 "
Do.	III.	...	64 "	Do.	XV.	...	71 "
Do.	IV.	...	65 "	Do.	XVI.	...	68 "
Do.	V.	...	63 "	Do.	XVII.	...	55 "
Do.	VI.	...	59 "	Do.	XVIII.	...	61 "
Do.	VII.	...	65 "	Do.	XIX.	...	56 "
Do.	VIII.	...	62 "	Do.	XX.	...	52 "
Do.	IX.	...	63 "	Do.	XXI.	...	52 "
Do.	X.	...	64 "	Do.	XXII.	...	64 "
Do.	XI.	...	71 "	Do.	XXIII.	...	60 "
Do.	XII.	...	66 "	Do.	XXIV.	...	65 "

Eastern Province.

Group	I.	...	57 to every 100	Group	V.	...	60 to every 100
Do.	II.	...	68 "	Do.	VI.		53 "
Do.	III.	...	63 "	Do.	VII.	...	49 "
Do.	IV.	...	55 "				

The lowest average attendance recorded was in one school 10 and in another 7 in the two Provinces.

These numbers must not, however, be taken as indicative of stagnation of interest in education on the part of the Mission agencies energizing in these districts.

Special conditions as a rule attach yearly to these districts. Many of the villages are remote, sparsely populated, more or less neglected, poverty-stricken, and subject to constant malarious influences. Consequently apathy, hardly to be wondered at on the part of the villagers, towards the education of their children obtains.

The presence of these abnormal conditions prevailing have been, I trust, recognized by the Department, and relief, where possible, afforded. Many schools hitherto registered as A schools have been accepted as C schools, while in others a lower average than that required in A schools was allowed to constitute eligibility for examination ; and the rule as regards the employment of certificated teachers has been relaxed. The difficulty of satisfying the demands of managers in regard to the acceptance of schools offered for registration is perhaps not necessarily insuperable.

New Schools.—The following new schools were registered as grant-in-aid in 1893 :—

Northern Province.

(1) Kathiripay Mixed Vernacular	...	...	Sivite
(2) Vennankamam Mixed Vernacular	...	...	do.
(3) Mathmilnadu, Pooneryn, Mixed C Vernacular		...	Church of England
(4) Aliavalai Mixed C Vernacular	...	...	do.
(5) Sirukandal Mixed C Vernacular	...	...	Independent Catholic
(6) Vanchiankulam Mixed C Vernacular	...	...	do

Eastern Province.

(1) Tannamanai Mixed C Vernacular	...	...	Roman Catholic
(2) Veechikalmunai Mixed C Vernacular	...	...	do.
(3) Navatkuda Mixed C Vernacular	...	...	Church of England
(4) Illukkepene Mixed C Vernacular	...	...	Wesleyan

As in the case of the Buddhist community in the Southern districts of the Island so with the Sivite community in the Northern districts. Educational activity and rivalry has recently been awakened, and there is the constant possibility of friction and recrimination between the agencies of schools proposed for registration. Upon this matter the position of Government is that of absolute neutrality. The Code yearly defines the conditions required. There need arise no uncertainty therefore as to eligibility of schools for registration, and the local friction is hardly a matter to be dealt with Departmentally ; *e.g.*, letters are forwarded in to the office protesting against the registration of such and such proposed new schools on the score of previous delinquencies on the part of the Manager or teacher proposed for the new school. The record of delinquencies may extend to some ten or twelve years back, but the protest is submitted all the same, even though the school record for the past two or three years has been clean ; and the protest relevant or irrelevant has to be considered and reported upon, generally apart from the acceptability of the school or the honesty of the managers.

The essential point of the development of educational efficiency is lost sight of, and endless correspondence on matters individual is imposed.

Examination Results.—In the Northern Province 328 grant-in-aid schools were examined during the course of the year, and in the Eastern Province 92 grant-in-aid schools. The results are tabulated below :—

Northern Province.

Groups	24
Number of schools examined	328
Number of pupils examined	13,524
Average percentage in reading	88
Average percentage in writing	86
Average percentage in arithmetic	55
Average percentage in three "R's"	77

Eastern Province.

Groups	7
Number of schools examined	92
Number of pupils examined	2,735
Average percentage in three "R's"	76

			Northern Province.	Eastern Province
Number of schools with percentage of passes in three "R's"		over 80 ...	139	... 38
Do.	do.	over 70 ...	107	... 27
Do.	do.	below 70 ...	57	... 20
Do.	do.	below 60 ...	25	... 7
		Total ...	328	92

The efficiency of the schools may be tested by these examination results. When a school obtains 80 per cent. of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic the school may be classed as good ; when the percentage of passes exceeds 70 it may be classed as fair ; any percentage of passes below 70 must be regarded as unsatisfactory.

Inspectors and Managers.—It may be conceded, I think, that the duties of Managers and Inspectors are or should be coincident. The Manager is interested in the development of the educational work which he has undertaken, the Inspector is interested in the assessment of the development presented for his inspection. "An Inspector in the discharge of his duty"—I am quoting from the report of Mr. Leembruggen—"sees not only that Government gets worth for the money expended upon schools, but that managers get worth for their money expended. The primary duty of the Inspector is to report upon education as he finds it."

Discipline.—The report of the Inspector upon the matter of discipline in many of the schools in the Northern inspectorate cannot be accepted as satisfactory. "In too many of the large schools there is constantly a noise and din that must be confusing and perplexing to teachers. This din may appear to them to be the necessary click of the machinery, but to outsiders it sounds more like the chatter of idlers."

Teachers.—In the Northern Province there seems to be little lack of a normal supply of certificated teachers, and the opinion of the Inspector is that a teacher's certificate is a good index of his efficiency, although he admits that there are some schools in charge of uncertificated teachers conducted in a manner which would do credit to a first class teacher.

Under the provisions of the Code no uncertificated teacher can be appointed to any registered "A" school except under exceptional conditions, and these conditions do not as a rule prevail in the Northern Province.

In the Eastern Province, however, such exceptional conditions do prevail in certain districts, as I have already stated. When the existence of such conditions has been proved the insistance of the rule has not been pressed.

Examination System.—Upon this point considerable difference of opinion prevails between some Managers and the Department, and an official protest during the course of the year was forwarded by certain Managers against the "*mysterious conduct*" of the grant-in-aid examination as at present held.

The standard of examination for all schools presenting similar standards should, so far as possible, be uniform, but this presence of uniformity should certainly not carry with it the implication that examination should be conducted on so stereotyped a form that the nature and quality of questions can be readily gauged and provided for before the day of examination.

There is no harm in a teacher's endeavouring to ascertain the form of the Inspector's examination that is prescribed by the Code; as regards the matter of examination that is entirely a different question.

It is impossible to eliminate altogether the "form" an examination is likely to take under individual inspection; it should be possible, and certainly is desirable, that the matter of the examination should not be disclosed previous to the examination. And as regards the complaint made as to the mystery in which the examinations are shrouded, paragraph 13 of the revised instructions issued to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for 1893 by the Lords of the Committee of the Hon. the Privy Council of Education seem pertinent:—

> The teachers are of course entitled to hear the oral examination and to see any written or printed question which you may propose. It will nevertheless be necessary to remind them that it is not by studying past questions, nor by trying to forecast the kind of question likely to be set hereafter, but by teaching the subject with good sense and thoroughness that the requirements of the Department will be best fulfilled and the truest educational success achieved.

As regards the conduct of the examinations, Mr. Leembruggen is able to report that in many of the schools examined by him the discipline was excellent, and there was no attempt to take undue advantage over the examiners. There were, however, notable exceptions. "In one school I had to reject the answers in arithmetic of nearly a whole class because the pupils were detected passing the question cards through the school window to some outsiders, among whom were the pupils of a neighbouring school, where the same cards were set that very morning."

Specific Subjects.—A table is appended giving the percentage of passes in specific subjects during the year:—

Subjects	Average percentage of Passes.
Animal Physiology	54
Agriculture	56
Chemistry	79
Drawing	80
Domestic Economy	79
Electricity and Magnetism	66
Light and Heat	100
Latin	68
Mathematics	40
Mechanics	100
Sanitation	56

Candidates for these subjects were mostly presented from the more important English schools, with the results indicated above.

Some of the smaller English or Vernacular schools attempted the specific subjects, but with the result of a considerable fall in the character of elementary instruction.

In an imperfectly organized and equipped school the attempt to present candidates for the extra subjects must be at the sacrifice of soundness and thoroughness in the class subjects.

Night Schools.—The Inspector reports that there are at present four night schools in the Northern Province and five in the Eastern Province.

These schools had collectively at the time they were last examined a total of 525 pupils on the lists, an average attendance of 257, and the number of presentations for examination was 270. The average percentage of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic was 54 for the Northern Province, and for the Eastern 69.

With regard to these schools their difficulty from an educational point of view is their want of permanence. "As a rule these schools present for the first year a large number of pupils of fairly mature years classed so low that they can hardly fail to pass. In the second and third year the attendance and passes fall off considerably, and then in most cases the school is either suspended for a time or finally closed."

Five of these schools in the Eastern Province were closed last year by the Managers, and that, too, despite the liberal provision made in the Code for the registration of these and "C" schools.

The Island Schools.—The area of the islands skirting the south-western coast of Jaffna peninsula, including Karativu, which is connected with the peninsula, is 68 square miles. Approximately, the population according to the last Census is 23,474. There are 25 schools on the islands, with a total on school list of 1,588 pupils.

The large portion of these islands was visited by the Inspector last year, and the schools examined. These schools are mainly under the management of the American and Roman Catholic Missions.

The results of the Inspector's visit showed satisfactory progress: 3 of the schools gained a percentage of 74, while 7 of the schools received a percentage of 80.

Falsification of Registers.—Upon this the Inspector reports that there were some bad cases of dishonest registration both in the Eastern and Northern Provinces, and three cases of false personation. One of the cases was of so grave a nature that the school was punished with forfeiture of the grant earned, and it was removed from the list of the aided schools.

Other cases of a more venial character were treated leniently.

There is no desire to mulct managers for the malpractices of their teachers, but the proper disbursement of the Government grant must be safeguarded; and I cannot accept the general plea of *non possumus* urged. Unless some deterrent is provided the whole position of the honest working of the schools must be surrendered.

SOUTHERN INSPECTORATE.

The Southern inspectorate embraces an area, roughly speaking, of 2,146 square miles.

The number of schools in operation at the end of the year 1893 was as follows:—Grant-in-aid schools 97, Government schools 64. Of the grant-in-aid schools examined 18 were examined, but the vote at the disposal of the Department did not admit of a grant being paid on results

The total number of schools therefore in the inspectorate is 161, showing an increase of 5 schools over those reported upon in 1892.*

The Inspector reports that with the prospect of new schools applied for and in course of construction he expects that by the end of 1894 he will be able to give statistics of over 200 schools in his division.

The number of scholars on the registers of schools inspected during the year was as follows:—

In nominal attendance	...	...	...	15,239
Presented at inspection	...	...	...	9,777
Average attendance	...	...	...	7,632

A comparison of these figures with those of the year ending 1892 shows an increase of 2,010 scholars on the list, and in the numbers examined of 1,137.

The officer in charge of this Inspectorate is Mr. E. A. Seneviratna. He is unaided. It seems to me almost superfluous to point out that no single officer, however energetic and willing, is competent to take charge of so large an area with so many schools single-handed, and to safeguard the interests of the disposal of Government grants. The position has already been urged, but the recommendation of relief could not then be entertained.

The inadequacy of the present inspecting staff to meet efficiently the requirements of the Southern Province can hardly admit of dispute. The figures tabulated above seem to me sufficient. Apart from the question of physical capacity on the part of the Inspector in charge, there has also to be considered the responsibility of the officer towards the efficient disbursement of Government funds.

The average attendance during the year at both Government and grant-in-aid schools fell far short of that of the previous year, and for this decrease the presence of abnormal conditions in respect to the health of the Province must be held accountable. Early in the year dysentery in an epidemic form manifested itself in the Bentota District and spread thencefrom southward to the Gangaboda pattu, Talpé pattu, Weligam kóralé, and Mátara Gravets. In some villages the schools were closed for three months. In the village of Maliduwa, one of the best attended schools in the Weligam kóralé, the average fell from 90 to 50, and in the Nupé Diocesan grant-in-aid school 15 deaths occurred in one month. From the above it will be seen that the school year under review has laboured under exceptionally bad conditions. The average attendance was 57·8, falling short of that of the previous year by 3 per cent. Notwithstanding these difficulties there has been a substantial increase in numbers on the school list and in presentations for examination:—

In nominal attendance	...	...	...	85 increase
Presented at inspection	...	...	...	1,051 increase
Average attendance	...	.	...	910 decrease

New Schools.—The rate of children attending school in the Southern Inspectorate is reported to be now more than 5 per cent. of the population. Considering the condition of the neglected districts previously reported upon, *i.e.*, the Hinidum and East Giruwá pattuwas, this may be accepted as a development. The ratio in 1891 was 1 in 24 per cent. In the Hinidum pattuwa, with a population of about 6,000, there are two schools. In the Giruwa pattuwa, with a population of about 11,000, there is one school. There is still considerable room for improvement in school activity as indicated by the above.

In the other remote districts four new schools are to be opened next year, at Kahandamodara in the Giruwá pattuwa, at Denagama in the Kandaboda pattuwa, at Bundela and Tissamaharáma in the Magam pattuwa. The establishment of a centre of educational training in the last-mentioned village is interesting. From about the second century B.C. Tissa became one of the historic centres of Sinhalese history.

* To this list must be added 14 grant-in-aid schools registered during the year but not examined, 2 Government schools in operation but not taken over for want of funds.

The inspection report on the progress of the schools at Urubokka, Walasmulla, Mandaduwa, Ranna, Nakulugama, Nihiluwa, and Malhatawa is interesting. Some of these schools do not, strictly speaking, fall under the category of new schools. At Walasmulla, Mandaduwa, and Nihiluwa schools were in existence in 1884, but they flourished, languished, and collapsed in a very short time. In these eight schools there are now 700 children enrolled, with an average attendance of 470; the average attendance in no case falling below 40. To illustrate the growth of some of these schools, the attendance at Ranna has increased from 12 to 40, at Nakulugama from 27 to 54, at Opata in Hinidum pattuwa from 18 to 93, and the examination results are equally satisfactory. The percentage of passes expected from Government schools is 80, and in most of the abovementioned schools the required percentage was attained. It is proposed to make early provision, if possible, for the opening of a boys' school at Kirima, a boys' school at Maduwa, a girls' school at Meetyagoda, a girls' school at Opata, and at least two new schools in Giruwá pattuwa East. At Kirima a tentative effort has already been made by the local headman, and he reports an average attendance of 75. When funds are available the school will be taken over as a Government school.

The effort to introduce school agency at Maduwa is not without promise. It is the largest of the thirty-two islands situated in the backwater known as Maduwa-gaṇga, in the neighbourhood of Balapitimodara. Some fifteen years ago it was connected with the mainland by means of a pile-bridge, the ruins of which still remain. The only communication now possible is by boat. I visited the island by chance last year and walked through it. About seventy families inhabit it. Its area is about 100 acres, so I was informed. A building formerly used as a school house and still available was pointed out by the headman. Formerly a teacher was employed and paid by the villagers, but the contributions towards his support seem to have lacked continuity. The villagers are cut off from access to the schools of the mainland by the wide stretch of water intervening. They expressed themselves anxious to have a school, and the headman assured me that an attendance of about 40 boys and 25 girls could be secured.

School Buildings.—The Inspector reports considerable improvement in the fabric of many of the village schools under his charge, improvements mainly due to the intelligent efforts of the Mudaliyárs and headmen connected with the different districts, and to this I can bear personal testimony. The old rudimentary type of village school, consisting generally of dilapidated dirty walls, rough unhewn timber, and cadjan roof, is gradually being superseded in many of the districts by substantial buildings with tiled roofs, neat and attractive in appearance. These improvements are especially noticeable in the Bentota-Walalláwiti kóralé, in the Weligam koralé, and in the Galle and Mátara Gangaboda pattuwas, and credit is due to the Mudaliyárs connected with these divisions for the assistance they have rendered in the matter of improving school accommodation. In the West Giruwá pattu, one of the neglected districts, valuable services have been rendered by the Mudaliyár during the past year in opening up new schools and rousing educational interest.

Grant-in-Aid Schools.—Other educational agencies, too, have not been behind-hand with good and suitable school buildings. At Richmond Hill the Wesleyan Mission has built a neat workshop for its Industrial School. At Bataduwa, Hapugala, and Ambalangoda, in the Galle District, substantial buildings have been erected. In the Mátara District new and well built schools are reported at Palolpitiya and Tihagoda. At Beliatta in the Giruwá pattu this Mission has begun to energize and with every prospect of success.

In the Girls' Boarding School at Mount Calvary, Kaluwella, under the charge of the Roman Catholic Mission, considerable improvements have been made.

The schools recently established under the Buddhist agencies are very creditable. The school building at Weligama may rank amongst the best projected and most commodious of any in the Province; the school buildings, too, at Ahangama, Kataluwa, and Balapitiya are noticeable.

III.—SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

The report of the Principal, Mr. J. Harward, is annexed. It calls for little comment. The figures show that good sound work is being carried on, and that the efficiency of the institution is being maintained.

The development of numbers in the College has necessitated the demand for increased school accommodation. This want has long been felt and has at last been recognized. In the estimates for 1894 provision is made for a vote of Rs. 10,230 towards the enlargement of the present school buildings. Before the close of the year it is hoped that the new building will be available for school purposes.

School of Art.—The suggestion of the Principal as regards the want of a "school of art" in Colombo claims consideration.

The proposal is no new one. In 1886 a joint letter of similar import was addressed to Government by Messrs. H. H. Cameron, C.C.S., and P. A. Templer, C.C.S., advocating it. In that letter the suggestion was made that Government should in the interests of the cause of art education make a special grant of Rs. 1,000, or the equivalent of £100, to be expended in furnishing a students' art gallery on a small scale, with casts and studies from the antique.

It was considered at the time that any possible addition to the educational vote was more urgently required for the development of primary education, and there was further the difficulty of a site suitable for the proper disposal of the art specimens to be procured, and suitable also for systematic study on the part of would-be students.

The original proposal was in favour of the utilization of some part of the Museum buildings for the purpose, but that position was declared untenable, and I am not clear that the proposition of the Principal to utilize the Science School of the Royal College for art instruction purposes is without objection. The building is suitable in some ways, but it is of limited area; and, moreover, any art school of real import should be catholic, and not confined to any single institution. And, however desirable the establishment of a school of art in Colombo, and desirable it undoubtedly is from a theoretical standpoint, the practical possibilities of permanence on the part of any such institution require consideration.

And in respect to this one is confronted by the fact that in two of the largest centres of educational life in India,—Bombay and Madras,—where art schools have been established for some years, the official record is failure, and the results closure of the schools.

The Ceylon papers dated April 7, 1894, contain the following :—

The Abolition of Art Schools. Simla, April 4.—The opinion of the Bombay and Madras Governments and local administration regarding the art schools have been received by the Secretary of State, who has decided that art schools will now practically be abolished, and institutions for more practical modes of instruction be established almost immediately.

With this experience before us of a potential area of instruction and competition far wider and more varied in the elements that obtain to make a successful school, *i.e.*, an infinitely greater population, representing more numerous sections of races and therefore of art-ambition, and a larger revenue available for the construction of the art-encouraging fabric, the question necessarily arises, "Is there no lesson to be gathered from this experience for a comparatively small area of competition with far fewer initial advantages available ? "

Both Bombay and Madras have their Universities, the recognized and organized foci of instruction in Literature, Science, and Arts. If the encouragement of art instruction under such favourable auspices be found so to languish as to render the closure of the established art schools imperative, the prospect, under less favourable auspices, of an art school for Ceylon may well be regarded as dubious; for an art school implies organized instruction under competent instructors, together with the necessary buildings, apparatus, &c.; and provision for this would involve a large increase to the educational vote, which is still insufficient to meet the requirements for the elementary instruction of the Island; *e.g.*, during the past year, as shown in the figures tabulated in the first chapter of this report, 61 schools were registered, 40 were examined, and the results of the examination were assessed, but payment of these newly-registered schools was impossible, as the vote was inadequate. And this is not the experience of a single year, but of successive years.

But although as regards practical difficulties the recommendation of the establishment of an art school seems to be premature, and, although in face of the experience of Bombay and Madras, the experiment might probably involve failure, it may be accepted that something is certainly possible in the direction of developing elementary art instruction in the Island. For this purpose it is proposed to make drawing compulsory in the training schools and in the higher standards, *i.e.*, VI., VII., and VIII. of Government schools. The curvo-linear form of the Sinhalese letters lends itself naturally to the development of proficiency in such instruction when rightly directed, and for the purpose of such right direction the admirable series of standard drawing plates issued under the sanction of the authorities of South Kensington, and the drawing sheets issued by educational publishers generally will be supplied to such schools as may be selected ; and these should be sufficient.

The subject of drawing is now compulsory as a condition of the grant in schools in England. Section 85 of the last Code states :—

The Department must be satisfied that as part of the ordinary course of instruction in a day school the girls are taught plain needlework and cutting out, and the boys in a school for older scholars are satisfactorily taught drawing, either with or without manual instruction.

In schools where the Inspector certifies that means for teaching drawing cannot readily be procured the conditions of Article 85 will not be enforced. And in the revised instructions issued to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools Article 50 runs as follows :—

It is a condition of the grant that the older boys (if any) in the school shall be taught drawing. Grants for this are made by the Science and Art Department, and the managers of all schools should, by application to the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W., acquaint themselves with the terms on which grants are made. These terms do not require that the teacher shall possess any drawing certificate if the work of the scholars shows that they have been satisfactorily taught. Where the teacher has not the skill and knowledge necessary for teaching this subject it is hoped that it will often be possible to obtain external help by means of central classes or peripatetic teachers. My Lords deem it very important that the schools in which this condition of the grant is dispensed with may be as few as possible ; you will therefore be careful not to certify "that means for teaching drawing cannot be procured" unless you are satisfied that no external help of the kind suggested above is available, or that, for other sufficient reasons, the managers are unable to comply with the conditions. The Department will not consider Article 85 (*b*) to be complied with unless the Science and Art Department, who will examine schools for this purpose, whether a grant is claimed or not, are satisfied with the teaching.

For present purposes it is proposed to make the application of this subject as compulsory to Government schools only, but with the hope that its application may in the short hereafter prove acceptable to managers of grant-in-aid schools also.

As regards its acceptance in the future the expression of opinion on the part of managers will be invited. In many of the Colleges and High Schools instruction in drawing is already given with more or less efficiency, and for the Cambridge Local Examinations for some years past candidates have presented themselves in this subject, and with considerable success. Of these High Schools St. Benedict's Institution perhaps is conspicuous for the uniform excellence of its instruction and for satisfactory results.

And as regards the practical import of the training of pupil teachers in drawing as an educational instrument for school purposes in the hereafter, I quote from the report of Mr. Fitch on Training Colleges for 1892, page 157 :—

Some of the infant departments of the Birmingham schools reminded me, by their continuous blackboards round the room and by the great variety of bright and attractive drawings, more forcibly of America than any schools which I had hitherto seen at home. Nothing had struck me more in visiting the primary schools of the States than the great advantage the teachers possessed as compared with the rank and file of our own masters and mistresses, owing to the greater facility they had acquired in illustrating their lessons by rapid, varied, and effective drawing. It is satisfactory to report that increased attention is being given in all the training Colleges to drawing as an instrument of effective teaching. It is not the elaborate drawing which will enable a student to pass examinations or to produce finished pictures that is wanted, but the power of rapidly illustrating off-hand with a few broad and effective touches the structure of a leaf or an animal, the map of a country, the contour of a hill, or the main characteristics of a famous building.

That the latent capacity for such development exists in the Island children must be admitted ; the systematic training, direction, and development of that capacity is required.

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The London University Matriculation Examination of January, 1893, was held at the office of the Director of Public Instruction on January 9 and following days. Three candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass.

In the June examination, which was held on June 12 and following days, one candidate (Don James Wimalasurendra of the Colombo Buddhist High School) presented himself and passed in the second division.

THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The total number of candidates presenting themselves for this examination in 1893 was 277, as against 316 for the preceding year. Of these, 66 entered as seniors and 211 as juniors. Their distribution at the several centres of examination was as follows :—

	Senior Boys.	Senior Girls.	Junior Boys.	Junior Girls.
Colombo	46	5	136	22
Kandy	6	3	23	18
Galle	1	—	8	2
Jaffna	5	—	2	—

On the results of these examinations the University Scholarship, together with valuable exhibitions for both boys and girls, are awardable.

A table is subjoined to illustrate the growth of the examination since its first introduction into the Colony :—

Year.	Total No. of Boys presented. Senior.	Total No. of Boys presented. Junior.	Total No. of Girls presented. Senior.	Total No. of Girls presented. Junior.	Total No. presented.
1880	4	17	—	—	21
1881	14	30	—	5	49
1882	7	43	—	5	55
1883	15	86	—	14	115
1884	23	109	—	5	137
1885	27	159	1	17	204
1886	42	165	3	22	232
1887	32	133	3	21	189
1888	54	124	4	27	209
1889	55	115	3	26	199
1890	40	142	8	33	223
1891	59	156	7	31	253
1892	64	190	9	53	316
1893	58	169	8	42	277

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1893.

NOTE.—The *italic* letters denote that the candidate to whose name they are prefixed was distinguished in the following subjects respectively : *a* = Arithmetic ; *d* = Drawing ; *e* = English ; *l* = Latin ; *m* = Mathematics ; *r* = Religious Knowledge.

SENIOR BOYS.

Seniors under 19 years of age.

CLASS I.

e l m Cockburn, E. D.	Royal College	Colombo

CLASS II.

Loftus, T. R. E.	Royal College	Colombo
d Perera, J. E.	Wesley College	do.

CLASS III.

Abeyewardena, A. C.	Royal College	Colombo
Perera, J. A.	do.	do.

Seniors under 19 years who have satisfied the Examiners.

Anantham, L.	St. Thomas's College.	Colombo
Attygalle, T. P.	Royal College	do.
De Brum, A. P.	Wesley College	do.
Edirisinghe, C.	St. Benedict's Institute	do.
De Soysa, A. J. A.	Royal College	do.
Gomis, J.	St. Benedict's Institute	do.
r Gregson, J. P.	St. Thomas's College	do.
d Northway, L.	St. Benedict's Institute	do.
Perera, J. P.	St. Thomas's College	do.
Pullonayegam, B. O.	Wesley College	do.
Silva, J. P.	St. Thomas's College	do.
Weerekoon, J. F. W.	Royal College	do.
Sansoni, S. C. A.	St. Thomas's College	do.
Wijeyesekera. O. B	do.	do.
a Muttukumaru, V.	St. Patrick's College	Jaffna
Vythianather, S.	do.	do.

Seniors above 19 years who have satisfied the Examiners.

De Samarakkodi, L. H.	Royal College	Colombo
Savundranayagam, A. R.	St. Benedict's Institute	do.
Gunasekara H. M.	Royal College	do.

SENIOR GIRLS.

Seniors under 19 years who have satisfied the Examiners.

d Garvin, R. B.	Good Shepherd Convent	Colombo
Pieris, C. L.	Private tuition	do.
Prins, A. A O.	Pettah Girls' High School	do.
Holloway, E. S.	Queen's College	Kandy
Stainton, E. T.	Girls' High School	do.

JUNIOR BOYS.

CLASS I.—FIRST DIVISION

m Davidson, E. E.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
m d Redlick, E. B.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
l m Weerekoon, W. A.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.

CLASS II.

Obeyesekere, J. L.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
m De Alwis, E. A.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy

CLASS III.

Homer, J.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
l Perera, W. H.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Nathanielsz, A. H.	...	Richmond College	...	Galle
l Perera, R. A.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy

Juniors under 16 years who have satisfied the Examiners.

Ariyanayagam, C.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
Beling, Æ. A.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Albrecht, S. C.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Cortelling, A.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Classen, W. S. N.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Christoffelsz, H. S.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Dias, R. E.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Dornhorst, F. S.	...	Royal College	...	do.
De Jong, M. J.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
De Livera, C. A.	...	Royal College	...	do.
De Silva, C. E. P.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
De Silva, A. M.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Perera, E. Don	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Ferdinando, Don A. J. E.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
De Silva, C. L. A.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Fernando, W. D.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
De Soyza, R. R.	...	Royal College	...	do.
De Mel, F. J.	...	do.	...	do.
Gomis, V. J.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Ekanayake, R. A.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Greason, H. M.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Fernando, C. W.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Hontor, C. V.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Jayewardene, J. S.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Janisz, W. E.	...	do.	...	do.
Jayawardene, J. Q.	...	do.	...	do.
Kats, A. A. S.	...	do.	...	do.
Kumarakulasinghe, C. B.	...	do.	...	do.
Loembruggen, G. H. P.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Kock, H. E. E.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Muller, W. M.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Kock, F. H. B.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Obeyesekere, F. A.	...	St Thomas's College	...	do.
Orr, C. S.	...	do.	...	do.
Perumal, X. A.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Pereira, J. B.	...	Girton Place School	...	do.
Perera, A. A.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Prins, G. W. D.	...	do.	...	do.
Savundranayagam, A. P.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Perera, R. L.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Spaar, E. C.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Samerasinghe, D. A.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Toussaint, H. A.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Sittampalam, J.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Wijeysinghe, Don S.	...	do.	...	do.
Wickremasinghe, C. L.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Fernando, P. C.	...	Prince of Wales' College	...	Moratuwa
Joshua, A. A.	...	Jaffna Central College	...	Jaffna
Sinnatamby, C.	...	do.	...	do.
Thambyappah, C.	...	St. Patrick's College	...	do.
De Alwis, G. E.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy
De Jong, T. P.	...	St. Paul's School	...	do.
Jayasekera, J.	...	Trinity College	...	do.
Strong, W. S.	...	do.	...	do.
Wijeyagoonewardene, E.	...	do.	...	do.

Juniors who have satisfied in Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, and English subjects only.

De Silva, E. L.	...	Private tuition	...	Kégalla

Juniors between 16 and 18 who have passed.

Auwardt, S.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
Aserappa, F. R.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Dassenaike, J. P. F.	...	do.	...	do.
De Abrew, E. N.	...	do.	...	do.
De Abrew, A.	...	do.	...	do.
De Silva, H. A.	...	do.	...	do.
De Silva, A. W. P.	...	do.	...	do.
Fernando, S. M.	...	do.	...	do.
Goonewardene, J. E. S.	...	St. John's High School	...	Pánaduré
Gunasekera, J.	...	Buddhist English School	...	Colombo
Hepponstall, J. O.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.

Jansz, A. H.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
Jonklaas, C. N D.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Keyt, E. L.	...	do.	...	do.
Perera, S.	...	do.	...	do.
Senaviratne, G. A. F.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Subasinghe, Don C. W.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Vollenhoven, L. G.	...	do.	...	do.
Weeresinghe, J. B.	...	do.	...	do.
De Silva, G.	...	Richmond College	...	Galle
Salman, K. T.	...	Mahinda College	...	do.
Wickramanayaka, V. S.	...	Richmond College	...	do.
Boteju, C. A.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy
Blaze, J. D.	...	Boys' High School	...	do.
Amerasinghe, A. P.	...	St. Anthony's High School	...	do.

Junior between 16 and 18 who has passed in Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, and English subjects only.

Perera, T. W.	...	St. Paul's School	...	Kandy

JUNIOR GIRLS.

CLASS III.

Rouse, F. G. A.	...	Queen's College	...	Kandy

Juniors under 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners.

Blacker, E L.	...	Pettah Girls' High School	...	Colombo
De Hoedt, V M.	...	Wolfendahl High School	...	do.
Holland, A. M. F.	...	Good Shepherd Convent	...	do.
Bartholomeusz, H. E.	...	Girls' High School	...	Kandy
Gratiaen, R. J.	...	Queen's College	...	do.
Walker, L. R.	...	Private tuition	...	do.

Juniors who have satisfied in Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, and English subjects only.

Joseph L.	...	Girton Place High School	...	Colombo
Vanderstraaten, E. I. M	...	Private tuition	...	do.

Juniors between 16 and 18 who have passed.

Carbery, C M. E.	...	Good Shepherd Convent	...	Colombo
De Hoedt, E. O.	...	Wolfendahl High School	...	do.
De Melha Aserappa, D E.	...	Private tuition	...	do.
Prins, M. C.	...	Pettah Girls' High School	...	do.
De Vos, E. L.	...	Girls' High School	...	Galle
Nathanielsz, C. A	...	do.	...	do.
De Silva, P. F.	...	do.	...	Kandy
Garvin, G. D.	...	Queen's College	...	do.
Perera, A A.	...	Girls' High School	...	do
Potger, R. L. A.	...	Queen's College	...	do.

Junior between 16 and 18 who has passed in Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, and English subjects only.

Jansz, F. R.	...	Girls' High School	...	Pánadure

Upon the results above indicated the following awards, in terms of the Code, are made :—

BOYS.

English University Scholarship, value £150, tenable for 4 years—E. D. Cockburn, of the Royal College.

Exhibitions.

1st value Rs. 240, tenable for 3 years—W. A. Weerekoon, of St. Thomas's College.
2nd value Rs. 120, tenable for 3 years—E. E. Davidson, of the Royal College.
3rd value Rs. 120, tenable for 3 years ———.

GIRLS.

Scholarship for Senior Student, value Rs. 240, tenable for 3 years—Miss E. S. Holloway, of Queen's College, Kandy.

Two Scholarships for Junior Students, value Rs. 120 each, tenable for 3 years—(1) Miss G. D. Garvin ; (2) Miss F. G. A. Rouse, both of Queen's College, Kandy.

EXAMINATIONS.

The following examinations were conducted or supervised during the year, apart from the ordinary inspectorate examinations :—

Railway Probationers'	Examinations	...	...	...	2
Pupil Teachers'	do.	...	...	...	1
License	do.	...	...	...	1
Teachers' Certificate	do.	...	...	...	1
Female Teachers' Certificate	do.	...	...	...	1
London Matriculation	do.	...	...	...	2
Senior Mathematical Prize	do.	...	...	...	1
Cambridge Local	do.	...	...	...	1
School of Agriculture	do.	...	...	...	1
Clerical	do.	...	...	...	1

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION, 1893.

The following are the marks obtained by the candidates for the Mathematical Prize of Ceylon, open to all *bonâ fide* pupils of any school in Ceylon under twenty years of age. The Prize is won by E. D. Cockburn, of the Royal College, Colombo.

The examiners were Messrs. R. L. W. Byrde and G. W. Woodhouse.

Order of Merit.	Index Number.	Name of Candidate.	Age of Candidate.		School where educated.	Number of Marks.
			Y.	M.	Full marks	500
1	1	E. D. Cockburn ...	18	5	Royal College, Colombo ...	353
2	13	Muhammed Careem Abdul Cader	18	11	Jaffna Central College ...	179
3	7	E. J. Samarawickrema ...	16	8	Royal College .	176
4	6	J. J. L. Fernando ...	17	5	do. ...	171
5	8	H. M. Gunesekera ...	18	8	do. ...	121

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The provisions made for the study of Oriental literature in the Island is to be found at the Vidyódaya College in Colombo under the able management of the learned H. Sumangala, Náyaka Terunnánse, High Priest of Adam's Peak, and at the Peliyagoda College, Western Province, under the direction of K. Dharmarama, Náyaka Terunnánse.

The latter College is not under Government supervision, and I am unable therefore to subjoin any report upon its efficiency or upon the character of the work carried on within its precincts. But I am informed that the course of study pursued is of a high order.

The elder institution, the Vidyódaya College, is subsidised by Government, and its examinations are conducted under the supervision of Government. A lump-sum grant of Rs. 1,000 is yearly paid by Government in recognition of the assistance rendered by it to the advancement of the study of Oriental literature. The course of study embraces the Sanskrit, Páli, and Elu languages, in addition to instruction in arithmetic sufficient to qualify the students on leaving the College to take up a more or less efficient course of instruction in pansala schools if so required.

For the examination of 1893 the examiners approved, in terms of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's letters No. 263 of 27th October, 1893, and No. 303 of 24th November, 1893, were:—

Sanskrit	...	Mr. B. Gunasekara, Mudaliyár and Chief Translátor to Government.
Páli	...	Mr. C. Wijayasiṇha, Mudaliyár, the learned translator of the *Mahávansa*.
Elu	...	Mr W. P. Ranasiṇha, Proctor.
Arithmetic	...	Mr. R. de Silva, Sub-Inspector of Schools.

The report of the examiners may be accepted as indicating satisfactory work except in the subject arithmetic, in which improvement is still desirable.

In Sanskrit the examiner reports that "some of the students answered the questions very satisfactorily. Many of them failed to obtain the number of marks I expected. Their failure is due to the difficult subjects of examination." He suggests that history and geography be added to the curriculum.

In Páli the examiner considers the answers submitted to be eminently satisfactory in view of the difficult nature of the questions.

In Elu the examiner reports that the answers to his papers, excepting those given by a few of the pupils, are very satisfactory.

In arithmetic the examiner reports that no satisfactory progress had been made on the position of last year's work.

The number of students in attendance at the College is 147. The average attendance is 88.

There are other unaided High Schools in the Island occupying themselves with a course of instruction on lines similar to those pursued in the Vidyódaya and Peliyagoda Colleges. These schools are, I am informed, doing good work, but they do not come within the recognition of the Department.

GRANT-IN-AID GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS.

I annex a list of grant-in-aid girls' boarding schools :—

Name.	Management.	Manager.	Number examined.	Grant earned, including Bonus and Industrial Grant.		Grant per Head.	
				Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Kotahéna Convent	R.C.	Rev. C. Collin	126	1,834	50	14	56
Nellore	C.M.S.	„ J. J. Pickford	69	1,794	0	26	90
Uduvil	American	„ W. W. Howland	89	1,657	0	18	62
Jaffna	Wesleyan	„ G. J. Trimmer	83	1,168	0	14	7
Puliyantivu	do.	„ A E Restarick	51	1,163	0	22	80
Kóttó	C.M.S.	„ S Coles	48	993	0	20	60
Baddegama	do.	„ J. W. Balding	45	957	0	21	20
Richmond Hill	Wesleyan	„ A. Triggs	77	892	50	11	59
Kalmunai	do.	„ S Knapp	56	754	0	13	40
Uduppiddi	American	„ T. S. Smith	33	662	0	20	60
Maradána	Baptist	„ F. D. Waldock	31	657	0	21	19
Kurunégala	R.C.	„ L. B. Farbous	35	638	0	18	22
Jaffna Convent	do.	„ E. Vorlander	35	603	0	17	23
Trincomalee	Wesleyan	„ E M. Weaver	32	586	0	18	30
Badulla	do.	„ S Langdon	40	578	0	14	45
Point Pedro	do.	„ A. E. Restarick	40	543	0	13	50
Kandy	do.	„ T. Moscrop	30	418	0	13	90
Mount Calvary	R.C.	„ D. Wilkinson	55	345	0	6	27
Borella	C.M.S.	„ J. D. Thomas	16	315	0	19	68
Moratuwa	R.C.	„ D. Wilkinson	19	173	0	9	10
Mátalé	do.	„ P. Fernando	18	160	0	8	88
Maddawatta	Wesleyan	„ R. H. Rigby	17	152	0	8	97

IV.—PRIMARY AND MIDDLE INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL REMARKS.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The number of schools, of scholars on the list, and the daily average attendance in Government primary and middle schools will be seen from the following table :—

Name.	1892.			1893.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
Boys' English Primary ...	11	1,706	1,104	11	1,785	1,139
Boys' Vernacular ...	342	31,608	18,562	343	31,050	17,452
Girls' English ...	1	70	49	1	76	55
Girls' English Primary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls' Vernacular ...	63	4,661	2,755	66	4,770	2,732
Mixed Vernacular ...	34	3,833	1,148	32	3,606	2,058
Total ...	451	41,878	23,618	453	41,287	23,436

The following summary gives the Provincial distribution of the above Government primary and middle schools :—

Province	1892. Schools.	1892. Scholars.	1893. Schools.	1893. Scholars.
Western ...	214	20,907	210	20,370
Central ...	63	6,097	61	6,024
Northern ...	1	19	1	15
Southern ...	63	5,829	64	6,142
Eastern ...	8	410	9	404
North Western ...	24	2,594	27	2,313
North-Central ...	12	685	11	635
Uva ...	9	660	9	667
Sabaragamuwa ...	57	4,677	61	4,717
Total ...	451	41,878	453	41,287

TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The number of teachers actually employed in Government primary and middle schools at the close of the last five years was as follows :—

		1893	1892.	1891	1890.	1889.
(a) Certificated Teachers trained at the old Normal School ...		168	166	168	168	175
(b) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' Certificate examination	Males...	225	204	195	182	171
	Females	89	86	80	73	75
(c) Uncertificated Teachers ...		54	57	59	62	71
(d) Agricultural Instructors and Teachers trained in the new Training Classes		48	54	47	41	31
Total ...		584	567	549	526	523

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the number on the list and the average attendance of those grant-in-aid schools which were examined in 1893, classified according to their management :—

Management	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.
American ...	132	8,767	5,479
Baptist ...	32	2,173	1,216
Buddhist ...	34	4,932	2,969
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	210	12,761	7,547
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	82	7,479	4,601
Local Board, Puttalam ...	1	40	38
Private ...	37	3,299	2,220
Roman Catholic ...	234	23,251	14,804
Sivite ...	5	489	297
Wesleyan ...	234	17,908	10,335
Presbyterian ...	2	296	236
Mohammedan ...	2	203	121
Total ...	1,005	81,598	49,863

The Provincial distribution of these schools will appear from the annexed summary :—

Province.	Schools.	Scholars.	Province.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western ...	328	33,548	North-Central ...	5	167
Central ...	71	5,440	Uva ..	17	1,025
Northern ...	330	21,831	Sabaragamuwa ...	19	940
Southern ...	97	9,877			
Eastern ...	89	5,250	Total ...	1,005	81,598
North-Western ...	49	3,520			

The growth or otherwise of the grant-in-aid system, from its commencement in 1870 up to the end of 1893, and the average grants obtained by each school presented for examination, will be seen on reference to the following table. Grants upon all accounts, and not merely the ordinary result-payment grants for scholars, are, as usual, included in this table :—

Year.	Schools examined for Grant.	Number of Children in such Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.	Average Grant per School. Rs. c.
1870	229	8,201	34,355 0	150 0
1871	314	19,416	52,431 41	167 0
1872	402	25,443	82 497 60	205 21
1873	528	32,594	97,428 95	184 52
1874	595	35,559	104,959 41	176 40
1875	654	41,343	120,255 67	183 87
1876	697	45,422	129,099 15	185 22
1877	730	47,142	137,357 90	188 16
1878	772	49,854	143,680 57	186 11
1879	814	55,944	173,734 53	213 43
1880	833	59,820	185,747 71	222 98
1881	839	61,131	187,992 98	224 6
1882	832	62,842	176,465 82	212 10
1883	836	61,374	184,692 66	220 92
1884	814	59,776	174,583 52	214 41
1885	819	57,320	166,979 40	203 88
1886	849	57,955	181,033 51	213 24
1887	899	62,995	187,122 1	208 14
1888	919	66,400	187,192 84	203 69
1889	938	69,483	193,797 21	206 60
1890	984	73,698	202,015 8	205 29
1891	971	74,855	220,663 55	227 25
1892	1,024	82,637	221,788 48	216 58
1893	1,005	81,598	232,629 41	231 47

MOHAMMEDAN EDUCATION.

The record of any spontaneous activity on the part of the Mohammedan community for intelligent instruction of their children is of very recent date. Until within the past two years the general agencies available for the so-called education of these children were to be found in the verandah and mosque schools. In both these schools the course of instruction is, I am informed, virtually identical. Little or no secular instruction is imparted in them ; their import essentially is to impart a knowledge of the Koran ; the children are sent to them not to learn what is useful, but to fulfil a religious obligation.

As regards the efficiency of the teachers engaged in these schools much the same conditions prevail, I assume, as those that attach to the neighbouring continent of India ; and upon this point I quote from the report of Sir Alfred Croft ("Review of Education in India, 1886"). Of Koran schools in the Punjab he writes :—"The teachers for the most part were wholly illiterate : the pupils learned portions of the Koran—of course in Arabic—by rote, but could not understand the meaning of what they learnt." The whole system was thus purely mechanical.

The vernacular of the community in the Island is Tamil ; the instruction available in the above-mentioned schools is almost exclusively in Arabic.

Undoubtedly other agencies have been available for many years for the instruction of Mohammedan children in the shape of Government and grant-in-aid schools under Mission management, notably in the Central, Eastern, and Western Provinces, but the number of children in attendance at such schools has been ridiculously small in proportion to the Census numbers of the Mohammedan community. The Departmental returns for 1893 give a total of 1,593 Mohammedan children in grant-in-aid schools, and a total of 931 in Government schools. The grand total thus becomes 2,524.

As compared with previous years the above figures show the following development :—In 1865 the number of Mohammedan children registered as receiving instruction in Government schools was 121 ; in 1871 the number rose to 235 ; in 1889 the number in Government and grant-in-aid schools stood at 1,753.

According to the statistics of the last Census of the Island the Mohammedan population, including both Moors and Malays, is returned at 114,549 males and 92,740 females, giving a total of 207,289. The percentage of attendance of Mohammedan children at Government and registered grant-in-aid schools thus stands at 1 in 82.

Of children in attendance at verandah schools the last returns give a total of 5,910. But, as stated above, except for the purposes of Koran instruction, these latter figures cannot be taken into account as bearing upon the educational possibilities of the community

The above figures include both boys and girls.

No returns are available from mosque schools. The course of instruction pursued in them has already been indicated.

The above returns conclusively point to an inability or an unwillingness on the part of the Mohammedan community in previous years to take advantage of the system of education fostered and directed by the Government. The reasons of this inability or unwillingness it is difficult to assess. The three most prominent reasons put forward are (1) the general poverty of the community and its indifference therefore to education, save as a means to material ends. Thus, as a rule when a Moor boy has attained a certain amount of proficiency in the three "R's" his education is considered complete. The prospect of higher advancement in education becomes to him vague and nebulous. Thus it is the exception to find a Mohammedan boy in the higher standards, or as applicants for admission to the higher examinations now available. One such instance I have known. (2) Causes of a strictly educational character. The teaching of the mosque must precede the lesson of the school. Thus, as a rule, the Moor boy enters school later than the ordinary Sinhalese or Tamil, and as a rule leaves earlier. (3) The spirit of exclusiveness or "separatizm" of the community based strongly upon religious and racial grounds. The gulf of separation

between the social and intellectual life of the Mohammedan and that of other races is still wide and deep. "The Mohammedan parent often chooses for his son while at school an education which will secure for him an honoured place among the learned of his own community rather than one which will command a success in modern professions or in official life. The years given to English and mathematics in a public school the young Mohammedan devotes to Arabic and the law and the theology of Islam." It is in High Schools and the higher standards that the absence or backwardness of Mohammedans is most conspicuous.

The first indication of spontaneous activity in the education of the male children of the Mohammedan community was manifested in the application for registering a Mohammedan boys' school in 1891.

This generation of activity on the part of the community towards relieving themselves from the obstacles which had hitherto so weightily handicapped them in competition with the other communities of the Island may be attributable to two causes :—

(1) The persistent agitation in the cause of rational education generally on the part of a prominent member of the Moorish community, Mr. Proctor Siddi Lebbe, among his co-religionists, supported by the influence of the Hon. the Moorish Member of the Legislative Council.

(2) The incentive of similar newly-awakened enterprise on the part of the Buddhist community in establishing schools, large and efficient in many instances, for the education of the children professing their faith.

The first application received was for the registration of the Kandyan Boys' school under the management of Mr. Siddi Lebbe. The number on list is 111, and the number in attendance 60.

In 1892 application was made for the registration of a large and well-equipped school situated in the mosque grounds at Maradána, Colombo. Mention of this school was made in the report for last year. The number on the school register is 219, and the number in average attendance is 107. The number of standards is one. The instruction is in Tamil [the subjects of examination under the Code] and in Arabic.

The Gampola Mohammedan boys' school was registered in 1892. The number on the list is 92, and in average attendance 61.

At Badulla another Mohammedan school on the grant-in-aid system was projected, but want of unanimity amongst its promoters prevented its being carried to a successful issue. To illustrate the newly-awakened interest in the development of such schools I may mention that on my last visit to Badulla a deputation from the leading members of the Mohammedan community requested me to obtain the concession of that "benevolent compulsion" as regards school attendance, which is now insisted upon in most of the countries of the Western world.

All these are boys' schools.

As regards the development of these schools generally the policy of the Indian Government, as expressed in section 264 of the report previously quoted, was as follows :—

> This view of their claims the Governor-General in Council supported, expressing the opinion that, in view of the backward condition into which in some Provinces the members of that community have fallen, it was desirable to give them in some respects exceptional assistance.

Such special conditions requiring exceptional assistance can hardly be said to obtain necessarily in Ceylon except in points of detail, which I propose to enumerate.

The policy of Government is to accept for registration newly-established Mohammedan boys' schools on the grant-in-aid system, and under the rules of the Code. These rules are fully defined. But exceptional circumstances attach to the practical working of these schools, as compared with other schools accepted for registration under the same system.

As stated above the vernacular of the Moorman is Tamil ; of the Malay, Malay ; and it is in Tamil only that the Mohammedan school under existing regulations can be examined for result payment. But again, as stated above, it is imperative on all Mohammedans to begin all instruction with the impartment of a knowledge more or less rudimentary of the language of the Koran. The impartment of this knowledge, I am informed, requires a full year's course. Upon the termination of this course instruction in Tamil is begun.

No provision is made in the Code for any result payments on the first year's course in Arabic, which is essential. The school therefore for the first year must depend upon the voluntary and precarious assistance of friends interested in the cause of education without assistance from Government. When the Arabic course of instruction is ended the Tamil course begins, and then the school becomes eligible for presentation for examination. Thus, assistance in the first year is so indeterminate a quantity that there is always the fear of newly-awakened enthusiasm becoming once more dormant, of contributions ceasing, and of the consequent closure of the newly-registered school.

These difficulties are practical. Mr. Siddi Lebbe urges the special backward conditions of the community above enumerated, and asks that in the Code for future years provision may be made for Arabic as a subject for the first year's examination and result payment—Malay would have to be included for Malay schools—of all Mohammedan schools, so that the prospective loss of a year's grant may not be entailed. His proposal virtually is (*a*) that no pupils except first year's pupils are to be eligible for examination in Arabic ; (*b*) that all subsequent examinations of Mohammedan schools are to be conducted in Tamil according to the Code rules relating to Tamil schools.

There can be no doubt that the teaching of the language which will enable the children to understand more or less mechanically the enactments of the Koran is the chief attraction to the Mohammedan community. The recognition of that fact is inevitable.

The main point for consideration then, it seems to me, is how far the responsibility of Government coincides with the educational aspirations of the community.

On the one hand, educational zeal is newly-awakened, and has assumed practical form as illustrated by the registration of purely Mohammedan schools ; but the conditions of its development are special and sectarian, and admittedly foreign to the policy hitherto upheld by Government of maintaining an absolutely neutral position as regards the conflicting interests of sectarian communities.

On the other hand, there are the exceptional conditions attaching to Mohammedan educational progress enumerated; the fact that these exceptional conditions have received recognition at the hands of the Indian Government, and that special treatment with regard to the backward condition of the community in matters of education has been recommended. I quote from the report from the Indian Educational Commission dealing with the subject of Mohammedan education, p. 490.

Accepting the indigenous schools of the country in the forms in which under the present conditions of locality they were most popular, the Bengal system endeavoured by the promise of Government support to introduce into the traditional course of study certain subjects of instruction which should bring the schools so aided into some relation more or less close with the general system of education in the Province. The object being to encourage natural and spontaneous movement, it followed that if in any locality the existing system had a religious basis the religious character of the school should be no bar to its receiving aid, provided that it introduced a certain amount of secular instruction into the course. Many hundreds of Maktabs (indigenous Mohammedan schools) have in this way been admitted into the primary system of Bengal.

The proposal then is that in the interests of a new development in the cause of education, potential in influence in the future to a backward community, the inclusion of Arabic as a subject of examination for first year only should be sanctioned in grant-in-aid schools, the same value attaching to passes in this language as to passes in reading and writing in the first standard in Sinhalese and Tamil vernacular schools.

Minor details of arrangement would have to be submitted, notably the appointment of examiners competent to undertake the new language; but these difficulties need hardly be regarded as insuperable; and the concession proposed will necessarily tend towards the permanence of the new and most important departure, apart from the recognition of the fact that the course of instruction in Mohammedan boys' schools is no longer to be conducted under the old trammels of restricted sectarianism.

MOHAMMEDAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The difficulties that attach to the establishment and maintenance of Mohammedan boys' schools regarded from a financial point of view cannot be said to be so appreciable with reference to the establishment of Mohammedan girls' schools.

With regard to these schools, in order to foster and develop so far as possible the new movement in the direction of providing for intelligent instruction for the females of the community, the policy of Government sanctioned is to accept all such schools offered with promise of permanence as Government schools, and a special vote to that effect has been included in the estimates. The teachers are paid by Government, and school furniture is provided; the single obligation on the part of the community is the provision of house accommodation.

But, though relieved from prospective financial difficulties, the position of these new schools must still be considered somewhat precarious, owing to the inherent difficulty of overcoming the conservatism of the Mohammedan population with regard to the social and intellectual condition of the female members of the community, and this difficulty is very appreciable. There are no material ends to be served apparently as in the case of the boys' schools, the recognition of which might overcome traditional obstacles; it is not so much indifference or apathy in the matter that has to be faced as the active opposition to any such movement, the bequest of centuries. The conditions of difficulty thus may be calculated as positive, not negative. In brief, the community has still to be educated to a recognition of the advantages of having their females educated. The process is sure to be slow, and the position for some years must remain precarious.

The movement is still in its infancy, and requires special care and consideration.

So far a certain amount of success may be recorded, more perhaps than was anticipated when it was started in 1891.

Schools have been established in—

(1) Trincomalee street, Kandy.
(2) Katukelé, Kandy.
(3) Galle.
(4) Mátara.
(5) Slave Island, Colombo (Malay Girls' school).
(6) Kurunégala.

The numbers on the list of these schools, together with the average attendance, are given below.

The school at Kurunégala has since been closed—dissensions arose amongst the community, reconciliation was impracticable, and the school attendance ceased.

The other schools are flourishing. Of the schools at Mátara and Galle the Inspector reports as follows:—"These schools, established about two and a half years ago for the benefit of the Mohammedan community, continue to justify their existence if one is to judge of them by the appreciable increase of numbers on the roll and the average proficiency of the children." At Mátara the school is held in a good building in a quiet street. Its teachers number three (two males and one female). It has 148 names on the list, about 100 of whom are classed in four standards, the rest are in the infant class. The number in average attendance is 78. At the annual examination in July last this school earned 73 per cent. of passes and a good report from the examiner:—

The Galle school, though not so pretentious as that at Mátara, is doing exceedingly good work. Its usefulness has been considerably enhanced by the addition to its staff of a permanent needlework mistress. The school is 102 strong, with an average attendance of 68, and is as efficient as the Mátara school. At present Arabic, Tamil, arithmetic, and needlework are taught, and the children have made considerable progress in these subjects. Punctuality and regularity of attendance are by no means wanting now. The progress in needlework is good. At the Galle school one little girl, about ten years of age, was pointed out to me, who, the mistress assured me, stitched her own clothes and those of the rest of the family.

These schools at present appeal more powerfully to the poorer classes of Mohammedans, who are extremely desirous of benefiting as much as possible by the instruction given in them. The wealthier members of the community, however, are indifferent, and where possible seek for their children the aid of private school mistresses. In addition to the other obvious advantages, instruction in needlework has been a real boon to a class of females whose ignorance in this most womanly of woman's work is quite astonishing.

Of the efficiency of the Kandy Mohammedan girls' schools the Inspector of the Central Province also reports favourably, though he régrets that the numbers in attendance have not shown the development he anticipated.

On my last visit to these above-mentioned schools towards the close of 1893 I was very favourably impressed both with the attendance and the general orderliness and discipline of the schools. The number on list at these Kandy schools (Trincomalee street and Katukele) is 89, and the average attendance is 68.

The Mohammedan girls' school in Slave Island is somewhat *sui generis*. Its attendance is almost completely made up of Malay children, chiefly the descendants of parents formerly enrolled in the old "Ceylon Rifles," disbanded in 1873.

Quite a colony of these ex-soldiers located themselves in the neighbourhood of Slave Island, and have taken up industrial pursuits.

The school continues to justify its establishment. The number on the list is 113. The average attendance is 69. The instruction given is much the same as that stated above with respect to the Galle and Mátara schools, save that the Malay language forms a part of the course.

The school accommodation is insufficient; the building is situated right in the heart of Slave Island, closely surrounded by squalid houses, defective in ventilation, and approachable only on foot. However, it was the only building that the community was able to offer; hitherto no provision had been made for the instruction of their children, their claims were cogent, and the school was accepted and is doing good work.

A really good specimen of ornamental needlework was forwarded from this school to the Chicago Exhibition, and received the official commendation of the Commissioner.

It is eminently desirable that this school should obtain more suitable school premises, but the means of the community as well as the area of the selection in Slave Island are alike limited. Any permanence that may attach to this new departure in the social and intellectual development of an exclusive community must depend in large measure on the sympathetic encouragement of those interested in a movement wide with possibilities. The establishment of these girls' schools means a break in the chain of obsolete traditions. The dry facts of the results of periodic examinations are available for general criticism, and are determinant in some measure of efficiency or otherwise. But these statistics do not represent the pulsation of effort on the part of a backward community gradually awakening to the need of progress, and anxious to make progress.

NEW SCHOOLS.

The following Government schools were opened during the year :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.	
Radawana girls'	Vernacular
Meemanapalana girls'	do.
CENTRAL PROVINCE.	
Madawalaulpota boys'	Vernacular
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.	
Naotunna boys'	Vernacular
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.	
Tambagalla boys'	Vernacular
Kankaniyamuttu boys'	do.
Natandiya girls'	do.
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.	
Hemmattagama boys'	Vernacular
Medagama boys'	do.
Kahambiliyawala boys'	do.
Gabbala boys'	do.
Damahana boys'	do.
Mahawalatenna boys'	do.
Ganetenna boys'	do.
Ranwala boys'	do.
Ruwanwella girls'	do.

The following grant-in-aid schools were registered during the year 1893 :—

NEW GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS REGISTERED IN 1893.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
WESTERN PROVINCE.		
Bolatte mixed	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Dagonne girls'	do.	Wesleyan
Silversmith street, Colombo, mixed	English	Roman Catholic
Galekodakanda, St. Vincent boys' boarding industrial	Vernacular	do.
Maradana boys'	do.	Mohammedan
Midungoda girls'	do.	Roman Catholic
Alutgama mixed	do.	do.
Thebuwana mixed	do.	do.
Maradana girls'	English	Buddhist
Katuapitiya mixed	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Thibbotugoda mixed	do.	do.
Kadawatta girls'	do.	do.
Wellipallu girls'	do.	do.
Moragahatenna mixed	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Galkissa boys'	do.	Buddhist
Panagoda girls'	do.	Private
Kelaniya boys'	English	Church of England (Diocesan)
Nedimale boys'	Vernacular	Buddhist
CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
Katugastota boys'	English	Buddhist
Kandy girls' boarding	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Watapoluwa	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Koslande mixed	do.	do.
Hanguranketa mixed	do.	Buddhist
Hatton boys'	English	do.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Carolina estate mixed	Vernacular	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Pussellâwa girls'	do.	do.
Kumbalgamuwa	do.	do.
NORTHERN PROVINCE.		
Vennankamam mixed	Vernacular	Sivite
Kathiripay mixed	do.	do.
Sirukondal	do.	Independent Catholic
Vanchiyankulam	do.	do.
Mattuvalnadu	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Alwalai	do.	do.
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.		
Polpitiya boys'	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Hatuapiadigama boys'	do.	Private
Bussa boys'	do.	Wesleyan
Galupiadda girls'	do.	do.
Mahinda College boys'	English	Buddhist
Ahangama boys'	Vernacular	do.
Mahamodera girls'	do.	Wesleyan
Ratmalekola girls'	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Polwatta boys'	do.	Buddhist
Unanwitiya girls'	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Weluwitiya girls'	do.	do.
Lelwela girls'	do.	do
Agaliya boys'	do.	do.
Baddegama girls'	do.	do.
EASTERN PROVINCE.		
Kolawil mixed	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Vennamuvai	do.	Roman Catholic
Trincomalee industrial boys'	do.	do.
Nawatuda	do.	Church of England (Diocesan)
Vitchikalmunai	do.	Roman Catholic
Illupekylé	do.	Wesleyan
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE		
Nalawilan mixed	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Paluwella	do.	Buddhist
PROVINCE OF UVA.		
Bibilé boys'	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Nawaperawa boys'	do.	do
Hindagoda mixed	do.	do.
Badulla girls' high	English	do.
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		
Hatherleigh estate mixed	Vernacular	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Gampola boys'	do	Church of England (Diocesan)

The following schools have been removed from the lists of the Department :—

(a) Government Schools.

WESTERN PROVINCE	
Slave Island Moor girls' school	Vernacular
CENTRAL PROVINCE.	
Tiniyagala boys'	Vernacular
NORTHERN PROVINCE	
Iratperiakulam boys'	Vernacular
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE	
Kurunégala Moor girls'	Vernacular
PROVINCE OF UVA	
Weywelhena boys'	Vernacular
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA	
Bulatkohopitiya boys	Vernacular

(b) Grant-in-Aid Schools.

WESTERN PROVINCE.		
Walagama girls'	Vernacular	Baptist
CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
Kumbalgamuwa	Vernacular	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Nawalapitiya	do.	Mohammedan
Galagedara girls	do.	Baptist
NORTHERN PROVINCE.		
Manipay Central boys'	English	American
Kottawattai mixed	Vernacular	do
Annikodda boys'	do.	Private
EASTERN PROVINCE.		
Karnoappenkarai mixed	Vernacular	Wesleyan
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		
Balangoda girls'	Vernacular	Baptist

V.—TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

As mentioned in the report of the Department for the previous year the initial difficulties in the way of establishing a Technical School for Colombo on a permanent and satisfactory basis gave promise not to prove insuperable.

The selection of the Technical Instructor, Mr. E. Human, was communicated by letter from the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies bearing date 16th November, 1892. Mr. Human arrived in the Island on 7th February, 1893, and at once proceeded to acquaint himself, so far as lay within his power, with the needs and the possibilities of the community in whose behalf he was engaged. It became no longer a discussion of first principles as in previous years.

A course of instruction extending over two years was drawn up, submitted, and approved.

The remaining difficulty was still that of the site of the proposed school. That difficulty was fully stated in the Administration Report of 1892. For general information it may not be out of place to recapitulate the history of the difficulty.

At the outset of the movement it was conceived that the School of Agriculture in the Cinnamon Gardens presented feasibilities, both as regards existing buildings and general *locale*, all tending towards its acceptance as adaptable for a school of technical instruction. The proximity of the Museum was also calculated as a factor bearing upon its eligibility.

The choice of that site was, however, theoretical entirely, and conditional upon the approval of the Instructor appointed upon his arrival.

With preliminary possibilites in the shape of existing buildings and area capable of extension it still lacked the essential condition of success in the shape of proximity to actual existing technical workshops available, and more specially in the fact of its being remote from the centre of technical handicraft in the city; and so the position proposed was condemned.

It became necessary therefore to look out for some more central position available, not merely for the purposes of the required workshops and lecture rooms for the Technical School, but calculated also from its position to prove a focus whither the technical instincts of the community whom it was desired to reach might readily be directed. And this central position was found in the old coffee stores adjacent to the terminus of the Government Railway.

Buildings more or less of a rudimentary description, but capable of development into efficient buildings for the purpose of the technical school were there to be found. The land was secured by Government on lease, the Technical Instructor was placed in possession, and the work of building up the new school, representing a new departure in the annals of educational activity in Ceylon, was entered upon, and with success, as all who have taken the opportunity of visiting the new school will, I think, admit.

Manifold difficulties had to be encountered in the conversion of an old coffee store and barbecue into the purposes of a technical school sufficiently equipped. Intelligent workmen had to be secured and trained to understand the mechanism of the machinery required; time had been lost in the selection of the site; and the urgency of an early opening of the school was obvious.

It gives me sincere pleasure to bear witness to the energy with which Mr. Human and those engaged under him threw themselves into the task of overcoming these difficulties. Under Mr. Human's personal supervision, assisted by Mr. Vandort, the whole work of fitting up the machinery and requisites of the Technical School, and of rendering it available for practical use, was accomplished within six months. The work has been most creditably performed. It has been inspected by the Director of Public Works, the Surveyor-General, and the Chief Engineer of the Government Railways, and each of them has testified to the good quality of the work done.

Before the opening of the Technical School I estimated that there might be perhaps twelve candidates for admission—I am speaking of paying candidates only—as a maximum. The number of candidates for admission in the first term was 37. It has since risen to 59.

There is no room for the accommodation of more candidates at present. The syllabus of training is annexed:—

TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Syllabus of the Full Course.—First Year.

DRAWING.

Use of instruments, scales, &c.; practical geometry and graphic arithmetic; elevation, plan, section; orthographic and isometric projection: intersection of solids; drawings of parts of machines, &c.

WORKSHOP PRACTICE.

Wood Working.—Names and uses of tools; use of saw, plane, chisel, square, &c; making different kinds of joints and their particular purposes; tenons and mortice joints, dovetails, framing and panelling, &c.

Metal Working.—Names and uses of tools; use of file, hammer and chisel, square, callipers, &c.; drilling, tapping, screwing, turning, planing, screw-cutting, &c.

LECTURES.

Mechanical principles: work; efficiency; mechanical transmission by lever, screw, wheel; accumulated work; hydraulics, pumps, steam engines, &c.

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra.—Simultaneous simple equations, surds, indices, quadratic equations, proportionals, binomial theorem, &c.

Trigonometry.—Angular measurement, solution of equations, transformations, logarithms, &c.

LABORATORY WORK.

Practical Mechanics.—Experiments with apparatus illustrating: the laws of friction; equilibrium of structures, efficiency of machines; elasticity and resistance of materials; stored up energy; centrifugal action, &c.

Classes.—Exercises on the subjects of lectures and laboratory work.

Second Year.

DRAWING.

Machine design and calculation of parts; graphic statics, &c

WORKSHOP PRACTICE.

Wood Working.—Turning ; pattern making ; joints in structures ; properties of different kinds of timbers, &c.
Metal Working.—Smithwork ; fitting ; setting-out, &c.

LECTURES.

Practical and Applied Mechanics.—Friction, dry, lubricated, and fluid ; statics and dynamics ; energy ; stress and strain ; elasticity ; shear ; twisting and bending moments ; resistances of shafts and beams ; springs; struts ; arches ; roof principles and girders ; spurgear ; belt and rope gear ; prime movers and their parts.

PHYSICS.

Temperature ; heat measurement and transmission ; mechanical equivalent ; thermo-dynamics ; steam and air engines ; oil engines ; gas engines, &c.

MATHEMATICS.

Higher algebra and trigonometry, graphic and analytical geometry, elements of differential and integral calculus.

LABORATORY WORK.

Mechanics.—Experiments in strength of materials ; flow of liquids ; equilibrium of arches ; suspension bridges ; special researches.
Physics.—Thermometry ; expansion of heated bodies ; measurement and transmission of heat ; mechanical equivalent of heat ; specific gravities, &c.
Classes.—Exercises on the subjects of lectures and laboratory work.

Appendix.

As soon as possible arrangements will be made for holding special classes at low fees, and at convenient hours of the day, to which any respectable English-speaking man or youth above the age of 14 years will be eligible for admission

The school is fraught with possibilities. Already certain prizes in the shape of preference of employment have been held out and sanctioned as regards Government by the—

Director of Public Works	The General Manager of Railways
The Surveyor-General	The Government Printer

and to these have to be added the facilities of instruction and eventual employment in the workshops of Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co.

Owing to the unexpected increase in the number of students it has been found necessary to recommend an increase to the original teaching staff, and this has been found practicable and possible in the appointment of Mr. W. C. de Silva, formerly University Scholar and Gilchrist Scholar, from the Island. Mr. Silva was a conspicuously successful student at Cooper's Hill during the year in which he was able to remain in England. Owing to ill-health he was constrained under medical advice to relinquish his course of studies at Cooper's Hill and to return to the Island, but the experience that his year's practical training at Cooper's Hill brought him ought to stand in good usefulness to him in his new sphere of activity as Assistant to Mr. Human in the Technical School of Industry.

Other places of technical training exist in other parts of the Island, which have been noticed in previous reports. Their usefulness remains unimpaired. I may mention amongst them the technical training given at the school under the American Mission at Tellipallai ; under the Wesleyan Mission at Happy Valley, Haputalé ; and under the Roman Catholic Mission at Colombogam, Batticaloa ; and at Maggona in the Orphanage conducted by Father Conrard.

It is to be noted, too, that, following the example of the above institutions, the managers of the village school at Ambalangoda have sollcited the advice and interest of the Superintendent of the Colombo Technical School towards the establishment of some institution on somewhat the same lines in their village. Of the reality or possibility of the latter it is premature to speak.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Drieberg remains in charge of this branch of the Department.

The work during the year has gone on steadily and, I think, successfully. The number of agricultural students admitted for the course of instruction during the year was 14.

As mentioned in my last report the training students from the three centres—Bentota, Udugampola, and Kandy—have now been transferred to this school for a course of practical agriculture, the prospective usefulness of which will, I think, be obvious. These students will hereafter be placed in charge of village schools, upon which the instruction they have received in the School of Agriculture ought to react favourably. It is too early yet to determine the results of the experiment, but it may be safely assumed that a village youth who has been enabled to supplement his bookwork in school with practical work out in the field should at any rate possess the power of developing the interest of the children hereafter to be placed in his charge beyond the mere limit of theory in education. And now that every Government school is required to show more or less attempts towards the formation of a school garden, whether ornamental or useful it matters not, the experience gained by these training students during their course of training ought to stand them in good stead.

Of the agricultural students proper it is somewhat difficult to speak. The institution of the Agricultural School in the first instance was to encourage the attendance of the sons of landowners towards the practical knowledge of the development of the possibilities of the soil in which they might become interested in the future as themselves landowners. It was in nowise, I think, contemplated that agricultural students should naturally look to Government for employment upon leaving the school. But this idea has undoubtedly grown up, and should now be, I think, discouraged.

The agricultural student attends the school to receive the course of instruction of a specialist, that is to say of one who is qualified by education generally and by instruction specifically in agriculture to take his proper position amongst those of his own state of life. I cannot think that any inducement in the hope of Government service should necessarily be held out to him.

With the training students it is different. They are required to attend a certain theoretical course to which is now added a further compulsory course of agriculture. Their claims on Government employment are incontestable.

In connection with the *raison d'etre* of the School of Agriculture the question of improvement of paddy cultivation in the village communities necessarily finds a place. Upon this point I dwelt in my previous report, and I have little to add to that. So far as I can gather the statistics in favour of the adoption of new ploughs are not favourable. Upon this point I speak always under correction. But, apart from paddy cultivation, I am inclined to submit that there is a wide field available, for the extension and determination of fodder cultivation, of vegetable and fruit cultivation, advantageous alike for the villager and the citizen.

In the case of fruit cultivation, with the enormous demand at Colombo alone for steamers, much could, I think, be done.

The present staff of the School of Agriculture is as follows :—

Superintendent	Mr. C. Drieberg
First Assistant Master	Mr. D. A. Perera
Second Assistant Master	Mr P. Samaranayeke
Native Instructor	Mr. E. T Hoole

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

During the course of the year the Conservator of Forests incidentally addressed me as to the possibility of the formation of a School of Forestry in connection with the School of Agriculture in Colombo. It was pointed out by him (1) that the facilities for the formation of such a school readily exist in the Island ; and (2) that by the formation of such a school considerable expense would be saved to Government in the matter of sending up students for qualification at the accredited Indian schools.

The initial difficulty obviously is that of the provision of a proper and sufficient course of instruction, but upon this point Mr. Broun reassured me by promising that, so far as forestry was concerned, he would be very glad to form a class from the students available and to give them practical illustration in the subject.

Mr. Broun has already addressed Government on the point, and I subjoin his letter :—

No. 516.

Office of Conservator of Forests,
Colombo, November 27, 1893.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to report that the Director of Public Instruction and I have had a conversation on the subject of utilizing the School of Agriculture as a training school for the upper subordinate staff of the Forest Department.

2. I have lately, in nominating candidates for Forest Guardships, given the preference to successful students at the School of Agriculture, and the Director of Public Instruction and I are both of opinion that in a couple of years or so a branch of Forestry might be established at the school. This would not only save to the Government considerable expenditure at present incurred, in sending the students to the North of India, but it would greatly increase the usefulness of the school, and would enable Government to train a larger number of men each year, and thus to bring the Department quicker to a state of efficiency.

3. The main difficulty against taking the school in hand at once is the establishment of classes of sylviculture, forest organization, and forest utilization ; and although I should be most willing to lecture on these subjects, and shall still be very pleased to do so if Government approves of the creation of a Forestry branch at the School of Agriculture, yet I should prefer not to be single-handed. There are at present only three officers (Messrs. Tatham, Ferguson, and Walker) who have passed through the Forest School and obtained the Ranger's certificate, and whose services are at present required elsewhere.

The school has of late made great strides in practical teaching, and I should like to have to assist me an officer who has gone through the course. My duties as Conservator and frequent absences on tours of inspection might interfere with my regular attendance, and I should require the services of an officer to take my place during my absence and to supervise the execution of forest works by students

4. If the proposal meets with the approval of Government Mr. Cull and I could draw up a scheme for the establishment of a Forestry branch at the School of Agriculture and submit it to Government.

I am, &c.,

A. F BROUN.
Conservator of Forests.

There are minor details to be worked out, *e.g.*, the standard of mathematics at the school would have to be raised ; certain special subjects, *e.g.*, land surveying in its higher form, &c., would have to be taught ; in fact, speaking generally, the syllabus of instruction required at the Forest School at Dehra Doon would have to be attempted.

For my own part I see no reason why this should not be done, always admitted that the practical instruction in forestry can be supplied by the Forest Department. This is the initial step. As regards the details of a higher standard of mathematics at the school than now is required, the whole history of education of the Island for the past decade goes to show that when the need of a higher standard in any special subject has been recognized it has been fulfilled. And as regards forestry, with the abundance of opportunity for its systematic study in the Island, coupled with the assurance of the Conservator of Forests that as regards selection of individual Foresters he is prepared to open out the new area of usefulness for the sons of the soil, and to supplement it in course of time by nominations of such students as qualify themselves for such nominations, there can be but little doubt that the addition of this new prospect would add materially, not merely to the attractiveness, but to the usefulness of the School of Agriculture.

Details have still to be worked out; the experiment would involve a little more cost in the maintenance of the school than is at present entailed ; but a Forest School in Ceylon might in the course of the next few years be regarded as a normal condition of the Island ; the extraneous forest training on the mainland for Ceylon regarded as abnormal and anomalous.

DAIRY FARM.

I have included *in extenso* as appendix No. 3 the report from the Superintendent of the Colombo School of Agriculture on the Government Dairy Farm.

There can be no doubt on the evidence furnished by the report that during the period under review the successful working of the farm exceeded all anticipations

An admirable selection of stock, in the shape of Scinde cattle, was the first factor in securing this success. And for this first basis of good work the thanks of the Government are due to the helpful co-operation of Mr. J Mollison, Superintendent of the Indian Dairy Farm at Poonah. But for the assistance of his interest, experience, and local knowledge of the markets available for the purchase of the cattle, the difficulties in the way of the Superintendent of the School of Agriculture in securing the stock required would have been vastly augmented.

The history of the dairy operations is fully recorded in the report furnished by the Superintendent of the School of Agriculture.

It may be recorded as a matter of economic interest that the milk yield of the majority of the imported cattle surpassed expectation, and can be compared favourably with the milk yield of English cattle, as the subjoined statistics will show :—

Comparative produce of Milk obtained from Seven Cows of the Ceylon Government Dairy.

No.	Name and Breed of Cow.	Date of Calving.	Total Quantity of Milk obtained for Six Months after Calving.	Total Quantity of Milk obtained for Nine Months after Calving	Average Daily produce for Six Months in Quarts.	Average Daily produce for Nine Months in Quarts.
		1893	Gallons	Gallons.		
1	Queenie (Scinde) ...	May 22 ...	311½	434	6·86	6·72
2	Ranie (do.) ...	June 22 ...	291¼		6·33	
3	Russet (do) ...	July 1 ...	295½	-	6·42	Those cows
4	Rhoda (do.) ...	July 18 ...	287¼	-	6·25	have not been
5	Princess (do) ...	July 9 ...	268¾	—	5·87	in milk for
6	Duchess (do) ...	May 25 ...	256	-	5·60	nine months.
7	Beauty (do.) ...	June 23 ...	224¼	—	4·90	

Camparative produce of Milk obtained from Seven Cows of different Breeds. (From Professor Hodge's "Animals of the Farm.")

No.	Breed.	Date of Calving	Total Quantity of Milk obtained for Six Months after Calving.	Total Quantity of Milk obtained for Nine Months after Calving	Average Daily produce for Six Months in Quarts	Average Daily produce for Nine Months in Quarts.
			Gallons.	Gallons.		
1	Pure short-horn ...	March 28 ...	366	437	7·95	6·50
2	Half-bred do ...	March 25 ...	425	521	9·21	7·86
3	Irish ...	April 26 ...	379¼	470¾	8·25	7·11
4	Ayrshire ...	March 18 ...	379¼	516	8·25	7·67
5	Devon ...	April 19 ...	345	423	7·50	6·29
6	Kerry ...	August 1 ...	276	352	6·00	5·22
7	Alderney ...	March 3 ...	345	420	7·50	6·24

In physique, docility, and adaptability for dairy purposes the imported cattle stand in marked contrast to the ordinary native cattle of the Island. And looking upon the dairy farm as a possible factor towards the improvement of the cattle of the Island—and this position has been constantly borne in mind—the introduction of so superior a class of animals, and the prospect of distribution of stock-breeding animals of a similar class in the rural districts of the Island, presents for the future a very wide area of improved cattle ranches.

It is hardly necessary for me to review the statistics set forth in the report, but I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record, in connection with the experiment of a Government Dairy Farm, my appreciation of the efficient services rendered in its initiation by the officers connected with it,—the Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, the Manager of the Farm, and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

But for their co-operation the successful departure in a new direction on behalf of the Government hospitals and institutions could hardly have been ensured.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

On this point satisfactory progress is reported to have been made during the year. Special reference to the efficiency of individual schools is included in the *resumé* of the reports on the several inspectorates.

Under the terms of circular of September 21, 1891, regular instruction in drill is to be given in all Government schools. A large number of these schools have been visited by me, and from personal inspection I am able to say that the orders of the circular have been sufficiently carried out. Individual schools exhibit more proficiency than others; but, generally speaking, in all Government schools drill now forms a part of ordinary instruction.

There was a difficulty, in the first instance, of organizing the instruction The teachers, in most instances, had themselves to be taught. Much depended upon the Inspectors and their assistants, and upon the amount of time that they could devote to this extra work. Handbooks, again, on drill instruction were not immediately available.

The period of initial difficulty may be now regarded as past. Manuals of Instruction have been received and have been distributed to all the large schools; the more remote village teachers have all received sufficient instruction from the Assistant Inspectors to enable them to give some useful course of drill supplementary of school discipline; and in some of the more important schools the instructions of the circular have been carried out with an intelligence and a precision exceeding anticipation.

It is gratifying to note that in some of the grant-in-aid schools the example has been followed. At Weligama Buddhist Boys' school for instance regular drill discipline is insisted upon. Without intention to emphasise unnecessarily the value of the movements as a factor of school discipline merely, I think that its general acceptance may be recommended. I quote from the General Instructions to Inspectors in the English Code:—

The value of systematic drill in developing the body and improving the carriage of children cannot well be over-estimated, nor is any special training on the part of the teachers in the subject necessarily required. (Page 114.)

SCHOOL GARDENS.

By circular of May 28, 1892, it was conveyed to teachers in charge of Government schools that their interest and intelligence should be directed *inter alia*, wherever possible, to the formation of a school garden; and that the interest of the children attending the school was to be encouraged in the development and upkeep of such school garden. I am able to report that the circular has not been unproductive of results.

Nearly every village school that I have visited during the year has its ornamental plot of ground, some rudimentary, some satisfactory, in front of the school. In some few instances local conditions, especially on the sea-board, have rendered the formation of these gardens impossible. But it is quite possible in many cases now to drive through the village and to identify the schools of the village by reason of the presence of a neat garden in front.

The intention of the circular was essentially disciplinary. It was conceived that the habits of neatness and orderliness involved in the conservation of a school garden, neatly kept, might ultimately re-act upon the social life of the village and be productive of results. To determine prospective results is impossibe. Meanwhile, the external surroundings of the village school are manifestly improved.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUNGALOWS.

There is no doubt that in very many instances the school bungalows provided by Government compare most unfavourably with those furnished under Mission and private agency. Of this I bear full and personal testimony. During the course of the year I visited nearly all the schools in the Pasdun kóralé. Many of these schools are outlying and difficult of access. It is impossible for the Inspector to visit them more than once a year and to report upon them. Out of seventeen schools visited by me I find from my diary that two only are entered as being in good order. The Tudugala boys' school is the one exception in the whole district. The entry in my diary is: "The school building is in marked contrast with other school buildings visited in Pasdun kóralé. It is substantial, neat, and clean, and in every way creditable to the local authorities."

With regard to the remainder of the schools in this kóralé visited by me, the record of my diary is monotonous. With few exceptions the buildings are rudimentary, the roofs leaky, the walls unwhitewashed and needing repair, the accommodation often insufficient.

The following Government schools I have noted after inspection as not fulfilling the conditions required by the Code for their registration:—

(1) Potuwila Boys' Vernacular School with a good attendance.—The building is of a rudimentary kind. The walls might at least be whitewashed so as to give some semblance of finish to the school building.

(2) Hettimulla Girls' School.—Thirty-two children present. The building requires to be whitewashed.

(3) Alutgamwijje Boys' School.—Three-fourths of the building has been plastered; the timber supporting the roof is unsafe. This building, I am informed, was put up only three years ago.

(4) Bopitiya Girls' School.—This building was erected 2½ years ago. So far the plastering, whitewashing, and completion generally of the building remains unfinished.

(5) Welipenna Boys' School.—School bungalow very discreditable, but the teacher informs me that a new building is shortly to be erected.

(6) Ittapana Boys' School.—The building ought to be whitewashed.

(7) Agalawatta School.—The state of the building is discreditable. The Gansabháwa court stands within a stone's throw, and yet no order seems to have been issued that the school should be whitewashed and made clean-looking. The condition of this building was extremely bad when I visited it.

(8) Dodangoda Girls' School.—The school building is far from being neat and clean. The plaster has fallen from the walls; the whole building needs to be whitewashed and put in order.

(9) Matugama Boys' School.—The school building is dirty and dilapidated.

(10) Halwala Mixed School.—The building is dirty and dilapidated. During my visit to the school a heavy shower came on, and one part of the school building was completely flooded.

(11) Bópitiya Boys' School.—Large attendance: 92 children present. School building in much the same condition as the other schools of Pasdun kóralé visited by me. Mud walls; no plaster; no whitewash.

(12) Dodangoda Boys' School.—39 children present. The building needs to be plastered and whitewashed. At present it is very untidy-looking.

Of the whole Government schools visited by me in the Pasdun kóralé four schools are entered as satisfactory in respect to neatness of buildings and surroundings.

The above quotations from my dairy are given to illustrate a condition of things with regard to schools remediable but sometimes not appreciated.

It may be accepted without argument that the school life of the child, no matter of what child, is not limited to the mechanical acquisition of a knowledge of the three "R's"; that it embraces, or should embrace, essentially a wider area of training towards habits of cleanliness, discipline, method, and the general conditions that make for the elimination of the too ordinary surroundings of squalor, indifference, and apathy in ordinary life. These attainable conditions of cleanliness, discipline, and method ought to be present, so far as possible, to school life.

But unless these conditions are present with those intrusted with the teaching of the scholar the whole fabric of instruction in details falls.

Pasdun kóralé has been taken as somewhat exceptional. It is isolated and seldom visited; but instances of the conditions that prevail there could be multiplied in regard to more favoured districts. The population of Pasdun kóralé is 40,324, the number of Government schools is 19, the number visited by me is 16.

THE REVISED CODE.

The amendments to the Revised Code of 1893 have been published, and are now operative.

The present general principle of the Code rules regulating the disposition of the Government grant towards all registered grant-in-aid schools has now been operative for upwards of fifteen years. It was introduced in 1881 by the then Director of Public Instruction, Mr. (now Sir) Charles Bruce. The fundamental position of the new Code was based essentially upon the principle which then obtained as applicable to schools registered for a grant in England and Wales, special details in its articles being adapted and modified to special local conditions.

Broadly speaking, the main import of the new Code was the assessment of the efficiency of grant-in-aid schools on the result of individual examination of children presented, and that principle remains unchanged. Details of school accommodation, of equipment, of correct keeping of the register, and of average attendance formed part of the scope which the new Code embraced. Popularly speaking, it was published as the system of "payment by results."

Not unnaturally the new departure was not accepted without criticism on the part of managers, but the criticism was mainly that of detail and not of principle.

As regards the first principles underlying the scheme of payment by result for the schools of England and Wales, these had received the fullest discussion in the Imperial Parliament, and had generally been accepted with the ordinary yearly modifications and amendments to meet special and unforeseen contingencies of school development and requirements.

The English Code of 1870 remained operative in essentials until 1891.

Under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1891, apart from special details as to finance operations and free or assisted education, a radical change was proposed, discussed, and accepted as to the general principle of payments for results of examination. The main objections taken to the provisions of the Act of 1870 were (1) that the payment on result system of individual examination was too rigid, and not operative towards the educational development of the child; that under its provisions the tendency was to mould the child's intellect mechanically; that it gave no scope to the development of intelligence; that it was eminently conducive to cramming and an ill-digested acquisition of payable data; that it was fatal to the encouragement of observation and intelligent interest on the part of the child.

In addition to the above there was also the very serious objection to the Code of 1870 to be taken into consideration, *i.e.*, that the real efficiency of the schools as calculable on the average attendance of the children, and their average intelligence consequent on such attendance and instruction, was gravely lost sight of. Thus, under the Code of 1870 it was competent for a teacher to present only those children from his school whom he considered safe for a pass, to exclude all doubtful candidates, to minimize thus the chance of a low percentage of passes, and to obtain thus a semblance of success unreal and unjustified.

The essential point of the intention of the new Code is to assess, so far as possible, not individual efficiency, but to ascertain and develop average efficiency of any school agency.

With this end in view the amended Code contemplates no longer individual but "collective" or "sample" examination.

The 11th clause of the revised instruction issued to Inspectors runs as follow:—

"The Commissioners recommended that the conditions on which the variable portions of the grant are now made be so modified as to secure that the amount shall depend on the good character of the school and on the quality of the acquirements of the great majority of the scholars, rather than on the exact number of the children who attain the minimum standard of required knowledge"; and further, "that in distributing the variable grant special stress should be laid on efficiency in the three elementary subjects." It is now provided that effect shall be given to this suggestion by means of two grants, of which the lower is a fixed grant. After the examination you will be in a position to recommend the award of the higher or lower of these two grants, or else to report that the lower standard has not been reached, and that the school should receive due warning.

"Clause 12.—The general rule for your guidance in reporting on the principal grant is to have regard to the quality of the work of the scholars generally, and not merely to the number of scholars who succeed in the individual examination. You will in no case recommend the larger grant unless a high standard of accuracy and intelligence has been reached in regard to all these elementary subjects."

"Clause 13.—The plan of examining in class or by sample which has been for some time adopted in the first standard of infant schools is now extended to scholars generally. In some cases it suffices to examine one-third of a class in reading, another third in writing, and the remaining third in arithmetic. In other cases, while the whole of the scholars perform the required exercise in writing and arithmetic, a few may be selected for examination in reading. In others, the inspector will choose at random from one-third to one-half of the scholars whose performances may serve as a specimen of the rest. It will be desirable to adopt different plans of examining from time to time, since a fixed unvarying form of test year after year is apt to encourage a somewhat unintelligent routine in teaching. But in all cases you should invite the teacher to add to those who are selected a few of his most forward scholars, in order that no accident may deprive the school of its due recognition."

"Clause 43.—In view of the fact that the grant made to a school is mainly calculated on the average attendance, accurate registration of admission, progress, and attendance continues to be of essential importance."

It is hardly within the scope of the present report to determine how far the conditions of the system of education in the Island, the difficulties of the present system of result payments, the possibilities of amelioration and amendment of the present system involved, are coincident with the practical difficulties felt and recognized in the educational system of England and Wales, with a far longer experience of the system of result payments, and, above all, with a wider experience of the compulsory attendance of the individual child. The last position is important; compulsory education does not obtain as a rule in Ceylon; true, there are the rules of the Gansabháwas operative undoubtedly in some Provinces, less operative in others owing to technical objections. Virtually speaking, there is no regular system of "benevolent compulsion" throughout the Island applicable to the case of each child of a school-going age. It follows then that under no system of such compulsion has the individual child received in Ceylon the same amount of instruction which is compulsory on the individual child, whether of town or village, correspondent in the school under the same system in England and Wales.

The question that presents itself for consideration then may be formulated as follows:—"Is the instruction of the average individual in the Island so sufficiently provided for that the examination of the individual child in all standards may now be dispensed with, and the sample or collective examination of the school be accepted in its place?"

I am not inclined so far to express any definite opinion upon the point. It is a matter which concerns so materially the interests of all educational agencies in the Island that no *ipse dixit* of any individual, whether manager or otherwise, should have paramount weight in consideration.

On the one hand, I am assured that the standard of education is not so sufficiently advanced as to warrant the proposition of the discontinuance of individual examination. On the other hand, I am informed that the new system would be conducive to educational progress. On this point the question is one essentially for the consideration of those engaged in the practise of education. The question of grant payment should find no place in its consideration.

ALTERATIONS IN THE CODE.

The amendments to the Revised Code for 1893 have involved a few alterations of some importance. Clause XII. of the Code was amended so as to exclude towns with special claims from the operation of the quarter mile rule. The difficulty of obtaining sites for schools in towns outside the quarter-mile limit was represented to me, and the concession, I have no doubt, will be appreciated.

It was found that to insist on the same average attendance in minor towns as in provincial towns was a hardship. I have, therefore, amended clause 20 *b* (1) by fixing a lower average for minor towns. In provincial towns the average is: in boys' schools 50, in girls' schools 30, in mixed schools 60. In minor towns: in boys' schools 40, in girls' schools 25, mixed schools 50.

I trust that in view of the above concession there will be no difficulty in keeping the average attendance of schools in minor towns up to Code requirements.

It was found that the teaching of needlework in mixed schools was neglected, as the Code did did not require needlework to be taught in mixed schools. This defect is now remedied, and a clause has been introduced making the teaching of needlework in mixed schools a requirement of the Code.

The most important alteration is as regards the rate of payment to "C" schools. The capitation grant of one rupee for every scholar who had made 100 attendances and received nine months' instruction was dispensed with, and a double result payment grant has been substituted to all such scholars who shall have received nine months' instruction and made not less than 100 attendances.

The grants to "C" schools have, in consequence of this alteration, been greatly increased, and as a consequence the vote for the year has been found insufficient, and new schools registered conditionally could not be paid the grants due on them.

A few minor alterations have been made in clause 33 in the requirements for industrial schools, but I am of opinion that the whole question of industrial grants will have to be revised and the present capitation grant made to give way to payment by results.

INCIDENTAL INSPECTION.

The importance of visits without notice is generally recognized. By no other means can the general efficiency of a school be so well tested. To estimate the standard of teaching power and of intelligence the prescribed inspection visit is perhaps sufficient. But the other factors that go to make up the life of a school: the general discipline, the organization, the method of instruction, the ordinary conditions that attach to a school—a true estimate of these is essentially attainable only by unexpected visits.

Upon the importance of such incidental inspection mention was made in a previous report. The difficulty in carrying such a desired course of inspection must continue so long as the inspecting staff is numerically insufficient to make such visits in conjunction with the regular demands upon their time for the regular and prescribed inspections.

Nor, again, does the present limited vote for travelling admit of the Inspectors being able to do much more than has hitherto been done.

READING.

Instructions have been issued to the Inspectors that for purposes of examination in this subject in the standards reading from an unseen text-book corresponding in difficulty to the standard offered will be required. There was a disposition in some instances to consider the new rule a hardship.

Of the salutary effect of its application in schools generally there is ample evidence in the report of the Education Department for England and Wales, 1892-93. On page 82 of that report the Inspector in charge of the Eastern Division states:—

There seems to be a general agreement of opinion that the reading of the children in the upper classes has improved since it has been allowable to test it in unseen books. Probably we should see more improvement in the teaching of reading to the younger children if the same test were applied to them. And, again, the introduction of unseen books is gradually improving the reading which was only fairly passable, and is now fairly good. The children generally read better from the unseen book because their interest is awakened.

The introduction of unseen readers has improved the upper standards. Most schools prepare for the test by greater variety of reading, and as a rule have done very satisfactorily.

It is very satisfactory to be able to report on the teaching of reading instead of the getting up of books. To most teachers I believe the introduction of the present rational test is a great relief, but in some schools unseen reading is spoken of as though some great mental feat requiring special preparation were required of the children."

The practice of testing reading from unseen books tends, I think, to improve the character both by the instruction in reading and of the books used in the schools.

Such a consensus of opinion from those competent to form and express an opinion may perhaps be accepted.

The quotations may be found in the General Administration Report for the Eastern Division of England, page 82.

The present position of education in Ceylon justifies the application of a similar test in the interests of the further development of school possibilities.

ARITHMETIC.

From the general tenor of the reports of the several Inspectors, and from the examination reports forwarded after the yearly inspection of the majority of schools throughout the Island, I gather that arithmetic is too often one of the weak subjects; and the low percentage of marks gained in that subject is explicable only on the grounds of want of efficiency or want of system in its instruction.

The merely mechanical instruction in arithmetic must necessarily involve failure so soon as the simple rules become applicable to problems requiring a more or less knowledge of the principles underlying arithmetical processes. When children obtain answers to sums by mechanical routine without knowing why they use the rules, they cannot be said to be well instructed in arithmetic.

Under the Revised Code of England and Wales the instructions issued to Her Majesty's Inspectors authorize them to continue the practice of awarding passes even when the minimum number required to be correct are all mechanical sums. But they are told at the same time that "it will not be right to report that this subject has been well taught unless the greater part of the scholars work the problem (*i.e.*, not necessarily give a correct solution, but make an intelligent attempt to its solution) and answer correctly three questions out of four."

There should be no difficulty in applying similar instructions with reference to the examination of schools in Ceylon. The essential point determined in the instructions above quoted is that to qualify for any grant in the subject it is no longer sufficient to obtain correct answers to the questions involving only elementary and mechanical processes, there must be evidence of some intelligent instruction in the principles which underlie the solution of problems. Instructions to that effect will be issued to the Inspectors.

The importance of the constant use of the blackboard on the part of the teacher, so that every step of the process may be made intelligible and interesting to the scholar, is obvious.

GEOGRAPHY.

Another markedly weak subject in too many schools presented for examination is geography. This seems to be essentially due to an imperfect system of teaching. So long as the course of instruction is confined to a simple *enumeratio verborum*, to pointing out places on a map, to learning definitions and statistics, so long must the subject remain to the child barren and uninteresting. "Geography, if taught to good purpose, includes also a description of the physical aspects of the countries, and seeks to establish some association between the names of the places and those historical, social, or industrial facts which alone makes the names of the places worth remembering."

In Ceylon schools a description of the commercial relations of the Island, with the various centres of commercial activity in the rest of the world, should go far to quicken life into the sometimes dreary statistics of the Geographical Manuals available. And for effective instruction in the subject generally constant practice in map drawing is essential. For vernacular schools there is the initial difficulty at present of the want of an atlas in Sinhalese at a cheap cost.

In village schools in England a similar want is hardly accentuated. The present issue of cheap atlases, not exceeding in price more than three or four pence, puts it within the power of school agencies to furnish their schools with appliances for instruction in geography which were impossible a few years ago.

A cheap Sinhalese atlas or series of maps for the use of village schools is so far not available.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

I annex a statement showing the amount of grant paid on account of each Industrial School :—

Name of School.	Province.	Mission	Class.	Lump-sum Grant, 1893.	Result-Payment Grant in Standards.	Capitation Grant.	Grant for Pupil Teachers.	Bonus to Teachers.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pamunugama girls'	Western	R.C.	Ver.	--	301 0	310 0	--	—	611 0
Koṭahéna Convent girls'	do.	do.	An. Ver.	--	1,124 50	660 0	50 0	—	1,834 50
Negombo girls'	do	do.	Ver.	—	359 50	450 0	—	—	809 50
Wellawatta boys'	do.	Wes.	English	—	103 0	—	--	—	103 0
			Ver.	—	541 50	650 0	—	--	1,191 50
Galle Industrial boys'	Southern	do.	English	600 0	165 50	—	-	—	765 50
Buona Vista Orphanage girls'	do.	C.E.: D.	An.-Ver.	900 0	—	—	--	-	900 0
Richmond Hill boys'	do.	Wes.	Ver.	—	332 0	160 0	--	—	492 0
Tellipallai boys'	Northern	Amer.	do.	.	855 50	590 0	50 0	—	1,495 50
Colombogam boys'	do.	R.C.	do.	—	946 0	720 0	50 0	171 60	1,887 60
Periyakallar boys'	Eastern	Wes.	do.	—	117 0	600 0	30 0	—	747 0
Kandy boys'	Central	C.E.: D.	English	2,499 84	108 50	—	—	—	2,608 34
Kandy girls'	do.	Wes.	An.-Ver.	—	418 0	210 0	—	—	628 0
Badulla girls'	Uva	do.	do.	—	578 0	330 0	—	—	908 0
Haputalé	do.	do.	English	—	178 0	410 0	—	—	588 0
			Ver.	—	303 0	410 0	—	—	713 0

VI.—PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following books were issued by the Department during the course of the year.

Eighth Edition of Siṇhalese First Standard Reader, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Tenth Edition of Siṇhalese First Primer, do.
Tenth Edition of Siṇhalese Second Standard Reader, by A. van Cuylenburg, Inspector of Schools.
Seventh Edition of Siṇhalese Third Standard Reader, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Seventh and Eighth Editions of Fourth Standard Reader, do.
Ninth and Tenth Editions of Fifth Standard Reader, do.
Eighth Edition of Sixth Standard Reader, by Rev. C. Alwis.
Seventh Edition of Seventh Standard Reader, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Fifth Edition of Eighth Standard Reader, do.
Second Edition of Domestic Economy, do.
Seventh Edition of Sanitary Primer, do.
Fifth Edition of Agricultural Primer, do.

As mentioned in the report for 1892, a question was raised in the Legislative Council in 1891 as regards the merits of the Siṇhalese reading books issued by the Department; and a Committee was appointed, with the Hon. the Auditor-General as Chairman, to inquire whether the books in question were suited for use in vernacular schools.

The other members of the Committee were :—

H. Sumangala, High Priest of Adam's Peak and Principal of Vidyódaya College.
W. Sri Sumangala.
K. Dharmáráma, Náyaka Terunnánse and Principal of Péliyagoda College.
L. C. Wijeyasiṇha (the translator of the *Maháwaṇsa*).

The contentions raised against the readers were mainly that on orthographical and idiomatic grounds they were deficient in accuracy.

Under instructions from Government the series of reading books were submitted to the following gentlemen, including managers of schools and accredited Siṇhalese scholars :—

Rev. C Carter.
Sóbita Terunnánse.
Rev. B. A. Mendis.
Subhúti Terunnánse.
H. S. Paranawitána, Esq
Rev. C. W. de Silva.
K. Dharmáráma Terunnánse.
Rev. F. D. Ederesingha.
W. P. Ranasinha, Esq.
Asabha Tissa.
Rev. G. de Saram.
W. Gunatilaka, Esq (the late Editor of the *Orientalist*).

The criticism of these gentlemen was invited, and their views were communicated to the Commission.

The consensus of this independent criticism was that, with the omission of some few expressions to which exception might be taken, the books were accurate, idiomatic, and well suited for the purpose for which they were intended.

An interim report was issued by the Committee on May 29, 1893, bearing essentially on textual criticism. Out of 50 selected expressions taken from the readers the Committee reported that they upheld the criticism made on nine entirely, and on three more almost entirely ; of these twelve, three of the former and two of the latter were adjudged to be faulty renderings by way of translation. As regards six more expressions the Committee were divided in opinion.

The final report of the Committee, issued on November 15, 1893, I append :—

(1) As regards the first five books of the series the Committee consider that they are generally suitable for educational purposes.

(2) As regards the sixth book the Committee consider that it is faulty in general style, and that the glossary is defective. This book should, in the opinion of the Committee, be carefully revised and a fresh edition published.

(3) The editions of the seventh and eighth books submitted are much superior to the sixth, and their use in schools is not open to objection. There are a few inaccuracies, which should be revised when fresh editions are published.

(4) The Committee regret to say that their colleague, Mr. L. C Wijeyasiṇha, Mudaliyár, was unable to attend the meeting at which this report was agreed to, but he sent in a memorandum of his views, which is herewith forwarded.

(5) The individual opinions of the members in detail will be found recorded in the Minutes of the Meetings forwarded herewith, and the Committee trust that due consideration will be given to the alterations suggested when the revision of each book is taken up.

E. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
H. SUMANGALA, Náyaka Thero.

Memorandum No. 1.

We agree to the above report except the second paragraph.

Our opinion as regards the sixth book is as follows. We do not consider that the errors in the body of the work are in style, but mistakes in spelling and in letters, due to copying from old books in which they existed ; and that the revision may be postponed until the present edition is exhausted and a fresh supply is called for. Dharmaráma Terunnánse desires annexed to this report a fuller statement of his views, which he hands in. We concur there are mistakes in the glossary, which should be corrected in the new edition when published.

K. DHARMARÁMA.
W. SRI SUMANGALA.

Memorandum No. 2.

I have no objection to sign this report, but with regard to first paragraph I am unable to give any opinion on these five books, as I have not had sufficient leisure to go over them.

With regard to the postscript, all the books, not only the sixth, ought to be revised when the present edition is exhausted.

H. SUMANGALA.

Memorandum No. 3.

The series of reading books issued by the Department of Public Instruction, and upon which we have been asked to report, is unquestionably superior to the books that were in use before its introduction.

The readers from I. to V. contain useful and instructive lessons well adapted to the different stages of progress of the several classes and written in the best modern book style.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth readers consist mainly of extracts from the best standard works, and of these it need only be said that the selection is both varied and interesting, and the gradations judicious.

The books contain a very few oversights (such as no books are entirely free from in the matter of letters and ligatures), but these cannot be said to mar their general utility. There are indeed very few Sinhalese books, if any, in which fewer mistakes occur; for instance, the Sinhalese version of the *Mahâwaṇsa*, which is the joint production of two of the best scholars, abounds with errors, and errors of a much more glaring kind than those which are met with in these books. It may be stated that the *Mahâwaṇsa* contains corrigenda of 434 errors.

After a careful perusal of the reading books I am of opinion that they are creditable performances, which it would be unreasonable to condemn by reason of a very few errors in orthography, mostly clerical or typographical, which it will be possible to correct in future editions.

K. DHARMARÂMA.

Memorandum No. 4.

I beg to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, who has been pleased to appoint me as a member of the Board for examining and reporting upon the school books used in Government schools, that I have looked over the sixth, seventh, and eighth standard readers published by the Department of Public Instruction, and that I find the sixth reader utterly unfit to be used in schools, as it contains gross errors in orthography, etymology, syntax, and sense. The seventh and eighth readers consist of extracts from classic writers, but they are not arranged methodically with regard to gradation. So far as these books are concerned, it is my humble opinion that a revision and re-arrangement of the lessons are essentially necessary.

I regret I have not had time enough to go through the other books *seriatim*, but I think that a revision of these books, too, by a competent Committee would be most advantageous.

L. CORNEILLE WIJEYASINHA.

A similar contention was raised on somewhat identical grounds in 1879 against the publications of the Christian Vernacular Society, then chiefly used in the schools of the Island, and the matter obtained discussion in the Legislative Council. Through the courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Murdoch, then one of the joint Secretaries of the Society, I have before me the memorandum addressed by him to the Council in reference to the discussion.

From a perusal of the memorandum I gather that the case stood then pretty much as it stands now, *quot homines tot sententiæ*. Pundits as well as doctors have differed and will continue to differ. The purist objects to the inclusion of expressions in readers which have not the sanction of classical antiquity; and as to the style generally, the opinion expressed by the late Mr. W. H. de Alwis, Inspector of Schools, may again be quoted :—" Each scholar has his own standard of excellence, and to this he refers such productions of contemporary writers as come in his way, most frequently for unqualified disapproval."

On the whole academic position the words of Horace seem apposite :—

> Multa renascentur quæjam cecidere cadentque,
> Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,
> Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi

The general scope of school books for use, especially in village schools, must be considered not from the standpoint of the scholar, but from a utilitarian point of view.

The village lad does not require, has not leisure for, a course of instruction in classical Sinhalese. To enable him to read and write and to grapple with the ordinary problems of ordinary life is the primary duty of the Department. The nicities of the language, *qua* inflections more or less obsolete, *qua* grammatical forms more or less unintelligible, except to the advanced student in the literature of the land, forms no essential part of the course of instruction which the Department is, and ought, to be expected to undertake and foster. The language of ordinary life, as illustrated, *e.g.*, by the production of books, admittedly accredited, treating of modern subjects, by newspaper articles judiciously selected, and the like: the intelligent conception of this it is to which his attention should be directed. Grammatical forms are valuable to the students as recording the history of the language. They are not so valuable to the villager as part of his equipment for ordinary life. Upon this point Dr. Murdoch reports : "The writer once said to Batuwantudawa Pundit, 'the common people are unacquainted with grammar, and cannot be expected to speak correctly.' 'Do you use the grammatical terms in conversation?' He laughed, and admitted that he spoke as everybody else did."

The position indicated in the above is that for the students, as compared with the village boy or girl, a different standard and class of books is essential.

In the village school conventional language in no wise degenerating into vulgarisms is required to enable the children to understand what they read. "It would be a calamity if men of education led away by a too ardent admiration of the past were to desert the common forms of speech and raise up a literature to which only a few scholars should possess the key, so that as in Egypt there should be two forms of writing, the pedantic and the popular. Literature can only have strength and vigour when it derives the inspiration from the heart of the people, when it expresses the common feelings of mankind in common words." [Essays from the *Times*, 2nd series, p. 298.]

The commencement of the present series of "readers" dates from 1883. The whole series was completed in 1890. Since the first issue of these readers began, notable changes and improvements have been made in similar educational books in the Western world, instances of which need not be particularized. The VIth reader, to which special objection has been taken, was compiled by the late Rev. C. Alwis, an admitted authority on the Sinhalese language.

A new VIth reader is now under course of compilation, embodying the recommendations of the Committee. The new book will embrace reading lessons more in consonance with modern thought and literature. It is hoped to be able to include in it lessons on the object life, especially of Ceylon, on the history of the Island, the recent developments of art and industry both in the East and West, together with certain approved extracts from classical literature.

The other standards will also receive revision.

VII.—LIBRARIES, &c.

The following libraries, &c., received grants from Government during the past year :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Royal Asiatic Society ...	500	0	Kurunégala Reading Room ...	150	0
Pettah Library ...	500	0	Puttalam Reading Room ...	150	0
Negombo Book Club ...	100	0	Chilaw Library ...	100	0
Kandy Central Town Library	300	0	Anurádhapura Reading Club	100	0
Mátalé Library ...	100	0	Badulla Library ...	180	0
Jaffna Library ...	100	0	Kégalla Book Club ...	100	0
Vavuniya Reading Club ...	120	0	Ratnapura Book Club ...	100	0
Galle Reading Room ...	200	0	Hambantota Book Club ...	100	0
Mátara Reading Room ...	150	0			
Trincomalee Pettah Library...	150	0	Total ...	3,350	0
Batticaloa Library ...	150	0			

The donations to the Tangalla reading room and the Nuwara Eliya library lapsed to the revenue, owing to the requirements of this Department not being satisfied.

VIII.—FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	1893. Rs.	c.		1892 Rs.	c.
Amount voted	589,903	71	...	550,907	93
Amount expended	582,461	27	...	525,839	19
Unexpended balance ...	7,442	44		25,068	74

The above statement shows the amount voted, and the expenditure of the Department, as compared with the figures of 1892.

The gross expenditure of the Department for 1893 is Rs. 56,622·08 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. This increase is accounted for under the following heads :—

(1) The establishment of the Government Dairy Farm, for which a sum of Rs. 19,539·12 was expended.

(2) The establishment of a Technical School occasioning an expenditure of Rs. 18,129·80.

(3) The personal allowance of Rs. 1,000 added to the salary of Mr. Ashley Walker, Inspector of Schools.

(4) The enhanced grants earned by grant-in-aid, reformatory, and industrial schools.

The receipts from "Fees," "Sale of Books," "Sale of Milk," &c., for the year amount to Rs. 33,606·09, being Rs. 9,355·20 in excess of the amount realized under this head last year.

I subjoin a classified tabular statement showing the general heads under which the above-mentioned expenditure was incurred. It also enables one at a glance to compare the items of expenditure for 1893 with the figures of the previous year :—

	1893. Rs.	c.		1892 Rs.	c.	
Administration.						
Cost of Direction	21,976	82		21,845	91	
Cost of Inspection	43,992	68		40,350	90	
			65,969 56			62,196 81
General Instruction Superior.						
Royal College	31,298	5		30,647	23	
Páli Vidyódaya College ...	1,182	56		1,140	71	
Grant-in aid High Schools ...	29,307	50		24,906	50	
Scholarships and Prizes ...	13,500	43		15,359	41	
			75,288 54			72,053 85
Middle and Primary						
Government Schools ...	156,931	38		148,819	21	
Grant-in-aid Schools ...	183,692	92		178,814	35	
			340,624 30			327,633 56
Special Instruction.						
Colombo School of Agriculture ...	8,087	92		9,238	72	
Branch Agricultural Schools ...	3,269	90		3,193	81	
Veterinary Establishment .	6,169	6		5,184	54	
Government Dairy Farm ...	19,539	12		—		
Colombo Technical School ..	18,129	80		—		
Government Training Schools	1,844	57		2,061	87	
Grant-in aid Training Schools	3,600	0		3,550	0	
Industrial Schools	15,382	44		13,460	34	
Orphan and Ragged Schools .	2,546	23		2,598	92	
Reformatory School ...	6,949	32		3,643	47	
			86,018 36			42,931 67
Libraries and Reading Rooms						
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms	—		3,450 0	—		3,450 0
Preparation of School Books						
Sinhalese Books and Maps ...	—		4,062 80	—		4,940 82
Books purchased for Sale.						
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books	—		5,638 70	—		6,291 73
Miscellaneous.						
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads ...	—		1,409 7	—		1,007 47
Salary of Mr. Allport referred to in the report of 1892	—		—	—		5,333 28
Total ...	—		582,461 27			525,839 19

It will be seen that there is an excess of expenditure under the head "Administration" of Rs. 3,772·69. This is due (1) to the personal allowance of Rs. 1,000 allowed to Mr. Walker; (2) to a sum of Rs. 500 left unexpended in 1891 and 1892 from the salary of the junior Inspector of Schools and availed of in 1893 for re-distribution among the Sub-Inspectors, and (3) to an excess of over Rs. 2,000 in the expenditure under the vote for travelling expenses, of which Rs. 1,000 was provided to méet the increased travelling of the Inspectors and Rs. 2,000 to meet the travelling of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

As compared with the expenditure of the previous year, the figures for 1893 under the head "Superior Instruction" show an increase of Rs. 3,234·69, due (1) to the fact of the half pay of the newly-appointed Principal having lapsed to the revenue in 1892 for three months, that officer having assumed his duties only in April of that year; and (2) to enhanced grants earned by aided High schools.

Under the head "Middle and Primary Instruction" also there is an increase of Rs. 12,990·74, of which Rs. 8,112·17 may be set against Government schools and Rs. 4,878·57 against grant-in-aid schools.

The increased expenditure on Government schools is due to increments to the salaries of certain teachers entitled to first class certificates, and to result payments earned by a larger number of teachers in both boys' and girls' schools.

As regards grant-in-aid schools the increase is wholly due to enhanced grants earned during the year, especially by grant-in-aid "C" schools.

The figures under the head "Special Instruction" show an increase in 1893 of Rs. 43,086·69.

The increase is largely due to the establishment of the Government Dairy Farm and the Colombo Technical School. It is also due, in a small measure, to the increased grants earned by a larger number of Industrial schools and to the earning of the Haputalé Reformatory, where the number of juvenile offenders shows a constant increase.

J. B. CULL,
Director of Public Instruction.

Colombo, April 30, 1894.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—REPORT of MR. J. HARWARD, M.A., ON THE ROYAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1893.

I HAVE little to report with regard to the year 1893, which has on the whole been a most prosperous one for the Royal College.

A few changes have been made in the staff of Masters. Mr. J. Allport, Mathematical and Science Master, left the Island for a year's leave in February. Mr. J. G. C. Mendis, B.A. of St, John's College, Cambridge, was appointed to act for him During the months of February and March some of the science work was undertaken by Mr. Drieberg, Superintendent of the School of Agriculture. After that the whole of the work was done by Mr Mendis. Mr. S. van Hoff did temporary work as an extra Assistant Master from the month of February to the end of the year. The following appointments were made, to take effect from the beginning of 1894: Mr. G. Wimalasuriya promoted to a salary of Rs. 600, Mr. J. G Paulusz promoted to a salary of Rs. 480, Mr. S. van Hoff appointed an extra Assistant Master on a salary of Rs. 360. The permanent staff is thus increased by one, which renders it sufficient for the present numbers of the school.

The following table shows the condition of the school as regards number for the last two years:—

	1893.	1892.
Average number of boys on the register ..	329	309
Average attendance	295	274
Percentage of attendance	89	88
Candidates for admission	157	(no record)
Admitted	115	87
Left	80	134
School fees paid to the Kachchéri ...	Rs 14,350·50	Rs. 13,140·66

The numbers of the school were throughout the year too large for the existing accommodation, but in view of the fact that an additional building had been promised for the year 1894 it seemed unwise to reduce them. The additional building is now in course of construction.

S. Dassanaike, Gilchrist Scholar, took the first place among the first year students in the July examination of 1894; he also took the first place among the second year students in December, 1893.

The Ceylon mathematical prize was won by E. D. Cockburn.

The special prizes at the Royal College were awarded as follows:—

Turnour's Prize: E. D Cockburn (awarded on the results of the Senior Cambridge).
Director's Prize for Classics: E. D. Cockburn (Examiner, the Director of Public Instruction).
De Soysa Science Prize: R. N. Ascrappa (Examiners, Dr. H. M. Fernando and Mr. J. G. C. Mendis).
Shakespeare Prize: C. Joseph (Examiner, Mr. S. M. Burrows).
Rajapaksa Prize: J. J. L. Fernando (awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior Examination).

The following table shows the results obtained by the Royal College in the Cambridge Examinations for the last two years:—

Seniors:—	1892.	1891.
Number of candidates	24	30
Passed	14	9
Obtained honours	6	5
Obtained distinctions	6	2

Juniors :—	1892.	1891.
Number of candidates	50 ...	42
Passed	43 ...	27
Obtained honours	5 ...	8
Obtained distinctions	2 ...	9

The results of the Cambridge Senior showed a considerable improvement in that part of the Remove which is taught by Mr. Jansz and Mr. Vandenberg.

These results refer to work done prior to the year 1893. As regards 1893 I have tested, as far as possible, the work that is going on in all parts of the school, and am satisfied that it is, on the whole, sound and satisfactory. There are of course defects, but I have no hesitation in saying that the general state of the school is thoroughly efficient. I have been specially pleased with the intelligent work which has been going on in the Fifth Form under Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Krickenbeck.

At the beginning of the year 1893 a special class was formed under Mr. Samarasinhe, in which the work was limited to English subjects, Sinhalese, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and Shorthand. The result was on the whole satisfactory, and the class is continuing the same work with increased numbers in the year 1894.

I am glad to note the increased number of boys who attend the weekly Drawing Class now held by Mr. Wijesinha ; and I take this opportunity of suggesting that the Department should get out from England a good supply of graduated copies for freehand drawing and some models and casts. The Science Room is a very good drawing school, and I feel sure that our work in this subject might be improved considerably. This is hardly the place in which to allude to such a matter, but I cannot help adding that the want of a School of Art in Colombo is a serious one, and is one that might be supplied without any very great difficulty or expense.

I have to thank the following for valuable prizes given during the year 1893 : His Excellency the Governor ; J. W. C. de Soysa, Esq. ; Tudor Rájapaksa, Esq. ; and J. E. R. Pereira, Esq.

J. HARWARD, M.A.,
Principal, Royal College.

No. 2.—REPORT OF MR. E. HUMAN ON THE COLOMBO TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1893.

THE first practical operations in the installation of the school were begun the first week of July, 1893. The machines and tools forming the initial equipment of the workshop were received from England on July 1, and, as soon as the repairs to the buildings which were then in progress permitted, the work of erecting the engine and machines was begun. I should like to record here how exceedingly well the work of erection was done, under Mr. Vandort's supervision, by the two Sinhalese foremen, Gabriel Silva and Cornelis Dias, who managed to carry out their work with very inadequate appliances. In spite of the fact that not even such necessary appliances as crowbar or pulley block were available, they showed themselves equal in resources to every emergency, and the machines (lathe, planing machine, engine and boiler, drilling machine, &c.) are well and truly fixed, and every thing ran on the first day of starting as well as now.

This work of erection, and the further additional work of constructing tools and appliances, and a number of pieces of apparatus forming the first equipment of the physical experimental laboratory, proceeded until November 10, covering a period of about four months, when the school opened to receive its first students.

Fifty-three applications were received for admission to the school. Fourteen of these were entitled to be exempt from Entrance Examination by presenting certificates showing that they had passed the Cambridge Local and other approved examining bodies. Of the remaining thirty-nine, twenty-three gave evidence on examination of sufficient knowledge to undertake the full course of instruction, and eleven were allowed to enter as a Second Division of students. Altogether there were 48 students, ranging in age from 16 years to 25 years, on the register for the short term of six weeks, which was entered on in November, 1893.

The bulk of these 48 students (there were one or two exceptions only) made their first acquaintance with practical operations and the handling of tools after becoming students of the school. It was to be expected, in the face of Oriental customs and prejudices, that the disagreeables attending the use of tools would cause some to shirk this part of their training, and even cause them sooner or later to give up altogether pursuing the course of technical training. There was no evidence of such shirking, and during the Christmas vacation at the end of this six weeks' course notices were sent to all students requiring them to sign a formal declaration of their intention to continue or discontinue attendance through the ensuing session of a year—out of the 48 only two failed to declare their intention of continuing.

In January, 1894, the first session was properly commenced, and the opening day was held on January 19. The previous short course of six weeks was avowedly only a short trial run to enable a course to be shaped. Upwards of 27 new applications for admission were received by the end of January, and others have been made since. On the opening day the numbers on the registers stood at 65 students : 51 in the First Division and 14 in the Second Division.

Besides the students attending all day, there are a few of the students of the Royal College who attend classes three times a week in workshop practice and mechanical drawing.

In respect to the fees payable as determined by the regulations, where option was given for payment by the month, by the term, or by the year, it is worth recording that 18 students have paid for a whole year in advance, and 13 students paid for the term in advance.

Arrangements have been made for the students to visit mills, factories, and works, &c., on occasion, and co-operation in this respect has been promised by Messrs. Walker, Sons & Company, the Spinning and Weaving Company, the Government Factory, the Railway Workshops, the Government Printing Office, and others.

A special course of lectures has been arranged for during the session. The following gentlemen have kindly promised to undertake them :—

Mr. Drieberg, Superintendent of School of Agriculture : "Practical Chemistry."
Mr. G. Skeen, Government Printer : "Practical Printing."
Mr. Besant, Acting Locomotive Superintendent, Ceylon Government Railways.
Mr. Atherton of the Spinning and Weaving Mills : "Spinning and Weaving."
Mr. Torrie of the Spinning and Weaving Mills : "Steam Engines."

E. HUMAN,
Superintendent.

No. 3.—REPORT OF MR. DRIEBERG, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Government Dairy during 1893.

The dairy herd consists of 47 cows, of which 21 were imported from the Bombay Presidency, and the remaining 26 were procured locally.

Among the locally procured animals are five pure Sinhalese cattle, the rest being natives of South India, and commonly known as "Coast cows." The Bombay animals are a well selected lot, and they may all be said to have turned out satisfactory milkers, except one which has gone completely off her milk owing to injuries sustained during the voyage to Ceylon. The "Coast cows" do not of course come up to the Bombay cattle as milkers, though a few of them are exceptionally good specimens. The Sinhalese animals are kept chiefly with a view to see what can be done with our indigenous breed under proper management and with good feeding and housing.

I think that the unsatisfactory cows should be sold, the amount realized by such sale, together with the balance left after completely stocking the dairy, being invested in the purchase of animals of a better type. It will be remembered that the first batch of 45 cows was estimated to cost Rs. 4,500, at Rs. 100 each. They have, however, averaged a fraction below the estimated cost. The average dairy yield of the whole herd for the first half year, during the milking periods of the cows, was eight pints nearly.

The average of the best cows (Sindh animals) during their period of milking was for the first half year 12½ pints per day.

The ordinary charge for the milk supplied was at the rate of 18 cents a bottle. In the case of the Leper Asylum, a distance of 26 miles to and from the diary, the cost of transport raised the price of milk supplied to that institution to 20 cents a bottle.

During the month of June the dairy stock consisted mainly of the Bombay cattle which arrived on the 30th of May. Only a few of these had calved on the journey to Ceylon, and a large number of non-milking animals had to be fed and tended for various periods at considerable expense, with no return. This could not have been avoided, as the cattle from Bombay were, as far as possible, timed to calve within a month of their arrival. The greater part of the milk produced during June was taken by a milk contractor, and the rest was disposed of in the shape of butter. The opportunity afforded of making use of the "separator" and manufacturing the cream into butter—at a time when there was no regular demand from the hospitals to meet—was after all a welcome one.

Though it was expected that the dairy would be in a position to undertake the milk supply of all the medical institutions in Colombo from the 1st of July, the idea had eventually to be abandoned owing to the insufficiency of the output of milk to meet the large demand. And this is attributable to two causes : (1) some of the cows which were calculated to come into milk by 1st July were late in calving ; (2) (and this the chief cause) only a few animals could be purchased during June, owing, to some extent, to a scarcity of milk cattle as the result of a severe drought in South India, but also and chiefly owing to a clique having been formed among the Tamil cattle dealers, who tried their utmost to "swamp" the Government Dairy by refusing to have any dealings with it.

In this crisis the Principal Civil Medical Officer very kindly came to our assistance, requiring us to meet only the demand of the General Hospital for 126 bottles of milk a day during July. This gave us more time to look about. In the course of that month further purchases were successfully made after much manœuvering, the prices paid being slightly higher than the ordinary rates. Thus the milk supply was gradually increased during July, the surplus milk (which was always a variable quantity) being disposed of to private persons or converted into butter. But still there were some non-milking animals being fed for various periods till August 1, and the expenses under this head tended to lower the profits for the month.

I should have stated that at the end of June there was a balance on the wrong side of Rs. 148·80. At the end of July it was found that there was a small profit of Rs. 85·94.

By the end of July the output of milk had been brought up to about 230 bottles a day, and from the 1st August the dairy was able to undertake the milk supply of the various medical institutions in Colombo. At the start many difficulties were encountered, especially in the matter of delivery, but after a little time they were got over. The net profit realized at the end of August was Rs. 511·47. The success of the dairy during August is greater than was ever anticipated, but we have been fortunate, in the fact that everything has gone well with us so far. There has been hardly any sickness to speak of among the cows. Two or three animals suffered from slight ailments, but they speedily recovered under the treatment of the Veterinary Surgeon. Two deaths occurred among the calves, but there has been no diminution in the milk given by the mothers.

On the advice of the Veterinary Surgeon a "ring fence" has been constructed with the dairy as a centre, in order to prevent the possibility of diseased cattle coming in contact with our herd. Gates or bars have also been set up across the various paths leading to the dairy with the same object. No cattle or carts are permitted to enter the dairy premises, while strict regulations are enforced in the case of coolies and others.

It is to be hoped that these precautionary measures will be the means of keeping the cows free from contagion and infection.

Mr. Lye generally visits the dairy once or twice a day when he is in Colombo, and enters his remarks as to the health of the cattle in a book kept for that purpose. It is undoubtedly of the greatest advantage to the dairy that it has the benefit of Mr. Lye's services.

The statement of accounts for September shows that the income from the dairy was Rs. 1,245·06, the expenditure Rs. 751·19, and the profits Rs. 493·87.

In October the income was Rs. 1,379·80, the expenditure Rs. 798·67, and the profits Rs. 581·13. During the month the last two in calf cows of the 45 animals purchased (viz., the two cows Buttercup and Jasmine) calved on the 19th and 25th respectively.

In November the income was Rs. 1,358·64, the expenditure (including the salaries of two extra coolies) was Rs. 805 15, and the profits Rs. 553·49. During this month there was one case of serious illness (inversion of the vagina), the cause of which was not ascertainable. Every attempt was made to treat the animal in the absence of the Government Veterinary Surgeon (who had left for India about the middle of the month with the object of bringing another batch of cows for the dairy), but inflammation and eventually ulceration of the organ set in, and the cow was in a very bad way, when a "vedarala" in the employ of Mr. J. W. C. de Soysa was called in. This native cattle doctor succeeded in completely restoring the animal to health after a fortnights' treatment.

Early in the month another stud bull of the Aden breed was sent out from Poona by the Superintendent of Farms, Bombay Presidency, at a cost of Rs. 150. This animal was in poor condition on its arrival, and the Sindh bull which came out with the Bombay cattle, as well as the Nellore bull that had been attached to the school previous to the opening of the dairy, were not very satisfactory as stud animals under the circumstances, and as it was most important that the dairy cows should be served without delay, arrangements were made with Mr. J. W. C. de Soysa for the loan of a Cape stud bull. This animal, a proved stock setter, served 26 cows during the nine weeks it remained on the premises. Seven other cows were served by the Aden bull and one by the Nellore. All the cows served are timed to calve between the 16th of August and 19th of October, 1894.

During November two fresh animals were purchased locally with the balance available from the vote for the purchase of cows for the dairy, and the total number of cows in the dairy was raised to 47.

In December the income of the dairy was Rs. 1,387·90, the expenditure Rs. 832·61, and the profits Rs. 555·29. At the end of the month there were 44 calves in the dairy, only 2 of those which were born on the premises having died: one cow having lost its calf before coming to us.

I may mention that the rearing of calves is a matter of great difficulty in Ceylon, and that a large percentage die when a few months old. Those belonging to the dairy were carefully reared, and grew up to be fine specimens for their ages. The calves, when a week or two old, were first given what is known as "kollu" water, or water in which kollu (*Dolichos biflorus*), a leguminous seed, had been boiled. Later, a few of the boiled beans were allowed, and then poonac or cocoanut cake gradually added. Eventually the calves took the ordinary diet of poonac and cotton seed.

In this way much of the milk which would have been sucked up by the calves, if they were to be nourished in the usual manner, was saved, as the calves were only permitted to suck for a short while till the secretion of milk was started in the udder, and again after milking was completed.

The cows still require—as all Indian cows do—the presence of the calf at milking; and the cows that have lost their calves have been trained to allow other calves to suck them. A distinct account of the expenditure on the feeding of calves is being kept by the Manager of the Dairy; the amount will have to be deducted from the value the animals will realize when sold. It is intended, however, to retain a number of calves for the use of the dairy.

Land attached to the School.

The new grant of land, about 40 acres, which was made to the school in 1891, originally consisted of neglected cinnamon and low scrub with about 1½ acre of cultivated grass. Since the land came to the school it has been gradually cleared and put under grass, under the superintendence first of Mr. Jayawardana, late Head Master, and then of Mr. Rodrigo, now Manager of the Dairy. This was done without any extra cost to Government, and according to the usual plan of apportioning blocks to Tamil coolies, who undertook the clearing, preparation, and planting of the land on the understanding that they would be allowed to repay themselves by taking the crop for the usual specified period.

The result of this has been that about 15 acres are at present under grass. I beg to suggest that the grass land should now be taken in hand and systematically worked on Government account. If the necessary expenditure for labour, manure, &c., be sanctioned, I anticipate that a net profit of not less than Rs. 60 per mensem will accrue.

The Alfred Model Farm was taken over for purposes of the Government Dairy from lessees in May last on the payment of Rs. 4,400 as compensation.

The income for the eight months—May to December—was Rs. 1,667·10, an average of Rs. 208 38 per mensem; the expenditure was Rs. 344·40, or an average of Rs. 43·05, and the profits amounted to Rs. 1,322·70, or an average of Rs. 165·33 per mensem.

The extent of cultivated grass land is capable of extension, and it is expected that when the farm is taken fairly in hand and proper supervision exercised by a responsible officer who should be placed in charge, the profits will, in the course of 1894, be raised to Rs. 2,000.

The natural grass land on the farm will be available for pasturing the dry cows of the dairy. Parts of the farm contain cabook rocks of good quality, which, if permitted to be judiciously worked, is capable of yielding at least another Rs. 150 a year.

The Manager, Mr. J. A. G. Rodrigo, has, after the unavoidable preliminary struggle, fallen into the groove of work which has been cut out for him, and it should be said to his credit that he is doing his very best for the interests of his charges. His time is fully occupied, what with superintending the milking of the cows, the weighing of the milk, refrigerating and filling it for delivery, weighing and apportioning of food, &c., and all this twice a day. He thus has to be up before 3 A.M., when the first milking begins, and up till 9 or 10 P.M. When the 30 additional cows come into the dairy next year it will be high time to consider the advisability of giving Mr. Rodrigo an

assistant. For the present I have arranged that four students in turn should take duty at the dairy from 5 A.M to 8 A.M. to allow Mr. Rodrigo to get some rest, and at the same time to gain for themselves some experience in the management of cattle.

In addition to the duties detailed above the Manager has a good deal to do in the way of keeping records and accounts. Here also some help is rendered by the students during their leisure hours.

I also forward three statements of accounts: (1) of the Alfred Model Farm from May to December, 1893; (2) capital cost of the Government Dairy; and (3) receipts, cost of maintenance, and profit of the dairy.

Statement of the Alfred Model Farm from May to December, 1893.

	RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.
May ...	To lease of grass lands in small blocks	210 0
June ...	Do. do.	207 0
July ...	Do. do.	211 0
August ...	Do. do.	211 50
September ...	Do. do.	210 0
October ...	Do. do.	210 0
November ...	Do. do.	205 50
December ...	Do. do.	202 10
	Total ...	1,667 10

	EXPENDITURE	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
May ...	Pay of four watchers	37 0	
" ...	Cost of four mamoties and one katty ...	3 0	
June ...	Pay of four watchers and petty expenses	47 0	
July ...	Pay of four watchers	37 0	
August ...	Do.	37 0	
September ...	Do.	40 0	
" ...	Cost of rethatching a shed ...	12 0	
October ...	Pay of four watchers	40 0	
" ...	Cost of coir yarn and petty expenses ...	5 0	
November ...	Pay of four watchers	40 0	
December ...	Pay of four watchers and petty expenses	46 40	
			344 10
	By Profit ...		1,322 70
	Total ...		1,667 10

Capital cost of the Government Dairy Farm.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.
Cost of erecting the dairy buildings	3,330 0
Value of two draught bulls	60 0
Value of 47 cows	4,479 21
Value of two stud bulls	300 0
Cost of utensils and materials	940 52
Cost of two return tickets to Bombay allowed to Messrs. Drieberg and Lye for the selection of cows	370 28
Cost of water service with cistern, &c	351 37
Cost of a ring fence for the cows	60 0
Cost of two telegrams sent to Mr. Lye at Bombay *re* the purchase of cows, &c.	5 0
Amount paid to the lessees of the Alfred Model Farm as compensation ...	4,400 0
Total .	14,296 38

Statement of Dairy Accounts for the Month of December, 1893.

RECEIPTS	Amount. Rs c
4,618½ bottles milk supplied to General Hospital at 18 cents. per bottle	831 33
1,583 bottles and 9 ounces milk supplied to Lunatic Asylum at 18 cents per bottle	285 0
835½ bottles to Hendala Leper Asylum at 20 cents per bottle ...	167 10
38 bottles and 19 ounces to De Soysa Lying-in Home at 18 cents per bottle	6 97
71 bottles 18 oz. to Police Hospital, Borella, at 18 cents per bottle ...	12 91
32 bottles 21 oz. to S. H. F D. W. at Borella, at 18 cents per bottle ...	5 90½
25 bottles to House of Observation at 18 cents per bottle	4 50
19 bottles 20 oz. to Branch Hospital, Borella, at 18 cents per bottle ...	3 56
13¼ bottles to Smallpox Hospital, Kanatta, at 18 cents per bottle ...	2 40
71¾ bottles to Branch Hospital, Kanattta, at 18 cents per bottle ...	12 90
9 7/12 bottles to Chickenpox Hospital, Kanatta, at 18 cents per bottle ...	1 72½
248 bottles to Club House at 20 cents per bottle	49 60
Manure	4 0
Total ...	1,387 90

EXPENSES.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Cost of feeding 40 cows at 50 cents per day per head ...	620 0	
Cost of feeding 5 cows at 46 cents per day per head ...	71 30	
Pay of 8 coolies	80 0	
Cost of carriage and ferrying of milk to Hendala Leper Asylum	13 75	
Carriage of milk to Club House	7 56	
Pay of the Manager	40 0	
		832 61
Net profits	—	555 29
Total ...		1,387 90

Statement showing the Receipts, Cost of Maintenance, and Profit of the Government Diary Farm during 1893.

RECEIPTS.			Amount. Rs. c.
June ...	Amount realized by sale of milk, butter, manure, &c.	...	257 70
July ...	Do. do.	...	750 24
August ...	Do. do.	...	1,248 52
September ...	Do. do.	...	1,245 6
October ...	Do. do.	...	1,379 80
November ...	Do. do.	...	1,358 64
December ...	Do. do.	...	1,387 90
	Total	...	7,627 86

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid to the Manager as salary from July 1 to December 31	240 0	
Amount paid to six coolies as wages from June 1 to September 30	240 0	
Amount paid to eight coolies as wages from October 1 to December 31	240 0	
Amount expended in feeding cows from June 1 to December 31	4,192 95	
Amount expended in transporting milk to Hendala Leper Asylum, &c.	64 93	
		4,977 88
Amount paid to the Manager being 6 per cent. commission due to him on the profits realized	—	157 94
	Net Profit ...	2,492 4
	Total ...	7,627 86

The total cost to Government of establishing the dairy, maintaining it, and working it from June to December, 1893, including the purchase of stock, was Rs. 19,432·10.

On 31st December the estimated value of the dairy, including buildings, stock, utensils, Model Farm, &c., was Rs. 12,510.

The net profits realized from the dairy from June to December, 1893, were Rs. 2,492·04. This is exclusive of the profits realized from the working of the Alfred Model Farm, which aggregated Rs. 1,322·70.

The percentage of profit to Government for 1893 on the capital cost (Rs. 14,296·38) was 26½ for six months.

C. DRIEBERG,
Superintendent.

No. 4.—REPORT OF MR. C. LYE, COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following reports on the veterinary classes at the School of Agriculture and on Cattle Disease.

Veterinary Classes.

2. On November 15, 1893, I held an examination, which was written and oral, and the result was generally satisfactory, and showed that a few of the boys had been very painstaking. They passed their examination with credit, considering the amount of time which is devoted to the study of veterinary subjects.

3. It must be borne in mind that every boy does not evince a great liking for all of these subjects, especially practical anatomy, and too much must not be expected of the students, more so as they at present receive only a short course as regard number of lectures.

4. As intimated in my last report I have this year given lectures to the junior class to prepare them for the second year, and the result has been gratifying. I propose next year (1894) to give two additional lectures a week to the juniors, provided they can be spared from their other classes; and as it would be well that all the students should devote more time to these subjects I have decided to give one additional lecture every day to any of the old students who wish to attend.

5. It will be remembered that in view of the fact that there was no infirmary attached to the School of Agriculture for the benefit of the students, I soon after my arrival in Ceylon advertised in the native papers that I would be pleased to treat and operate on any animals (the property of poor people) at the School of Agriculture, and also stated that Messrs. Cargill & Co. had kindly offered to supply the necessary medicines at a trifle above cost price. I have no doubt this would have been a very fair beginning for an infirmary had it not been that an absurd idea got afloat that the owners of cattle, instead of receiving a benefit, would be prosecuted for moving sick cattle. Soon after this, however, the Government Dairy was decided upon, and treatment of other cattle on these premises could not then be entertained.

6. When visiting Bombay and Karachi this year I found that animals which were stopped by the Inspectors of the Bombay Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for being in an unfit state for work were sent to an infirmary and treated by a Veterinary Surgeon appointed by Government, and were kept there until they recovered or died. (The Society in Bombay is extremely rich, and I believe spends about Rs. 50,000 annually in the prevention of cruelty to animals, and their treatment when in the infirmary.)

I would suggest that a suitable site be selected and a building erected, and animals which are found working in an unfit state be removed and kept there until such time as they shall be considered fit to work. The owner of the animal to be compelled to pay something towards its keep, &c. My services would of course be free. This I consider would be a great assistance to the veterinary students in their studies, besides conferring a boon on the ill-treated animals. It would also form a better basis for the work of the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and would be the nucleus of a large infirmary, and this in its turn be a stepping stone to the starting of a veterinary school.

7. I would also suggest that when vacancies for masters occur in village schools the preference be given to candidates who have a knowledge of the management of cattle in health, how to treat simple cases of sickness, and who have also a knowledge of dairying.

This would serve a two-fold purpose, it would be an incentive to my classes to be more studious, and would be a means of disseminating useful knowledge in the way of dairying, and I hope also of alleviating to some extent the sufferings of animals and of diminishing the loss sustained by the poorer cattle owners.

8. Dairying is an industry which I consider should be encouraged in every way.

It is bound at least to bear two important results: (1) a good supply of pure milk to the public; (2) improvement of stock for dairy purposes.

9. Improvement of Sinhalese cattle generally. Every endeavour in this direction will be useless until it is made compulsory that all bulls unsuitable for stud purposes be emasculated before attaining maturity. The effect of introduction of better breeds or new blood would otherwise be imperceptible.

Experiments can now be made at the Government Dairy with properly selected native cows and Indian or other bulls.

The cost of these experiments would be practically nil, as the cows should more than pay for their own keep.

On Cattle Disease.

During the year 1892 the outbreaks of cattle disease were numerous and serious, inasmuch as they extended over large areas and the mortality was great. This year, however, the outbreaks have been much fewer and comparatively small, and I therefore feel justified in stating that my efforts (when visiting these districts, advising as to the then present and future outbreaks) have to a great extent been effectual, but I do not lose sight of the fact that climate influences and other causes may also have tended towards this encouraging result. In some districts I found that the system of railed enclosures for the sick animals had been adopted and satisfactorily carried out, and the results are gratifying.

CHAS. A. LYE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

RETURNS FURNISHED BY THE DIRECTOR.

A.—Provincial Distribution of Scholars in Government English and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.					Average Daily Attendance for 12 months preceding the month fixed for Examination.	Nationality.									Religion.								
														Sinhalese.		Tamil.													
		Boys.	Girls	Total.		Superior	Middle Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary Standards I. to V.	Alphabet Class	Number examined.		English	European Descendants.	Low-country	Kandyans.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western.																													
English ...	9	1,256	59	1,325	573	19	13	456	264	752	951	10	134	1,124	6	37	1	2	9	2	142	40	38	138	12	11	22	918	4
Vernacular ...	204	14,746	4,692	19,438	4,306	8	381	7,830	6,915	15,132	11,275	—	—	19,161	81	23	12	114	39	8	31	—	148	1,132	50	156	25	17,892	4
Central.																													
English ...	3	444	—	444	121	—	1	189	133	323	255	—	8	113	286	28	—	3	6	—	7	—	1	25	8	9	17	376	1
Vernacular ...	58	5,380	200	5,580	1,092	—	104	2,522	1,862	4,488	3,127	—	1	420	4,892	15	4	26	222	—	2	—	—	29	—	248	13	5,288	—
Northern.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	1	15	—	15	—	—	—	6	9	15	11	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Southern.																													
English ...	2	371	—	371	59	—	4	230	78	312	245	—	—	270	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	368	—
Vernacular ...	62	4,781	990	5,771	1,142	—	76	2,242	2,311	4,629	3,233	—	—	5,617	—	1	—	10	242	1	2	—	2	1	—	253	—	5,512	1
Eastern.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	9	404	—	404	140	—	—	166	98	264	247	—	—	—	—	246	—	28	130	—	—	—	—	1	—	158	245	—	—
North-Western.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	27	2,205	108	2,313	768	—	18	841	686	1,545	1,125	—	—	676	1,594	9	—	23	10	1	3	—	2	77	2	34	3	2,192	—
North-Central.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	11	635	—	635	134	—	8	218	275	501	297	—	—	5	627	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	632	—
Uva.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	9	619	48	667	181	—	1	237	248	486	325	—	1	73	478	9	104	—	2	—	2	—	—	4	—	2	109	550	—
Sabaragamuwa.																													
English ...	1	114	—	114	22	—	7	65	20	92	89	—	7	76	24	3	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	20	—	4	2	79	—
Vernacular ...	60	4,463	140	4,603	1,396	—	47	1,582	1,578	3,207	2,602	—	3	184	4,342	16	1	2	54	1	—	—	—	52	1	56	6	4,487	1
Total ...	456	35,443	6,237	41,680	9,934	27	660	16,584	14,475	31,746	23,782	10	154	27,719	12,346	390	122	208	718	13	199	40	191	1,480	74	931	445	38,309	11

B.—Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English High, English Middle and Primary Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.			Number examined.	Average Daily Attendance for 12 months preceding the month fixed for Examination.	NATIONALITY.									RELIGION.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total		Superior *	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary Standards I. to V			English	European Descendants.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Tamil. Natives of Ceylon.	Tamil. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christian and other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western.																													
English ...	24	2867	1277	4144	1774	475	479	1991	2370	2943	103	1500	1894	269	234	17	15	66	46	735	380	350	1643	121	82	83	704	56
Middle and Primary	15	1166	197	1363	594	30	48	639	769	937	5	389	609	84	106	44	25	21	80	355	21	60	345	34	46	36	449	27
Anglo-vernacular†	4	—	417	417	196	14	51	170	221	355	—	5	370	2	12	25	—	—	3	68	1	—	261	32	—	2	53	—
Vernacular ...	285	16323	11301	27624	13032	160	659	13811	14592	16165	—	386	24634	347	1894	149	72	113	29	1051	11	1146	11320	394	230	363	13012	97
Central.																													
English ...	7	744	339	1083	491	107	161	431	592	774	26	404	406	104	68	17	26	24	8	304	42	81	345	38	50	35	185	3
Middle and Primary	6	578	48	626	292	21	33	301	334	422	—	48	258	186	31	37	32	24	10	81	—	3	46	37	54	20	385	—
Anglo-vernacular†	1	—	40	40	11	—	3	27	30	32	—	11	24	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	11	2	—	—	—	17	6
Vernacular ...	57	2831	860	3691	1931	10	36	1738	1760	2135	—	79	895	1339	124	836	101	296	21	176	33	88	385	79	415	688	1770	57
Northern.																													
English ...	4	747	54	801	327	195	165	309	474	652	—	25	—	48	481	19	10	95	23	149	1	97	320	99	107	16	—	22
Middle and Primary	14	1247	19	1266	449	30	103	714	817	985	—	21	—	—	1225	—	—	19	1	20	7	22	62	132	16	1007	—	—
Anglo-vernacular†	5	—	356	356	42	98	170	144	314	317	—	—	—	—	356	—	—	—	—	44	6	93	3	133	—	77	—	—
Vernacular ...	307	14461	4947	19408	7688	127	386	11354	11720	12101	—	4	172	—	19038	2	1	108	24	192	24	98	2861	625	140	15074	333	2
Southern.																													
English ...	10	969	135	1104	439	152	137	528	665	691	8	203	822	1	20	1	17	32	—	222	33	136	53	5	50	—	605	—
Middle and Primary	8	600	50	650	320	—	12	308	330	465	—	41	472	—	95	—	27	14	1	46	5	35	10	8	41	4	499	2
Anglo-vernacular†	4	—	272	272	133	114	36	103	139	159	—	7	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	48	2	3	—	—	169	—
Vernacular ...	75	5188	2663	7851	4149	31	120	3568	3702	4354	—	25	7400	48	231	69	10	95	23	152	1	97	120	8	107	16	7348	22
Eastern.																													
English ...	4	302	16	318	119	13	54	145	199	220	—	18	3	1	282	—	3	11	—	18	—	44	9	—	14	230	3	—
Middle and Primary	2	121	33	154	65	—	13	76	89	113	—	61	3	—	89	—	—	—	1	5	—	4	132	—	—	12	1	—
Anglo-vernacular†	3	—	151	151	12	63	41	98	139	128	—	—	4	1	143	—	—	3	—	1	—	81	—	—	3	41	25	—
Vernacular ...	80	3809	818	4627	2356	—	53	2183	2241	2577	—	64	19	107	4163	—	75	198	1	4	—	125	538	79	176	3698	7	—
North-Western.																													
English ...	3	37	142	179	72	17	13	94	107	135	1	79	59	13	9	—	2	—	16	93	—	—	78	—	2	1	5	—
Middle and Primary	3	128	—	128	70	—	1	57	58	84	—	6	67	15	25	1	8	6	—	7	—	2	74	—	14	7	24	—
Anglo-vernacular†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	43	2031	1182	3213	1349	16	63	1800	1864	1940	—	1	2578	352	369	1	5	13	3	24	—	4	2533	18	17	72	544	1
North-Central.																													
Middle and Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	3	157	10	167	77	—	6	86	90	97	—	—	7	110	25	2	3	20	—	7	—	—	6	—	23	21	110	—
Uva.																													
English ...	1	163	—	163	51	32	16	96	112	120	2	39	42	28	2	—	13	26	11	67	—	—	18	—	38	5	35	—
Middle and Primary	1	51	—	51	26	—	1	24	25	44	1	17	1	22	—	3	1	1	5	10	—	20	2	—	—	1	18	7
Anglo-vernacular†	1	—	57	51	11	—	—	40	40	30	—	—	—	—	48	2	—	1	—	3	—	10	—	—	—	2	36	—
Vernacular ...	14	620	140	760	431	—	4	325	329	392	—	8	177	378	10	145	14	30	3	31	2	9	52	—	47	113	506	—
Sabaragamuwa.																													
Middle and Primary	2	74	23	97	40	—	2	64	57	81	—	20	59	13	1	—	—	4	1	21	—	1	39	—	4	1	31	—
Vernacular ...	17	589	254	843	462	—	2	379	381	411	—	2	230	465	37	85	1	23	—	76	—	9	70	48	24	99	512	5
Total ...	1005	55804	25794	81598	37038	1705	2868	41603	44560	49863	146	3463	41470	3937	29113	1455	461	1243	310	4016	567	2674	21329	1893	1760	21724	27386	309

* Of the scholars enumerated in this column, all of whom are receiving instruction in one or more subjects beyond the standards, 1,616 are included in other heads.

† Girls' Boarding Schools.

C 1.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English High Schools examined during the year, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baptist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England: C.M.S....	1	420 0	1	1321 0	1	739 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2480 75
Diocesan ...	6	2905 0	2	555 25	—	—	5	1705 0	1	197 75	1	137 0	—	—	1	550 75	—	—	16	6050 75
Local Board, Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	43 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	43 0
Presbyterian ...	2	966 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	966 50
Private ...	3	1062 25	1	424 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1486 75
Roman Catholic	7	3845 75	2	1208 75	2	1453 50	—	—	1	22 0	1	586 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7116 25
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan ...	5	2409 50	1	620 50	1	525 25	5	2389 50	2	832 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6777 50
Total ...	24	11609 0	7	4130 0	4	2718 50	10	4094 50	4	1052 50	3	766 25	—	—	1	550 75	—	—	53	24921 50

Cambridge Grant... 2252 80*

Total 27184 30†

* The sum of Rs 65 paid to private schools on account of Cambridge Local Examination is here included.
† This sum does not include the following item: Pupil Teachers, Rs 1,582·50, one lump-sum school, Rs. 2,499·84.

C 2.—English Middle and Primary Schools.

MISSION.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American ...	—	—	—	—	5	1171 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1171 0
Baptist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist ...	1	739 0	1	979 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1718 0
Church of England: C.M.S....	1	132 0	2	194 0	1	300 0	3	580 50	—	—	1	28 0	—	—	—	—	1	60 0	9	1294 50
Diocesan ...	8	1533 0	1	236 0	—	—	2	250 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2019 0
Local Board, Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Presbyterian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	—	—	—	—	3	806 0	1	252 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1058 50
Roman Catholic .	2	277 0	2	487 50	2	83 0	—	—	2	503 50	2	167 0	—	—	—	—	1	137 0	11	1655 0
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan ...	2	285 0	—	—	3	614 0	2	332 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	178 0	—	—	8	1409 50
Total ...	14	2966 0	6	1896 50	14	2974 0	8	1415 50	2	503 50	3	195 0	—	—	1	178 0	2	197 0	50	10325 50

Cambridge Grant ... 275 0

Total 10600 50*

* This sum does not include the following items:—

	Rs. c.
Industrial Grants ...	410 0
Pupil Teacher's Grant ...	62 50
Two lump-sum Schools ...	1,099 92
Total ...	1,572 42

C 3.—Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding Schools for 1893.

Mission.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American	—	—	—	—	2	2259 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2259 0
Baptist ...	1	657 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	657 0
Buddhist...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. of E.: C.M.S. ...	2	1308 0	—	—	1	1734 0	1	957 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3999 0
Diocesan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P'byterian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. Catholic	1	1124 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1124 50
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan	—	—	1	418 0	2	1526 0	2	1015 0	3	2423 0	—	—	—	—	1	578 0	—	—	9	5960 0
Total ...	4	3089 50	1	418 0	5	5519 0	3	1972 0	3	2423 0	—	—	—	—	1	578 0	—	—	17	13999 50*

* This sum does not include the following items :—

	Rs. c.
Pupil Teachers ...	465 0
Industrial Grants ...	1,200 0
One Lump-sum School ...	900 0
Total ...	2,565 0

C 4.—Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools for 1893.

Mission.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant	Schools.	Grant	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American	—	—	—	—	123	20601 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	20601 25
Baptist ...	24	3561 50	2	138 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	87 50	—	—	—	—	4	479 50	31	4267 50
Buddhist...	20	4417 0	3	1295 0	—	—	8	3624 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	9336 0
C. of E.: C.M.S. ...	43	6496 0	38	5940 50	61	7780 0	23	3379 50	—	—	9	820 50	5	437 0	2	198 0	10	1063 0	191	26114 50
Diocesan	27	6295 50	4	447 0	—	—	8	3612 90	5	548 0	—	—	—	—	6	606 0	1	177 50	51	11686 90
M'medan...	—	—	2	307 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	307 0
P'byterian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	6	1412 0	2	238 50	18	3066 0	1	277 0	1	87 50	—	—	—	—	1	130 50	—	—	29	5211 50
R. Catholic	113	32042 0	2	291 0	50	10977 50	2	480 0	9	2013 0	30	7383 0	—	—	—	—	1	105 0	207	53291 50
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	5	1063 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1063 0
Wesleyan	50	7239 50	4	573 0	42	7985 0	31	5398 50	64	7543 0	2	100 0	—	—	5	917 50	1	179 50	199	29936 0
Total ...	283	61463 50	57	9230 50	299	51472 75	73	16771 90	79	10191 50	42	8391 0	5	437 0	14	1852 0	17	2004 50	869	161814 15

Bonus to Teachers ...	391 20
	162205 35*

* This sum does not include the following items :—

	Rs. c.
Pupil Teachers ...	1,859 50
Industrial Grants ...	3,970 0
One Lump-sum Grant ...	1,000 0
Twelve Training Schools...	3,600 0
Total ...	10,429 50

C 5.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English High, English Middle and Primary, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools examined during the year 1893.

Mission	Western			Central			Northern.			Southern.			Eastern.			North-Western.			North-Central.			Uva.			Sabaragamuwa.			Total.		
	Schools.	Grant		Schools.	Grant		Schools.	Grant.		Schools.	Grant		Schools.	Grant		Schools.	Grant.		Schools.	Grant.		Schools.	Grant.		Schools.	Grant		Schools.	Grant.	
		Rs.	c		Rs	c.		Rs	c.		Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.		Rs.	c		Rs.	c.		Rs	c.		Rs.	c.
American ...	—	—		—	—		130	24,031	25	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		130	24,031	25
Baptist ...	25	4,218	50	2	138	50	—	—		—	—		—	—		1	87	50	—	—		—	—		4	479	50	32	4,924	0
Buddhist ...	21	5,156	0	4	2,274	0	—	—		8	3,624	0	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		33	11,054	0
Church of England C.M.S.	47	8,356	0	41	7,455	50	64	10,553	75	27	4,917	0	—	—		10	848	50	5	437	0	2	198	0	11	1,123	0	207	33,888	75
Diocesan ...	41	10,733	50	7	1,238	25	—	—		15	5,567	90	6	745	75	1	137	0	—	—		7	1,156	75	1	177	50	78	19,756	65
Mohammedan	—	—		2	307	0	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		2	307	0
Presbyterian ...	2	966	50	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		2	966	50
Private	9	2,474	25	3	663	0	21	3,872	0	2	529	50	1	87	50	—	—		—	—		1	130	50	—	—		37	7,756	75
Roman Catholic ...	123	37,289	25	6	1,987	25	54	12,514	0	2	480	0	12	2,538	50	33	8,136	25	—	—		—	—		2	242	0	232	63,187	25
Sivite	—	—		—	—		5	1,063	0		—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		5	1,063	0
Wesleyan	57	9,934	0	6	1,611	50	48	10,650	25	40	9,135	50	69	10,798	75	2	100	0	—	—		7	1,673	50	1	179	50	230	44,083	0
Local Board ...	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		1	43	0	—	—		—	—		—	—		1	43	0
Total ...	325	79,128	0	71	15,675	0	322	62,684	25	94	24,253	90	88	14,176	50	48	9,352	25	5	437	0	17	3,158	75	19	2,201	50	989	211,061	15

This sum does not include the following items —

	Rs	c.
Pupil Teachers ..	3,969	50
Industrial Grant ...	5,580	0
Five Lump-sum Schools ..	5,499	76
Twelve Training Schools ..	3,600	0
	18,649	26

Bonus to Teachers ...	2,527	80
Cambridge Grant ...	391	20
	213,980	15

D.—Statement showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction from 1874 to 1893.

Year.	Government Boys' English Schools.		Government Boys' Anglo-vernacular Schools.*		Government Boy's Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' English Schools.		Government Girls' Anglo-vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' Vernacular Schools.		Grant-in-aid Schools.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1874	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,559	838	45,278
1875	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,687	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	2,955	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880	13	1,165	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881	16	1,326	23	1,922	276	15,865	10	650	2	156	71	3,707	839	61,131	1,237	84,757
1882	18	1,526	22	2,309	295	17,948	9	612	2	146	75	4,056	832	62,842	1,253	89,439
1883	17	1,504	23	2,401	304	18,529	9	652	2	160	82	4,410	836	61,374	1,273	89,030
1884	15	1,344	22	2,278	301	18,932	9	599	2	145	82	4,379	814	59,776	1,245	87,453
1885	3	384	23	2,179	306	19,513	—	—	3	241	82	4,307	856	58,918	1,283	85,542
1886	3	372	23	2,562	318	22,103	—	—	3	257	78	4,359	904	59,863	1,329	89,516
1887	3	333	22	2,399	334	24,929	—	—	3	291	78	4,613	899	62,995	1,339	95,560
1888	3	319	22	2,874	333	27,581	—	—	3	294	77	4,880	919	66,400	1,357	102,348
1889	2	333	13	1,753	352	31,743	1	65	—	—	72	5,132	938	69,483	1,378	108,509
1890	2	323	11	1,540	351	33,140	1	62	—	—	71	5,225	984	73,698	1,420	113,988
1891 ...	2	363	11	1,647	349	33,988	1	76	—	—	73	5,672	971	74,855	1,407	116,601
1892	2	312	11	1,706	364	34,314	1	70	—	—	75	5,788	1,024	82,637	1,477	124,827
1893	3	393	11	1,785	360	33,192	1	76	—	—	81	6,234	1,005	81,598	1,461	123,278

* Called "Primary English" in 1889.

E 1.—Statement showing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the Amounts expended under the heads of "Personal Emoluments" and "Other Charges" for the year 1893.

	Amount voted in 1893.	Amount expended in 1893.	Excess.	* Balance.	Amount expended in 1892.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments.					
Fixed Salaries	26,750 0	26,749 80	—	0 20	27,920 58
Provisional Salaries	219,498 14	212,197 99	—	7,300 15	200,204 61
Other Charges.					
Grants-in-aid for existing Schools	210,000 0	213,980 15	3,980 15	—	203,923 22
Do. Training Schools Scholarships ...	4,500 0	3,600 0	—	900 0	3,550 0
Grants to Pupil Teachers of Aided Schools ...	3,500 0	3,969 50	469 50	—	3,132 50
Do. Industrial Schools	5,000 0	5,580 0	580 0	—	5,340 0
Do. Pâli Vidyódaya College	1,000 0	1,000 0	—	—	1,000 0
Allowance to Science Inspector	250 0	283 50	33 50	—	262 50
Do. Ragged Schools ...	500 0	499 92	—	0 8	499 92
Do. Galle Industrial School ...	600 0	600 0	—	—	600 0
Do. Buôna Vista Charity School ...	900 0	900 0	—	—	900 0
Allowance and rent to Kandy Industrial School ...	2,600 0	2,724 83	124 83	—	2,839 84
Cost of boarding Students of the School of Agriculture	3,250 0	2,615 77	—	634 23	2,813 6
Cost of boarding of Mohammedan Female Teachers...	360 0	—	—	360 0	—
English Scholarships, including Rs. 500 passage money	10,750 0	9,796 57	—	953 43	12,571 29
Queen's Scholarships	2,000 0	2,084 75	84 75	—	1,866 44
Scholarships for Girls	1,440 0	1,120 0	—	320 0	780 0
Mathematical Prize	100 0	100 0	—	—	100 0
Allowance of Monitors and bonus to Headmasters in Government Schools	10,000 0	7,268 67	—	2,731 33	6,870 6
Cost of preparing and publishing Sinhalese School Books	3,000 0	4,062 50	1,062 50	—	4,917 90
Result payments to Certificated Head Teachers ...	6,500 0	5,006 40	—	1,493 60	4,014 80
Allowance for board and lodging to twelve Training Students in Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,590 0	915 50	—	674 50	835 69
Cost of free Boarders	1,044 0	921 32	—	122 68	859 0
Maintenance and Transport (Reformatory, Boys) ...	3,700 0	6,949 32	3,249 32	—	3,643 47
Grant-in-aid of Female Itinerating Teachers in Uva...	500 0	500 0	—	—	500 0
Cost of starting and maintaining a Government Dairy Farm	22,980 0	19,539 12	—	3,440 88	—
Ceylon Veterinary Scholarship	—	600 0	600 0	—	600 0
Donations to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c. ...	3,650 0	3,350 0	—	250 0	3,450 0
Cost of Books and Stationery	7,900 0	8,235 11	335 11	—	8,587 93
Furniture for Schools	2,000 0	1,968 53	—	31 47	1,639 55
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,500 0	6,121 44	1,621 44	—	5,624 67
Books for Royal College Library	100 0	100 0	—	—	100 0
Purchase of Ploughs...	150 0	—	—	150 0	—
Rent of Schoolhouses	120 0	208 30	88 30	—	—
Travelling Expenses of Director, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and peons	18,000 0	16,188 96	—	1,811 4	15,052 16
Horse allowance to Two Sub-Inspectors ...	840 0	840 0	—	—	840 0
Cost of starting a Technical School	—	11,883 32	11,883 32	—	—
Supplementary Vote	10,331 57	—	—	—	—
Total ...	589,903 71	582,461 27	24,112 72	21,173 59	525,839 19

E 2.—Statement showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education, and the Receipts by Fees, from 1872 to 1893.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Rent.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Transport.		Total.		Receipts by Fees.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1872 ...	37,001	34	112,668	30	9,748	64	99,511	38	8,648	29	267,577	95	24,570	64½
1873 ...	34,680	53	116,237	47	7,933	97	127,479	15	8,980	9	295,311	21	22,167	69
1874 ...	33,219	25	128,197	54	6,306	21	140,569	54	10,558	81	318,851	35	23,253	5
1875 ...	36,519	66	135,709	30	5,880	92	164,104	18	10,634	93	352,848	99	22,691	2
1876 ...	39,211	3	150,788	75	5,797	37	171,229	14	13,887	91	380,914	20	24,168	80
1877 ...	36,749	95	160,975	46	4,243	53	180,298	88	14,849	68	397,118	50	23,111	70
1878 ...	32,763	77	172,001	43	4,215	68	186,634	23	13,441	27	409,056	38	22,139	44
1879 ...	38,025	56	181,961	44	3,942	8	205,674	12	15,624	94	445,228	4	22,927	73
1880 ...	38,440	2	183,551	53	4,132	92	249,367	41	15,374	50	491,869	38	22,824	38
1881 ...	37,749	34	189,967	28	—		255,123	93	—		482,840	55	23,057	52
1882 ...	37,291	36	196,394	51	—		254,303	3	—		487,988	90	22,415	85
1883 ...	35,588	34	197,345	48	—		244,557	33	—		477,491	15	26,157	34
1884 ...	36,249	82	198,569	56	—		253,838	4	—		488,657	42	27,093	26
1885 ...	26,749	99	169,257	63	—		230,291	81	—		426,299	43	16,311	66
1886 ...	26,749	93	178,853	42	—		242,093	94	—		439,697	29	15,175	24
1887 ...	26,749	90	177,855	62	—		250,110	58	—		454,716	10	13,201	42
1888 ...	26,749	92	179,782	66	—		251,714	18	—		458,246	76	12,058	25
1889 ...	26,757	58	183,649	33	—		259,885	84	—		470,292	75	13,179	71
1890 ...	26,835	79	184,457	60	—		263,094	60	—		474,387	99	13,703	82
1891 ...	30,541	43	183,148	47	—		294,671	53	—		508,361	43	14,438	17
1892 ...	27,920	58	200,204	61	—		297,714	0	—		525,839	19	16,076	12
1893	26,749	80	212,197	99	—		343,513	48	—		582,461	27	17,462	78

E 3.—Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction from January 1 to December 31, 1893.

	Rs.	c.
Amount received from the Treasurer on account of votes	548,855	18
Amount received by School Fees ...	16,603	3
Amount received from Agricultural Students as boarding fees ...	859	75
Amount received by sale of Milk, &c ...	7,627	86
Amount received by sale of Stationery ...	46	52
Amount received by sale of Books ...	7,966	43
Amount received as Examination Fees ...	502	50
	582,461	27

			Rs	c.	Rs.	c.
ADMINISTRATION.						
Cost of Direction ...			21,976	82		
Cost of Inspection ...			43,992	68		
					65,969	50
GENERAL INSTRUCTION.						
Superior.	Rs.	c.				
Royal College ..	31,298	5				
Pâli Vidyôdaya College	1,182	56				
Grant-in-aid High Schools ...	29,307	50				
Scholarships and Prizes	13,500	43				
			75,288	54		
Middle and Primary.						
Govt. Schools ...	156,931	38				
Grant in-aid Schools	183,692	92				
			340,624	30		
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
Colombo School of Agriculture			8,587	92		
Branch Agricultural Schools ...			3,269	90		
Veterinary Establishment ...			6,169	6		
Colombo Technical School ..			18,129	80		
Ceylon Government Dairy Farm			19,539	12		
Government Training Schools ...			1,844	57		
Grant in-aid Training Schools ...			3,600	0		
Industrial Schools ...			15,382	44		
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...			2,546	23		
Reformatory School ...			6,949	32		
					86,018	36
LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.						
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms					3,450	0
PREPARATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.						
Sinhalese Books and Maps... ...					4,062	80
BOOKS PURCHASED FOR SALE.						
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books ...					5,638	70
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads					1,409	7
					582,461	27

F 1.—Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools for 1893.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.								Cost of educating each Pupil for the year.		
				Fees.	Stationery.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Result Payments.	Furniture.	Books.	Stationery.	Sundries.	Total.	By Receipts.	Net Cost to Government.	Gross Cost.
Boys'.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English, High ...	3	393	346	15,579 75	—	15,579 75	46,206 75	—	—	192 75	535 22	238 0	3,951 57	51,124 29	39 64	90 45	130 9
English, Elementary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary ... / English ...	11	1,785	1,139	1,883 3	5 32	1,888 35	11,684 59	552 50	403 50	45 50	177 36	50 87	9 65	12,923 97	1 6	6 18	7 24
Vernacular ...	362	33,438	18,842	—	41 20	41 20	114,046 48	5,441 22	4,356 90	1,198 59	1,249 66	755 93	1,115 67	128,164 45	—	3 83	3 83
Total Boys' ...	376	35,616	20,327	17,462 78	46 52	17,509 30	171,937 82	5,993 72	4,760 40	1,436 84	1,962 24	1,044 80	5,076 89	192,212 71	0 49	4 90	5 40
Girls'.																	
English, Elementary ...	1	76	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	79	5,988	3,400	—	—	—	19,338 5	1,264 95	246 0	363 58	282 39	112 8	61 84	21,668 89	—	3 62	3 62
Total Girls' ...	80	6,064	3,455	—	—	—	19,338 5	1,264 95	246 0	363 58	282 39	112 8	61 84	21,668 89	—	3 62	3 62
Grand Total ...	456	41,680	23,782	17,462 78	46 52	17,509 30	191,275 87	7,258 67	5,006 40	1,800 42	2,244 63	1,156 88	5,138 73	213,881 60	0 42	4 71	5 13

F 2.—Abstract of Cost and State of the several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools for 1893.

Schools	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Government Expenditure.		Gross Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.	
				Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
English, High	53	7,792	5,535	31,266	64	4	1
English, Middle	51	4,335	3,131	12,172	92	2	80
Anglo-vernacular	18	1,287	1,027	16,564	50	12	87
Vernacular	883	68,184	40,170	172,625	35	2	53
Total ...	1,005	81,598	49,863	232,629	41	2	85

AL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1893

I.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

Number, Description, and Value of Deeds registered.

THE number of deeds registered in 1893 was 57,941 [appendix I. and I. (*a*)], the largest number registered in any year in the Department, and nearly 4,000 in excess of the number registered in 1892 (54,072). The largest number registered in any previous year was 48,771 in 1884, when there was a great rush of deeds to avoid an anticipated increase of registration duty. The average for the last two years (1892-93), 56,006, therefore shows an increase of 15 per cent., as compared with the busiest of the previous years of the Department.

The number of registration entries, *i.e.*, of separate properties registered, was 91,328 in 1893, against 85,211 in 1892 and 85,195 in 1884, an increase of 7 per cent. On an average two deeds dealt with three properties.

The total value of stamp duty levied for registration (including the duty on applications and copies) in 1893 was Rs. 138,219·50, as against Rs. 136,149·75 in 1892 and Rs. 98,180 in 1884, an increase of 2 per cent. on 1892 and 30 per cent. on 1884.

Tables II., III., and IV. in the appendix show in detail the number and description of deeds registered affecting movable as well as immovable property, and the stamps levied in each office in the Island in 1893.

Of deeds affecting immovable property, 30,971 out of a total of 57,370, *i.e.*, 54 per cent., bore stamps of the value of Re. 1, representing transactions of the value of Rs. 100 and under. The highest registration duty levied on a single deed was Rs. 831 in the Kégalla office, representing a transaction of the value of Rs. 800,000. 1,851 deeds were registered free of stamp duty, including 414 Fiscals' seizures registered under section 286 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The average registration duty on a deed was Rs. 2·25, representing transactions of the average value of about Rs. 250. In 1892 the average duty was Rs. 2·48; in 1891 Rs. 2·51; in 1890 Rs. 2·32; in 1889 Re. 1·92; and in 1888 Re. 1·88. The decline in 1893, as compared with the three previous years, is probably due to the fact that in these years there were exceptionally big transactions tendered for registration. For example, a deed of sale of the value of Rs. 1,660,000 was registered in Kandy in 1892, bearing stamps of the value of Rs. 1,663; in 1893 the highest duty levied was Rs. 831.

Of 57,370 deeds affecting immovable property, 30,391, or over a half, were conveyances by sale, gift, &c., 23,791 were deeds of the nature of mortgages and leases, and the remaining 3,188 were registrable instruments of various descriptions, such as agreements, discharges, &c.

In respect of movable property, 571 deeds were registered, of which a little more than a half were instruments of the nature of mortgages, and the remainder were chiefly bills of sale and gifts.

The total amount secured by mortgages affecting immovables as well as movables was Rs. 13,214,210·38, against Rs. 18,923,879·31 in 1892 and Rs. 13,727,789·41 in 1891.

The value of properties transferred by sale, gift, &c., registered in 1893 was Rs. 24,332,759·98½, against Rs. 34,092,356·06½ in 1892 and Rs. 16,328,127·45 in 1891.

Progress and Distribution of Registration Business in the Department.

The progress and distribution of registration business in the various offices will appear from the following table A :—

Office.	No. of Deeds registered, 1893.	No. of Deeds registered, 1892.	Average No. registered, 1885-92	Average No. registered, 1875-84	Percentage of Increase or Deficit † in 1893 compared with 1892	1885-92	1875-84
CEYLON ...	57,941	54,072	46,113	39,684	7·1	25·7	46·4
Colombo	8,751	8,381	7,121	5,952	4·4	22·9	47·0
Negombo	6,997	6,947	5,392	3,355	7	29·8	108·6
Kandy	7,616	6,449	5,820	7,661	18·1	30·9	— ·6
Kurunégala	7,922	6,228	4,927	2,951	27·2	60·8	168·5
Mátara	4,845	5,199	4,402	4,419	— 7·3	10·1	9·6
Galle	5,250	4,971	4,022	4,222	5·6	30·5	24·3
Kalutara	3,575	3,784	3,307	3,296	— 5·8	8·1	8·5
Chilaw	3,684	3,370	2,469	1,073	9·3	49·2	243·3
Kégalla	2,418	2,061	2,087	*	17·3	15·9	*
Jaffna	1,999	1,961	1,590	1,159	1·9	25·7	72·4
Badulla	1,141	1,267	1,233	1,907	— 11·0	— 8·1	67·1
Ratnapura	1,320	1,243	1,320	1,473	6·2	0	— 11·6
Tangalla	1,296	1,166	1,003	732	11·1	29·2	77·0
Batticaloa	789	709	954	1,069	11·3	— 20·9	— 35·5
Anurádhapura	188	161	193	82	16·8	— 2·7	129·3
Trincomalee	84	113	151	327	— 34·5	— 79·8	— 289·3
Mannár	45	48	69	54	— 6·7	— 53·3	— 20·0
Mullaittívu	15	11	29	53	36·4	— 93·3	— 253·3
Vavuniya	6	3	24	99	100·0	— 300·0	— 1550·0

* Office established in 1888 † The minus sign (—) indicates deficit

There has been an increase of business in 1893 throughout the Department and in the great majority of its offices. The business increased in the Department 7 per cent. as compared with 1892, 26 per cent. as compared with the period 1885-92, and 46 per cent. as compared with the period 1875-84.

Of the various offices the most notable increase of business was in the Kurunégala Land Registry, being 27 per cent. as compared with 1892, 61 per cent. as compared with 1885-92, and 168 per cent. as compared with 1875-84. The vast agricultural, mineral, and other resources of that district have been as yet insufficiently opened up. The recent extension of the railway to Kurunégala town will no doubt materially help the development of the district and augment the business of the Land Registry Office.

In point of quantity of business Kurunégala stands ahead of Kandy, and comes next only to Colombo, though in the value of the transactions and in income Kandy still maintains the first place. Colombo shows steady progress, an increase of 4 per cent. on its business of 1892, 22 per cent. on its business of 1885-92, and 47 per cent. on its business of 1875-84. Negombo stands fourth on the list in regard to registration business, and shows but little increase (·7 per cent.) as compared with 1892, but a great deal as compared with 1885-92 and 1875-84 (30 and 109 per cent. respectively).

The neighbouring office of Chilaw shows even more striking results—an increase of 9 per cent. as compared with 1892, but 50 per cent. as compared with 1885-92, and close on 250 per cent. as compared with 1875-84; that is to say, in less than twenty years the business of the Chilaw office has nearly quadrupled, and of the Negombo office doubled, and of the Kurunégala office nearly trebled, while Colombo has increased by half. These offices, except Colombo, are mostly dependent on purely native industries, such as cocoanut cultivation. The prosperity of Colombo is due chiefly to its port.

The districts which are dependent more or less entirely on European enterprise, such as tea planting, do not show such favourable results. The new office of Kégalla, which was opened in 1888, is an exception. It continues to show satisfactory increase of business, 17 per cent. as compared with 1892 and 16 as compared with 1888-91, due to the progress of tea planting in that district.

Kandy, though showing an increase of 18 per cent. on the business of 1892 and of 31 per cent. on that of 1885-92, is still slightly below the average of its business in the period 1875-84, due probably to the withdrawal of part of its business to the Kégalla office. Ratnapura, another tea planting district, shows a slight increase on 1892 (6 per cent.), but a decrease of about 12 per cent. on 1875-84, due probably in part to the same cause as Kandy. The Badulla office shows a continuous decline of 11 per cent. as compared with 1892 (due probably to the re-adjustment of boundaries of the Uva and Central Provinces, whereby a number of valuable estates was transferred from Badulla to Kandy District), a decline of 8 per cent. as compared with 1885-92, and of no less than 67 per cent. as compared with 1875-84, the result no doubt of the decline of coffee and the inability of tea to take its place.

In the Tamil offices, except Jaffna and Batticaloa, little business is done. In Jaffna the business has slightly (by 2 per cent.) increased on 1892, by 26 per cent. on 1885-92, and by 72 per cent. on 1875-84, but is still much less than it would be if the people sufficiently appreciated the advantages of registration, and were not under the influence of the Udaiyárs' schedule system. In Mullaittivu and Vavuniya, the offices with the least business, there has been a great decline, due (in the latter office) mainly, I think, to the apathy of the Registrar, who is now to retire from the Public Service.

The percentage of deeds registered in the Island to deeds executed in 1893 was 33·24, the maximum ever attained by the Department, the two next highest years being 1889 and 1890 with a percentage of 32·50. The following statement B shows the progress made by the Island since 1864:—

B.—Statement of Deeds executed and registered, showing the Percentage.

Period.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Period.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.
1864 88 (yearly average for the period)	147,540	32,138	21·78	1891	152,311	46,725	30·67
1889	149,794	48,686	32·50	1892	169,457	54,072	31·90
1890	148,191	48,154	32·49	1893	171,851	57,941	33·74

The rise and fall in registration during the last twenty-nine years in the Department and its numerous offices are shown in appendix VIII. The percentage has risen from 13·2 in 1864 to 33·7 in 1893, *i.e.*, nearly trebled. The rise has, on the whole, been steady and continuous, except for the year 1881, which witnessed a sudden rise and was followed by as sudden a fall, due to the rush of deeds caused by an anticipated increase of duties.

The relative proportionin which registration was taken advantage of in the various districts appears from the following table C :—

Office.	Deeds executed in 1893.	Deeds registered in 1893.	Percentage of Deeds executed to Deeds registered in 1893	in 1892.	in 1885 92.	in 1875-84.
CEYLON	171,870	57,941	33·7	31·9	30·0	25·4
Colombo	28,591	8,751	30·6	29·8	28·1	24·4
Kalutara	10,519	3,575	33·9	36·8	35·1	29·9
Negombo	15,091	6,997	46·3	46·7	40·9	29·6
Ratnapura	3,558	1,320	37·0	32·7	37·4	40·8
Kurunégala	15,344	7,922	51·6	37·4	36·9	31·3
Kégalla	6,419	2,418	38·0	30·4	39·9	*
Chilaw	8,585	3,684	42·9	40·3	36·8	19·2
Kandy	18,337	7,616	41·5	40·5	36·9	32·3
Badulla	3,222	1,141	35·4	40·4	36·4	46·1
Anurádhapura	1,221	188	15·3	24·3	28·0	17·2
Jaffna	23,379	1,999	8·5	8·0	7·0	4·6
Mannár	795	45	5·6	6·0	10·9	9·7
Mullaittivu	314	15	4·7	3·4	9·0	22·0
Vavuniya	174	6	3·4	1·5	16·7	15·2
Batticaloa	6,566	789	12·0	10·9	15·4	17·0
Trincomalee	831	84	10·1	20·4	24·1	56·9
Galle	16,834	5,250	31·1	32·9	30·3	26·9
Mátara	9,375	4,845	51·6	51·6	41·7	38·4
Tangalla	2,696	1,296	48·0	40·4	35·1	21·1

* Office established in 1888.

Mátara and Kurunégala take the lead with 51·6 per cent., Kurunégala rising from 37 per cent. in 1892, but Mátara remaining stationary. Tangalla follows with 48 per cent. (an increase of 8 per cent. on 1892), closely followed by Negombo (46·3, about the same as last year). Colombo comes low down (12th in the list) with 30·6, a slight improvement on last year (29·8). The Tamil districts as usual come at the end with 12 per cent. or less.

Udaiyárs' Schedule System.

The cause of the low rate in the Northern Province is the Udaiyárs' schedule system. For its history and its effects on registration and on the people reference is requested to my report for last year (page E 3). I showed there that the system furnished endless opportunities of extortion and fraud to the headmen, that cases had occurred of Udaiyárs giving schedules without publication, or schedules of the same land to more than one person, and colluding with parties to support a false schedule or defeat a true one, and that even the interests of the Crown had been prejudiced by headmen giving false schedules to private parties for Crown lands.

An instance occurred last November of the Crown being thus defrauded by one of its chief headmen, the Maniágar of Pachchilappali. The discovery of the fraud resulted in his dismissal. No wonder the people are oppressed under this system by the headmen, when even the Crown is not safe from them.

The manufacture of false deeds on false schedules is thus explained by the veteran Government Agent of Jaffna: "A person being in want of money produces a fraudulent schedule, or merely a document purporting to be an old transfer, and on the strength of this the notary executes what is to all appearance a valid deed. The execution of the deed being known to nobody, it can, after the lapse of a comparatively short time, be produced to defeat the right of the Crown. This is, however, nothing to what has come under my notice as Fiscal. In one instance, a man admitted to the Deputy Fiscal that he had fifteen manufactured deeds, on which he raised money from different people on mortgage, while he kept the only genuine one in his own possession. The only remedy for this appears to me to be the compulsory registration of all deeds affecting lands."

This system was strongly condemned so far back as the beginning of this century by a Board appointed by Governor North, and whose report of April 17, 1805, I quoted in my last year's report (page E 8). The system has been condemned by successive Government Agents as pernicious, and by the Supreme Court as obsolete and not required by law, and yet has contrived to exist in full force up to date. New vigour has been given to it by a recent decision of the Supreme Court in Court of Requests, Point Pedro, case No. 1,015, in which that court was disposed to hold that the schedule and its antecedent proclamation are necessary preliminaries to a sale of land in Jaffna in cases where a right of pre-emption may be affected.

II.—NOTARIES.

There were 346 notaries practising at the end of 1893, a decrease of nine in the number practising at the end of 1892 and 227 less than the number practising in 1878. They were distributed as follows:—

Western Province.			
Colombo District	...	91*	
Kalutara do.	...	25	
Negombo do.	...	16	
			132
Central Province			
Kandy District	...	34	
Mátalé do.	...	8	
Gampola do.	...	3	
Nuwara Eliya District	...	1	
Galagedara do.	...	1	
			47
Northern Province.			
Jaffna District	...	49	
Mannár do.	...	4	
Vavuniya District	...	1	
Mullaittívu do.	...	2	
			56
Southern Province.			
Galle District	...	26	
Mátara do.	...	9	
Tangalla and Hambantota Districts	...	4	
			39
Eastern Province.			
Batticaloa District	...	15	
Trincomalee do.	...	3	
			18
North Western Province.			
Kurunégala District	...	12	
Chilaw and Puttalam Districts		15	
			27
North-Central Province.			
Anurádhapura District	...	—	2
Province of Úva.			
Badulla District	...	—	7
Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
Ratnapura District	...	10	
Kégalla do.	...	8	
			18
Total	...		346

Of this number, 52 practised in English, 164 in Sinhalese, 74 in Tamil, 31 in English and Sinhalese, 13 in English and Tamil, 11 in Sinhalese and Tamil, and 1 in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

Appendix VII. gives the name, jurisdiction, place of residence, &c., of each practising notary.

During the year six notaries were dismissed from office, viz., D. C. Amarasekara and W. D. P. Samarawira† of Colombo District; F. Fonseka of Negombo District; A. Kulasekarapillai of Jaffna District; M. S. M. Appuhami and D. Jayatilaka of Kurunégala District.

Two resigned office: D. L. Gunasekara of Mátara District and V. Kanakasapai of Jaffna District, both on account of old age. The former was one of the oldest notaries in the Island. He began to practise in January, 1849, and at the time of his resignation had attested as many as 50,570 deeds, and notwithstanding the infirmities of age was still in flourishing practice.

Sixteen notaries died during the year, viz., S. G. Abeysinha of Colombo District; D. J. Gunatilaka of Kalutara District; W. D. M. Abayasekara of Negombo District; H. Don Elaris and A. N. Gunaratna of Chilaw District; E. R. Anthonisz, W. H. A. Jansz, W. G. E. de Silva Rajakaruna, D. Samarawikrama, and A. M. Wikramasinha of Galle District; M. D. A. W. Karunanayaka of Mátara District; G. D. C. de Silva, W. Gunatilaka, and F. van Langenberg of Kandy District; D. P. Welikala of Badulla District; and J. F. P. Samarasinha of Kégalla District.

* Of whom 42 practised in the town.

† Subsequently reinstated in April, 1894.

Mr. W. Gunatilaka's name was known far beyond the limits of the Island as an Oriental scholar, and his loss to Ceylon is irreparable. To an accurate and profound knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature he added proficiency in many languages, ancient and modern, and in music. It is to be hoped that some memorial of him will be established in connection with the Royal College, in whose roll of worthies he will hold a high place.

The premature death of Mr. E. R. Anthonisz (also a Royal College boy) has deprived the legal and notarial professions of a gentleman of high character and talents and brilliant promise.

The warrants of eight notaries were transferred to other districts, viz., S. S. L. M. Mustafa Lebbe from Weligam kóralé to Mátara Gravets; L. P. Fisher from Colombo to Kandy; H. Creasy from Kandy to Colombo; S. P. W. Jayatilaka from Kégalla to Negombo; L. J. A. Siriwardena from Galle to Tangalla; W. H. Jansz from Tangalla to Galle; A. de A. Wijesinha from Mátara to Galle; and W. Vandort from Badulla to Kandy.

Three notaries who had ceased practising resumed work, viz., A. W. Joseph in Colombo District; D. H. de S. W. Amaradiwakara in Mátara District; and L. H. Jansz in Galle District.

One was reinstated, viz., S. V. Simanis de Silva in Kégalla District.

The following eleven new notaries were appointed during the year:—D. H. P. A. Wickramasinha, Colombo District; W. M. L. J. W de Silva, Kalutara District; M. D S. Abayaratne, Kégalla District; W. M. F. Gunawardana, Ratnapura District; N D. Abayasinha (a Supreme Court Proctor) and K. D. F. P. Jayatilaka, Galle District; B. A. K. Wijenayaka, Matara District; S. Chinnappa, Jaffna District; P. Chitamparapillai, Batticaloa District; N. A. W. Jayawardena, Chilaw District; M. D. F. Jayatilaka, Kurunégala District.

Of these all but Mr. Abayasinha (a Supreme Court Proctor) were admitted after an examination, and all but him and the last two were articled clerks. The last two were appointed under the proviso of section 7 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877, a very small number compared with previous years.

The examination was held on 20th and 21st April, 1893. There were nineteen candidates and eleven were selected.

On 15th, 16th, and 17th May an examination was held in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil of candidates seeking to enter into articles for the notarial profession. There were eighty-seven candidates, of whom four, who had passed University examinations, such as the Cambridge Senior Local and the first examination in Arts of Indian Universities, were exempted from examination. Nineteen passed the examination, and with the four who were exempted, making in all twenty-three, were selected and permitted to enter into articles.

Their names, together with the names of those selected in previous years, and whose articles are still in force, appear in the list XIV. in the appendix.

The examination has answered a useful purpose in securing duly qualified persons for entrance upon the studies of the notarial profession, and in raising the tone of Sinhalese and Tamil studies, hitherto much neglected in Ceylon. The effect of this step will be felt in years to come in the replacing, by efficient and honourable men, of the existing staff of notaries, who are (unless they be members of the legal profession), as a rule, imperfectly acquainted with the languages in which they practise and with the duties of their profession, and have no very high standard of character.

Number, Value, and Description of Deeds executed.

The number of deeds attested in each district in the English and vernacular languages in the years 1889-93, and their value or consideration, with the value of the stamps used in 1893 (information as to the value of stamps in previous years not being available), are shown in appendix IX. The different descriptions of the deeds so executed and the percentage registered are shown in appendix X.

The number of deeds executed throughout the Island in 1893 was 171,870, of the value of Rs. 48,441,009, and bearing stamps of the value of Rs. 234,822, as against an average for the previous four years of 151,989 deeds of the value of Rs. 39,392,928—an increase of about 17,000 deeds and eight million rupees. The average value of each deed for the whole Island in 1893 was Rs. 283 (ranging from Rs. 794 in Colombo to Rs. 56 in Kurunégala), and the value of the stamps Re. 1·50.

The largest number of deeds was executed in the Colombo District, 28,591, being 17 per cent. of the whole number executed in the Island, while the value of the Colombo deeds was nearly twenty-three million rupees, *i.e.*, almost 50 per cent. of the total value. Jaffna comes next to Colombo in number of deeds executed, viz., 23,379, but with only one-fifth of the value of the Colombo deeds. Kandy shows 18,337 deeds executed in 1893 of the value of Rs. 5,608,347, *i.e.*, over a million rupees in excess of the value of the Jaffna deeds. That Kandy does not make better show than Jaffna is due to the fact that the deeds affecting properties in the Central Province are usually prepared and attested by the notaries of Colombo and credited to this district. Galle follows Kandy with 16,834 deeds of the value of over two and a half million rupees. Kurunégala and Negombo follow, each with over 15,000 deeds executed in 1893, but the total value of the Negombo deeds is greater than Galle and over three times the value of Kurunégala deeds—Rs. 2,966,876 against Rs. 867,708. In Kalutara over 10,500 deeds were executed of the value of about Rs. 1,200,000, the same value as Batticaloa with 6,566 deeds. Chilaw shows over 8,500 deeds of the value of Rs. 3,500,000, a half million more than even Negombo in value, though with nearly 50 per cent. fewer deeds. Mátara shows 9,375 deeds of the value of nearly a million rupees.

Of the 171,870 deeds executed in the Island in 1893, as many as 164,111 were attested by notaries, *i.e.*, about 96 per cent., which shows the importance of the notarial profession and the necessity for a high degree of efficiency and honour among its members. Of the remaining 4 per cent. of deeds, the most numerous class was Fiscals transfers (3,276) and Crown grants (2,030). In the former Jaffna takes the lead with 696, followed by Galle (466), Kalutara (384), Mátara (315), Colombo (302). Great as the preponderance is in Jaffna, it was still greater in previous years, the average number of Fiscals' transfers for the period 1886-92 having been as much as 1,500.

Crown grants were formerly invariably registered by Government before delivery to the purchaser. This practice having been discontinued, the percentage of registration has fallen to 17 per cent., which is to be regretted.

The examination of notarial duplicates is now conducted in every office, but is impeded by the insufficiency of the staff, and is in some offices in heavy arrears. In Mátara, Negombo, Kalutara, Colombo, and Jaffna the work is best done. In 1893 as many as 170,985 duplicates were examined,

an increase of 49,039 on the previous year, resulting in the recovery of Rs. 1,945 as fines and deficiencies of stamp duty and the dismissal or resignation of eight notaries. This branch of the Department exercises very necessary and wholesome supervision over the notaries.

In this work I have received valuable help from some District Judges, notably the District Judges of Kurunégala and Negombo, Messrs. Moysey and G. A. Baumgartner. In order to render the supervision more effective, the Government has recently directed that the Government Agents and their Assistants should inspect notaries' offices on circuit, and generally superintend their work. This rule does not apply to notaries who are proctors or advocates, who do not, as a rule, need supervision, and who are sufficiently supervised by the Judges of the courts in which they practise.

III.—EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The expenditure of the Department in the year 1893 was Rs. 75,229·62 and the revenue Rs. 139,485·05, showing a net profit of Rs. 64,255·43, the largest profit realized by this Department in any year excepting 1877, when the coffee planting industry was at its zenith. The expenditure and revenue for each year since the creation of the Department in 1864 appear from the appendix XI.

In the first year of the Department there was naturally more expenditure than revenue, but even in that year four-fifths of the expenditure was recovered. The excess of expenditure was greatly reduced in the following year, and turned in the two succeeding years to an excess of revenue. In the years 1868–70 there was again a deficit, owing to the enlargment of the establishment. From 1871, however, there was a steady increase in revenue, which culminated in 1877 with a net profit of over Rs. 75,000. From that year, with the decline of coffee, there was a falling off in the profits till 1883, when the minimum profit of Rs. 11,000 odd was reached. Next year there was a sudden rise to Rs. 38,405, owing to a great rush of deeds for registration caused by fear of increase of the stamp duty. Next year it fell to Rs. 14,288 and slowly rose to Rs. 25,535 in 1888, from which time, in sympathy with the general growth of trade and agriculture, the profit has steadily risen till it reached Rs. 64,255 in 1893.

The total net gain to the public exchequer from this Department has been Rs. 821,853·90.

The income and expenditure of each office is given in table V. in the appendix, from which it will be seen that, except the Mannár and Trincomalee offices, which have of late regularly shown an annual deficit, all the offices of the Department yielded a profit as usual, Kandy yielding the largest, amounting to Rs. 16,182, followed by Colombo with Rs. 14,714·93, Negombo with Rs. 9,244·19, Chilaw Rs. 7,602·36, Kurunégala Rs. 7,237, Kégalla Rs. 5,586, Jaffna Rs. 4,660, and Galle Rs. 4,155.

Kandy, though showing the largest profit, shows a decline of Rs. 3,795·56, as compared with its income of last year. Colombo is not subject to such fluctuations and shows a steady increase, the net profit rising from Rs. 5,656 in 1887 to Rs. 14,715 in 1893, or nearly three-fold.

Kurunégala has made rapid strides, its profit rising from Rs. 3,706 in 1891 to Rs. 7,237 in 1893, or nearly 100 per cent. The business of this office has greatly increased and has had to be met by increase of its staff with officers lent by other offices, whose pay is charged against those offices, and thus the cost of the Kurunégala establishment appears less, and its profit greater, than is really the case. Steps are being taken to provide it with a permanent increase of staff. The Chilaw office, with a larger income this year than the last, shows a slightly smaller profit, owing to the cost of its establishment having been increased to meet its growing importance.

IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

The registration business was carried on with a regularity and promptitude that will compare very favourably with any previous year in the history of the Department. All arrears in registration were cleared off by the 31st December. The only offices in which any deeds remained unregistered on that day were Kégalla and Kurunégala with two and one deed respectively, making the arrears for the whole Department only three deeds. This was, however, not effected without serious strain on the energies of the staff, which has become inadequate to cope with the increasing business of the Department. In spite of all their efforts the registration of deeds, the most important work of the Department, is frequently in arrears, especially in such offices as Kurunégala, Colombo, Mátara, Chilaw, Kégalla, Jaffna. In other branches of work there are from the same cause—insufficiency of staff—lamentably heavy arrears, chiefly in the examination of notarial duplicates and the notes of registration; and I have been compelled to apply to Government for relief.

In the course of the year several changes took place in the *personnel* of the Department, arising chiefly from the lamentable death of Mr. H. M. van Cuylenberg, Registrar of Lands, Kandy. His place was filled by Mr. E. Jansze, Registrar of Lands, Kalutara, and the following appointments were consequently made to some of the other Land Registries:—Mr. R. H. Pereira, Registrar of Lands, Kalutara; Mr. A. S. Abewickreme, Registrar of Lands, Mátara; Mr. N. W. Murgappah, Registrar of Lands, Ratnapura; Mr. Z. Gunawardena, Registrar of Lands, Kégalla.

Records.

A very important work undertaken soon after I assumed charge of the Department in 1887 has now been at last brought to a close. The duties of the Registration Department, both in regard to Lands and to Marriages, Births, and Deaths, chiefly consist in the creation, at great expense of money, labour, and time, of records of important and valuable events and rights. It is of little use to prepare these records unless they are protected from loss, damage, or fraudulent alteration, and are easily accessible for reference.

The insecure and chaotic state of the records attracted my attention in 1887. They were scattered over each office, accessible to almost anybody, and no one was responsible for their safe custody. In one office (Ratnapura) the Land Registrar had to be dismissed from the Public Service for (among other reasons) the inefficient supervision which he exercised over his records, and which enabled a notary to obtain access to the duplicate, filed in the office, of a deed attested by him and to erase two words in it so as to correspond with the erasure which, in collusion with the grantee, and in order to defraud certain parties, the notary had made in the other originals of the deed. There would have been little difficulty in similarly tampering with the volume in which the particulars of the deed were registered, these registers being kept with even less care than notarial duplicates. A commoner form of fraud was the abstraction of whole documents from files of notaries' deeds, it being apparently found easier to abstract a document than to tamper with its writing. Large

numbers of deeds I found destroyed by white ants, rats, &c. There was little attempt at arranging the extant records, and reference to any document involved prolonged search for it. The subordinate officers of the Department had, as a rule, little interest in the records beyond earning fees from the preparation and issue of copies, and frequently were so intent on earning these fees as to neglect their legitimate duties.

The work of arranging and securing the records demanded a special staff of officers and increased expense to meet their cost, as well as that of binding materials, stationery, &c. For this purpose the fees levied for the issue of copies were formed into a fund, to be devoted to increasing the efficiency of the record-room arrangements, and an expense of about Rs. 3,500 a year has been incurred out of this fund. The work being now over, I have obtained the sanction of Government to utilize the fees for the formation of a Benevolent Fund for the benefit of the officers of the Department.

All the records have now been collected, as far as the structural deficiencies of each building permitted, into special rooms secured with doors and locks, and nobody but the record-keeper and his assistants and the Registrar has access to these rooms. The records have been carefully examined and bound into volumes consecutively numbered, and arranged on convenient and secure shelves, admitting of free ventilation and easy inspection to facilitate detection of damage to the records by insects, rats, damp, &c. Lists have been made of all records, and separate lists of missing records, and complete registers of Crown grants, and duplicates of such lists and registers are preserved at the head office. No record is issued from the record office except to the Registrar or some person authorized by him in writing, and is on no account permitted to be removed from the office. Every document issued and returned is entered in a day book. No record is permitted to remain out of the record-room beyond the evening of the day of issue, except with the Registrar's special written permission. The records have on their return to be examined by the record-keeper, to satisfy himself that they are in the same state as when they left his custody. No copies of records are made except by officers of the record-room.

On these lines, mainly the verification, arrangement, binding, and cataloguing of the records throughout the Department have been completed. The records prepared and collected by the Department may now be said to be fairly well secured and made available for reference. The time taken in the work was six years, which is not excessive, considering the vast number of records, the state of chaos they were in, and the care with which the work had to be done. No less than eleven millions of records have been thus dealt with. The nature and variety of the records will appear from the following lists of documents in the Colombo office, which differ from the branch offices chiefly in having records, which they have not, of births, marriages, and deaths :—

1.—*Land Registration Department.*

(*a*) Duplicates and protocols of notarial and other deeds executed before the creation of the Department and transferred to it under section 34 of Ordinance 8 of 1863 from the Colombo District Court, in which they had been previously filed, including duplicates filed in the Provincial Courts that preceded the Colombo District Court.

(*b*) Crown grants of lands executed prior to 1866 and taken over from the Colombo District Court under the Colonial Secretary's circular to District Judges dated April 20, 1871.

(*c*) Crown grants of lands executed after 1866.

(*d*) Duplicates of notarial and other deeds executed subsequent to 1863 and deposited in this office by notaries, &c., in terms of section 35 of Ordinance 8 of 1863, and section 11 of Ordinance 3 of 1865, and protocols of those notaries who have died, been dismissed, or ceased to practise.

(*e*) Copies of lists of all deeds executed before notaries, kept pursuant to sub-section 11 of section 26 of Ordinance 2 of 1877.

(*f*) Volumes in which deeds affecting lands or movables in the Colombo District are registered under the Ordinances 8 of 1863, 3 of 1865, 8 of 1871, and 21 of 1871.

(*g*) Indexes, local and personal, to such registers.

(*h*) Notes of registration, or duplicates of the registrations effected in all the Land Register offices in Ceylon.

(*i*) Indexes to the notes of registration.

(*j*) Lists of persons appointed executors, administrators, guardians, and curators, kept under section 46 of Ordinance 8 of 1863, so as to be able to answer inquiries as to tacit or legal hypothecs.

(*k*) List of Crown debtors with their sureties, kept under section 47 of Ordinance 8 of 1863 for the same purpose.

(*l*) Registers and copies of old deeds, sannases, &c., executed before February 1, 1840, and registered under Ordinances 6 of 1866 and 15 of 1867.

(*m*) Registers of services of tenants in the Kandyan Provinces commuted under the Service Tenures Ordinance, 4 of 1870.

(*n*) Correspondence during the last thirty years with other Departments of Government or with the public.

(*o*) Correspondence during that period with the District Registrars, and the returns and accounts received from them.

2.—*Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Department.*

(*a*) Registers or thombus in the Dutch, English, Sinhalese, or Tamil languages of baptisms or births in the Western Province, dating from 1704, and kept prior to the general system of registration commenced in 1867, and taken over from the Colombo kachchéri.

(*b*) Registers of marriages registered in Ceylon on and after March, 1867, after solemnization in Christian churches and District Register offices.

(*c*) Registers of births registered in Ceylon on and after March 1, 1867.

(*d*) Registers of deaths registered in Ceylon on and after March 1, 1867.

(*e*) Registers of past births—*i.e.*, births which took place between January 1, 1863, and March 1, 1867—registered under section 9 of Ordinance 18 of 1867.

(*f*) Correspondence with other Government Departments or with the public.

(*g*) Correspondence with Provincial Registrars, and the returns and accounts received from them.

Office Accommodation.

The new office of the Badulla Land Registry was completed in the month of May, 1893, and given over to this Department. The Galle office underwent extensive repairs. But its situation just over noisy godowns of the Customs Department renders it unsuitable for a public office, and I trust that either the Land Registry or the Customs Department will be removed elsewhere.

I regret to state that the accommodation at the head office continues to be quite insufficient and the difficulties of transacting public business in it have become so great as seriously to interfere with the efficiency of the Department and to endanger its numerous and valuable records. Of the inadequacy of the present building His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock and his predecessor Sir Arthur Gordon had ocular proof, when they were pleased to visit it in December, 1892, and June, 1887, respectively. The business as well as the records have gone on rapidly increasing since then, the latter at the rate of 200,000 documents a year

The Department, as I have shown, yields a handsome profit yearly to Government, amounting in all since its creation to close on a million of rupees. In 1893 the profit was Rs. 64,255, which is likely to be exceeded this year. The estimated cost of the new office is Rs. 86,500, a little more than a year's profit. It was never intended at its creation that the Department should be a source of gain to Government. I submit that it is hardly fair to the Department or to the public who support it that its urgent wants should be neglected and its efficiency crippled, while the profits realized from it are spent on purposes unconnected with the Department.

The exigencies of the Public Service prevented provision from being made in the estimates of past years for a new office. I earnestly hope that the Department may be more fortunate this year, and that provision may be made in the estimates of 1895 for at least part of the amount required.

V.—REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO LAND.

This important subject is under the consideration of Government in connection with a scheme which I submitted for the resumption of the work on the lines sketched by me in my report for last year, and which were calculated to make the work more or less self-supporting and to facilitate permanent provision for it. The scheme has been modified in deference to the opinions of the Attorney-General and Auditor-General, and will, I trust, before long be brought into operation. The scheme has been much discussed, and its paramount importance and value as a measure of public utility have been generally acknowledged.

P. ARUNÁCHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 12, 1894.

APPENDIX.

I.—Statement showing the Business, Revenue, and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department in the years 1892 and 1893.

	1892	1893	Increase.	Decrease.
BUSINESS.				
Number of Deeds registered ...	54,072	57,941	3,869	—
Number of Entries	85,211	91,328	6,117	
Applications	4,175	4,493	318	
Copies and Extracts	3,121	3,337	216	-
Number of Notarial Duplicates examined ...	112,232	170,985	58,753	—
	Rs. c	Rs c	Rs c	Rs. c.
Total Value secured on Mortgages ...	18,923 879 34	13,214,210 38		5,709,668 96
Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sales, Gifts, &c	34,092,356 6½	24,332,759 98½	-	9,759,596 8
REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs c	Rs. c.	Rs c.
Value of Stamps (registration, applications, copies)	136,149 75	138,239 50	2,089 75	—
Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	202 40	126 55	-	75 85
Departmental fines and affidavits ...	1,156 0	1,104 0	-	52 0
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances	—	15 0	15 0	—
Total ...	137,508 15	139,485 5	2,104 75	127 85
EXPENDITURE.	Rs c.	Rs. c	Rs c.	Rs c.
Personal Emoluments				
Fixed Establishment, Ordinary	48,620 45	48,484 15	-	136 0
Supply Bill	20,198 9	22,102 66	1,904 57	—
Other Charges.				
Bookbinding	380 16	339 99	-	40 17
Stationery	495 13	686 36	191 23	—
Furniture and Petty Expenses	847 50	695 97		151 53
Rent	1,650 0	1,440 0	—	210 0
Transport	1,678 66	1,480 19	—	198 47
Total ..	73,869 99	75,229 62	2,095 80	736 17

I *a*.—Statement showing the Business and Revenue of the various branches of the Land Registration Department in the year 1893.

Offices.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Entries.	Applications.	Copies and Extracts	Number of Notarial Duplicates examined	Total Amount secured on Mortgages	Total Value of Transfers of Properties by sale, gifts, &c.	Revenue: Value of Stamps (registration, applications, copies).	Revenue: Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates.	Revenue: Fines Departmentally imposed and Stamps on Affidavits.	Revenue: District Court fines imposed under the Notaries and Stamp Ordinances.	Total Revenue.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anurádhapura	188	331	4	4	111	4,861 25	9,505 86	297 0	—	—	—	297 0
Badulla	1,141	1,760	50	55	2,886	341,459 8	1,247,575 82	3,775 25	—	—	—	3,775 25
Batticaloa	789	1,050	96	107	5,775	139,433 0¼	116,395 70	2,082 75	—	4 0	—	2,086 75
Chilaw	3,684	5,905	211	164	11,423	1,160,279 63½	1,801,963 12¼	9,908 50	—	10 0		9,918 50
Colombo	8,751	12,267	987	711	32,574	3,682,130 43¼	4,355,083 65¼	24,622 75	80 0	556 0	—	25,258 75
Galle	5,250	9,038	545	329	13,496	533,825 28¾	627,117 94	11,030 75	1 0	18 0	—	11,049 75
Jaffna	1,999	3,179	629	327	16,319	482,055 50½	399,538 8	6,056 0	9 0	48 0	15 0	6,128 0
Kalutara	3,575	6,038	190	180	13,670	207,990 99	912,785 45	7,861 75	9 50	73 50	—	7,944 75
Kandy	7,616	12,149	520	568	6,987	3,202,377 54	9,268,337 57	25,685 0	0 55	45 50	—	25,731 5
Kégalla	2,418	4,443	111	104	2,996	511,794 63½	2,492,251 0½	7,296 75	—	—	—	7,296 75
Kurunégala	7,922	12,046	183	182	15,962	762,391 72	1,165,822 9	12,227 25	13 50	17 0	—	12,257 75
Mannár	45	68	1	1	738	2,730 0	7,113 25	90 75	8 75	62 50	—	162 0
Mátara	4,845	8,614	516	204	21,178	423,100 5½	379,343 23	8,665 25	—	111 0	—	8,776 25
Mullaittívu	15	26	1	1	118	—	100 0	3 0	—	—	—	3 0
Negombo	6,997	9,656	296	246	20,409	1,389,617 90	1,197,866 83	13,453 75	0 75	116 50	—	13,571 0
Ratnapura	1,320	2,419	67	71	3,526	305,334 41½	271,463 28	2,766 50	3 50	29 50	—	2,799 50
Tangalla	1,296	2,188	63	57	2,092	38,443 93	65,093 10	2,092 75	—	12 50	—	2,105 25
Trincomalee	84	137	23	26	725	25,560 0	14,529 0	299 75	—	—	—	299 75
Vavuniya	6	14	—	—	—	825 0	875 0	24 0	—	—	—	24 0
Total ...	57,941	91,328	4,493	3,337	170,985	13,214,210 38	24,332,759 98½	138,239 50	126 55	1,104 0	15 0	139,485 5

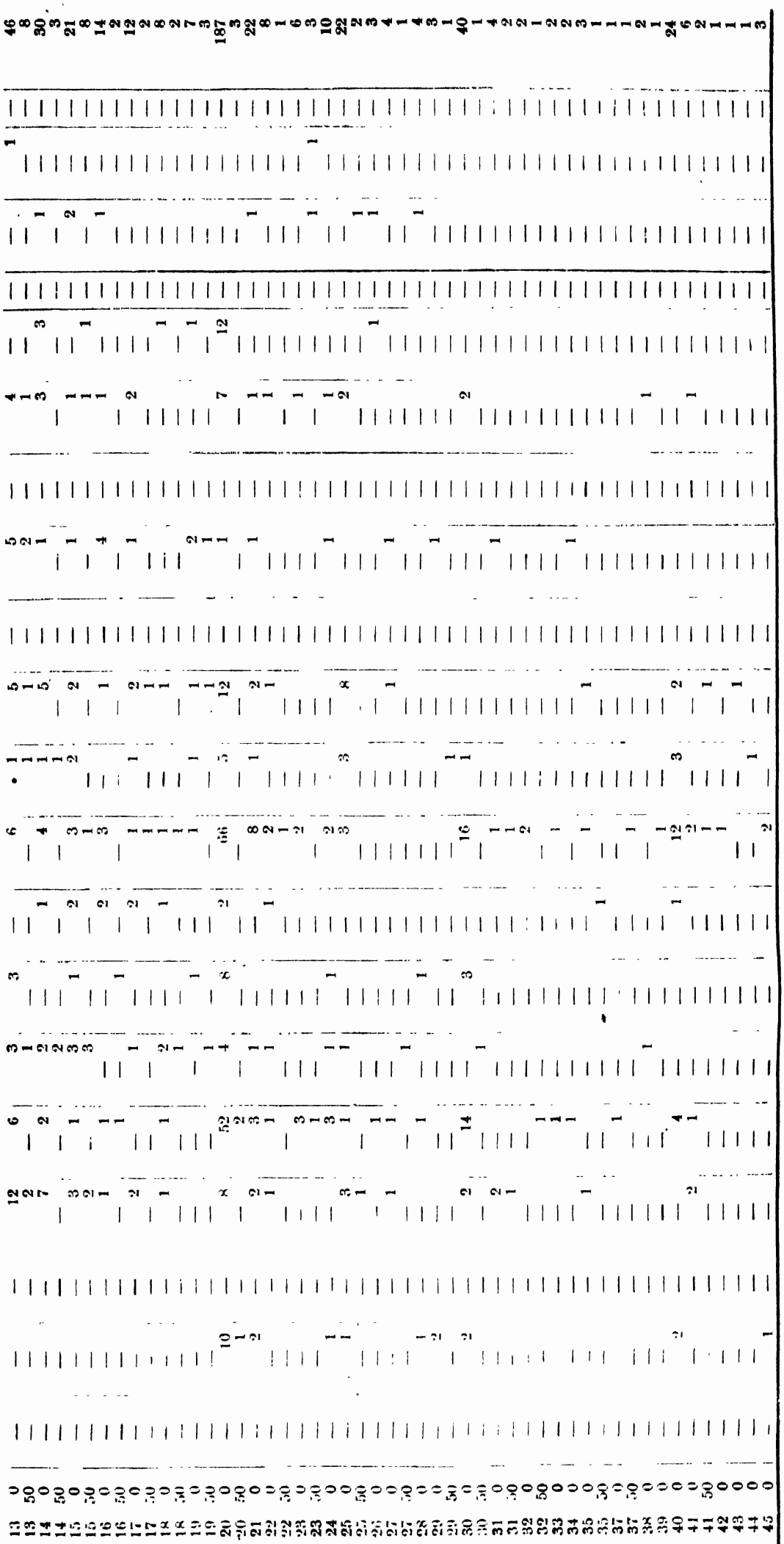
II.—Return showing the Transactions affecting Immovable Property registered under the Land Registration Ordinances during 1893.

Offices.	Government Grants	Transfers other than Gifts.	Certificates of Sale	Assignments of Title Deeds.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Leases	Transfer of Leases.	Assignments of Transfer of Leases	Agreements.	Transfers of Agreements	Deeds of Partnership.	Deeds of Partition.	Notarial Declarations and Attestations of Title.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation, and disclaimer	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender, and Annulment.	Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Assignments of Judgment or Decrees of Court.	Deeds of Rectification.	Certificates of Possession.	Fiscals' Seizures.	Deeds of Exchange.	Assignments of Deeds of Trust.	Caveats.	Deeds of Trust.	Deeds of Renunciation.	Total Number of Deeds Registered.	Total Number of Properties affected thereby.	Total Amount secured by Mortgages. Rs. c.	Total Value of Properties transferred by Sale, Gift, &c. Rs. c.	Applications.	Copies and Extracts.
Anurádhapura	13	134	—	—	18	17	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	329	4,861 25	9,505 86	4	4
Badulla ...	90	607	13	2	14	233	16	—	55	5	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	42	—	—	—	21	31	—	—	—	—	—	1,134	1,722	325,669 28	1,243,156 2	50	55
Batticaloa ...	3	275	24	—	71	344	8	7	34	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	773	1,034	139,223 0¼	111,828 31	96	107
Chilaw ...	23	1,429	—	—	67	1,676	32	13	284	—	—	27	—	9	—	1	4	116	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	3,667	5,905	1,157,927 63½	1,790,280 21½	211	164
Colombo ..	21	3,738	13	1	428	2,858	52	22	654	33	—	19	—	8	1	1	6	608	8	2	3	6	28	1	—	1	—	—	8,512	12,012	2,527,531 50½	4,329,578 47½	987	711
Registrar-General...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	21	113,309 0	—	—	—
Galle ...	7	2,710	13	—	146	1,946	157	10	137	6	—	16	1	1	1	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5,212	9,000	527,704 28¾	602,185 99	545	329
Jaffna ...	—	731	90	—	95	968	27	6	12	—	—	31	1	1	—	—	—	11	3	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1,987	3,167	481,915 50½	395,115 8	629	327
Kalutara ...	6	1,743	—	3	137	1,455	32	13	64	1	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	82	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	6	—	—	3,564	6,027	206,805 99	910,840 45	190	180
Kandy ...	40	4,006	8	—	153	2,129	142	28	229	33	—	24	4	3	8	1	9	326	1	—	—	17	309	—	—	1	—	—	7,471	12,004	3,168,234 18	9,199,537 76	520	568
Kégalla ..	15	1,274	1	—	26	948	14	38	49	6	—	6	1	1	1	1	1	28	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2,412	4,437	509,809 63½	2,489,512 92	111	104
Kurunégala ...	7	4,328	2	—	59	3,003	51	5	163	3	—	12	2	1	—	—	2	52	2	—	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	1	7,900	12,024	757,191 72	1,163,373 9	183	182
Mannár ...	—	20	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	61	2,730 0	6,346 50	1	1
Mátara ...	41	2,809	72	—	84	1,577	48	26	158	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4,834	8,603	414,400 5½	377,398 23	516	204
Mullaittivu ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	15	26	—	100 0	1	1
Negombo ...	82	2,764	2	—	237	2,752	41	8	711	33	—	18	3	12	—	7	1	298	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	6,974	9,633	1,388,287 90	1,188,907 41	296	246
Ratnapura ...	3	567	11	—	28	622	20	2	33	4	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1,303	2,402	280,219 41½	271,133 28	67	71
Tangalla ..	6	788	2	—	15	439	22	3	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,295	2,187	38,343 93	65,093 10	63	57
Trincomalee...	2	24	—	—	—	46	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	82	135	25,117 50	14,529 0	23	26
Vavuniya ...	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	825 0	875 0	—	—
Total ...	359	27,942	251	6	1580	21,006	663	187	2,598	127	1	179	13	37	13	11	25	1,653	15	12	3	259	414	4	1	9	1	1	57,370	90,743	12,070,106 79	24,169,296 69	4,493	3,337

III.—Return of the Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, and of the Value of Registration Stamps used, in each Office during the year 1893.

NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kégalla	Kurunégala.	Mannár.	Mátara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura	Registrar-General.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya.	Total.
Rs. c.																					
1 0	86	616	579	1,562	4,026	2,679	696	1,693	3,958	1,287	5,220	19	2,816	1	4,131	739	—	839	26	1	30,971
1 25	40	95	35	181	492	512	110	345	665	285	887	—	602	—	412	167	—	144	1	—	4,973
1 50	21	28	9	49	133	208	30	119	193	91	260	—	205	—	82	47	—	66	2	—	1,543
1 75	5	11	—	16	57	78	8	65	58	38	124	1	113	—	21	25	—	24	—	—	644
2 0	12	94	121	564	1,158	614	397	495	680	197	429	6	375	—	936	100	—	84	14	1	6,277
2 25	2	1	—	1	10	31	2	23	20	8	14	—	28	—	2	4	—	11	—	—	157
2 50	1	45	37	141	276	193	114	143	328	96	140	2	128	—	226	45	2	22	2	—	1,941
2 75	1	2	—	—	2	9	—	4	5	3	6	—	16	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	56
3 0	13	49	73	377	699	318	242	284	326	93	200	2	185	—	467	42	—	39	11	2	3,422
3 25	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
3 50	—	12	3	23	35	27	13	24	39	20	38	—	27	—	21	15	—	3	1	—	301
3 75	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
4 0	3	30	40	249	513	180	159	119	191	69	102	5	75	—	238	23	—	17	7	1	2,021
4 25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4 50	1	1	1	3	4	14	3	4	17	8	14	—	6	—	7	10	—	6	1	—	100
4 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 0	1	21	28	147	435	104	82	75	144	41	66	3	58	—	160	21	—	7	9	—	1,402
5 50	1	—	—	2	2	6	—	1	3	9	10	—	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	41
6 0	—	10	20	64	92	57	42	37	51	14	32	—	26	—	62	4	—	7	—	—	518
6 50	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	3	5	—	7	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	24
6 75	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7 0	—	4	4	40	35	32	22	17	34	10	10	—	18	—	48	3	—	2	—	—	279
7 50	—	8	4	30	173	17	7	11	36	9	4	—	8	—	11	3	—	—	2	—	323
8 0	—	7	2	35	19	27	13	11	18	11	14	—	6	—	18	3	—	2	1	—	187
8 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8 50	—	—	2	6	19	8	1	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	8	2	—	1	—	—	55
9 0	—	2	4	22	10	14	4	7	18	7	12	—	10	—	8	5	—	1	1	—	125
9 50	—	—	3	5	7	5	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	28
10 0	—	15	3	22	101	10	3	24	66	18	10	—	9	—	32	5	—	1	—	—	319
10 50	—	—	—	3	5	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	18
11 0	—	1	1	15	18	5	2	8	12	4	9	—	8	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	92
11 50	—	—	1	4	2	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15
12 0	—	2	1	7	6	10	1	4	7	5	6	—	5	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	60
12 50	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13



III.—Return of the Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, &c.—*contd.*

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of		Number of Deeds Registered.																					Total.
Rs.	c	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw	Colombo	Galle	Jaffna.	Kalutara	Kandy	Kégalla	Kurunégala.	Mannár	Mátara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura	Registrar-General.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya.	
46	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
49	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
50	0	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
51	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
52	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
53	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
54	0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
56	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
57	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
58	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
60	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
61	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
65	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
66	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
80	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
81	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
82	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
85	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
90	0	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
95	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
97	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
100	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
101	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
103	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
110	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
120	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
130	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
140	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
150	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
160	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
170	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
171	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
188	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
191	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
200	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

201	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
202	0	—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
210	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
220	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
300	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
320	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
321	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		2		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		2
400	0	—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
511	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
552	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
592	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
728	0	—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
801	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
831	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1
Total Receipts		Rs. 276	c. 0	Rs. 3631	c. 25	Rs. 1844	c. 75	Rs. 9490	c. 0	Rs. 22375	c. 75	Rs. 10035	c. 25	Rs. 5074	c. 50	Rs. 7468	c. 75	Rs. 24202	c. 50	Rs. 7059	c. 75	Rs. 11811	c. 25	Rs. 78	c. 75	Rs. 7929	c. 25	Rs. 1	c. 0	Rs. 12865	c. 25	Rs. 2618	c. 50	Rs. 5	c. 0	Rs. 1971	c. 75	Rs. 245	c. 75	Rs. 24	c. 0	Rs. 129009	c. 0

IV.—Return of Deeds affecting Movable Property registered during 1893 under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871, and the Value of Registration Stamps used.

Office	Number and Description of Deeds.													Total Amount secured by Mortgages		Total Value of Property conveyed by Bills of Sale, Gifts, &c.		Number of Deeds registered bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of											Total Receipts.	
	Conveyances.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Leases.	Agreements.	Discharges.	Assignments of Judgments.	Assignment of Assignments of Judgments.	Assignments of Promissory Notes.	Caveats.	Total number of Deeds.					Rs. 1.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2·50.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 7·50.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 33.		
														Rs. c.		Rs. c.													Rs. c.	
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—		500	0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	0
Badulla ...	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15,789	80	4,419	80	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	39	0
Batticaloa ...	13	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	210	0	4,567	39	5	6	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	35	0
Chilaw ...	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	2,352	0	11,682	91	8	5	—	1	—	1	1	1		—	—	43	50
Colombo ...	50	3	74	2	72	2	1	16	14	—	—	—	234	1,041,289	93	25,505	18	39	35	5	29	20	20	11	2	1	—	1	544	0
Registrar-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Galle ...	7	—	11	1	—	—	—	1	16	1	1	—	38	6,121	0	24,931	95	9	9	—	10	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	121	50
Jaffna ...	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	140	0	4,423	0	5	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	25	50
Kalutara ...	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1,185	0	1,945	0	4	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	0
Kandy ...	87	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	34,143	36	68,799	91	45	42	—	27	13	4	5	3	1	1	—	394	50
Kégalla ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1,985	0	2,738	8½	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	22	0
Kurunégala ...	9	1	10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	22	5,200	0	2,449	0	8	8	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	51	0
Mannár ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—		766	75	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0
Mátara ...	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8,700	0	1,945	0	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Negombo ...	10	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,330	0	8,959	42	12	6	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	46	50
Ratnapura ...	2	—	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	25,115	0	300	0	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0
Tangalla ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	0	—		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0
Trincomalee ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	442	50	—		—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	224	7	196	4	83	2	3	18	30	1	2	1	571	1,144,103	59	163,963	29½	146	126	5	88	42	36	24	10	2	1	1	1,400	50

V.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of each office of the Registration Department during the year 1893.

Office	Total Income.		Total Expenditure.		Excess of Income.		Excess of Expenditure.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Anurádhapura	297	0	230	0	67	0	—	
Badulla	3,775	25	2,322	25	1,453	0	—	
Batticaloa	2,086	75	1,066	62	1,020	13	—	
Chilaw	9,918	50	2,306	11	7,612	36	—	
Colombo	25,253	75	9,902	82	15,350	93	-	
Registrar-General	5	0	15,555	33	-		15,550	33
Galle	11,049	75	6,875	41	4,174	34	—	
Jaffna	6,128	0	2,351	59	3,776	11	—	
Kalutara	7,944	75	4,933	42	3,011	33	—	
Kandy	25,731	5	9,502	76	16,228	29	—	
Kégalla	7,296	75	1,710	29	5,586	46	-	
Kurunégala	12,257	75	4,989	95	7,267	80	—	
Mannár	162	0	230	0	—		68	0
Mátara	8,776	25	5,453	85	3,322	40	—	
Mullaittivu	3	0	—		3	0	-	
Negombo	13,571	0	4,209	56	9,361	44	—	
Ratnapura	2,799	50	2,537	55	261	95	—	
Tangalla	2,105	25	702	8	1,403	17	—	
Trincomalee	299	75	350	0	-		50	25
Vavuniya	24	0	—		24	0	—	
Total ...	139,485	5	75,229	62	79,924	1	15,668	58
Deduct excess of Expenditure ...					15,668	58		
Net excess of Income ...					64,255	43		

VI.—Statement showing the Registration Business transacted in each Office of the Land Registration Department during the year 1893

Office	Number of Deeds registered	Number of Entries.	Number of Certificates issued.	Average Number of Deeds registered per Month.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1892	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1893
Anurádhapura	188	331	—	16	—	-
Badulla	1,141	1,760	119	95		—
Batticaloa	789	1,050		66		—
Chilaw	3,684	5,905		307	2	—
Colombo	8,746	12,246	—	729	-	-
Registrar-General	5	21	—	4	-	—
Galle	5,250	9,038	2	437	-	-
Jaffna ...	1,999	3,179	38	167	—	
Kalutara	3,575	6,038	—	298	—	—
Kandy	7,616	12,149	669	635	252	—
Kégalla	2,418	4,443	67	201	-	2
Kurunégala ...	7,922	12,046	75	660	3	1
Mannár	45	68	45	4	—	
Mátara	1,845	8,614		604	18	-
Mullaittivu... ...	15	26		1	-	
Negombo	6,997	9,656	—	583	-	-
Ratnapura	1,320	2,419	15	110	1	-
Tangalla ...	1,296	2,188	—	108	-	—
Trincomalee .	84	137	-	7		-
Vavuniya ...	6	14	-	5	—	—
Total ...	57,941	91,328	1,030	4,828	306	3

VII.—List of Notaries Practising in Ceylon on December 31, 1893.

Western Province.

Colombo District.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practice.
1	Ahamadu Lebbe Segu Lebbe	Colombo	Colombo	Jan. 12, 1847	Tamil
2	Amarasekarage Don Frederick	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale	Vennawatta	Aug. 3, 1860	Sinhalese
3	Attanayakage Martinus Fernando Amarasekara Jayawardana	Colombo	Colombo	Nov. 18, 1869	do.
4	Amarasinha, Elias Perera Sundrasekara	do.	Tihariya	March 13, 1872	do
5	Abayaratna, Andrew Perera Sundrasekara Amarasinhe	do	Hanwella	Aug. 22, 1890	do.
6	Abeyasinha, Wilfred	do.	Avisawella	Dec. 6, 1877	English
7	Abeyasinha, Marcellus de Abrew	do	Colombo	Aug. 25, 1890	English and Sinhalese
8	Ahlip, Crayin Hassim	do.	do.	June 11, 1890	English
9	Ahlip, Yousuf Hassim	do.	do.	Feb. 24, 1891	do.
10	Alvis, Arthur William	do	do.	Jan. 4, 1879	do.
11	Coomaraswamy, Ponnambalam	do.	do.	May 2, 1877	do.
12	Caderamen, John	do	do.	Sept. 6, 1878	English, Sinhalese, and Tamil
13	Creasy, Harry	do.	do.	April 19, 1893	English
14	De Fry, John James	do.	do	Dec. 30, 1885	do.
15	De Fry, William Bernard	do.	do.	Feb. 23, 1877	do.
16	De Saram, Frederick John	do.	do.	April 22, 1871	do.
17	De Saram, Richard Francis	do.	do	March 10, 1879	do.
18	De Saram, George	do.	do.	April 18, 1887	do.
19	De Soyza, Frederick	do.	do	Sept. 17, 1885	do.
20	Dewnuge Carolis Pedris	do	Hulftsdorp, Colombo	Sept 11, 1891	English and Sinhalese
21	Ganegoda Appuhamillage Don David Senewiratna	Adikari, Meda, and Gangaboda pattus, Siyane korale	Heyyantuduwa	July 12, 1859	Sinhalese
22	Gunawardana, Don Jacovis Jayasuriya	Gangaboda and Udugaha pattus, Siyane korale	Attanagalla	March 31, 1866	do.
23	Gunaratna, Don Dionis	Udugaha pattu, Hewagam korale	Kosgama	Jan. 17, 1870	do.
24	Gunatilaka, Charles Perera Senewiratna	Colombo	Colombo	Dec. 13, 1882	English and Sinhalese
25	Hindenipatirannehelage Don Peris Abayawardana	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Alutgama	Dec. 14, 1871	Sinhalese
26	Hewagamage Santiago Pinto Samarasinha Gunawardana	Wattala, Telengipata, and Awariwatta	Wattala	Aug. 16, 1869	do.
27	Hettiarachchige Floris Lobus Dharmaratna	Colombo	Dalugama	Feb. 9, 1872	do.
28	Hettige Don Thomas Samaranayaka	do.	Nagoda	June 23, 1875	do.
29	Joseph, Abraham Orlando	do.	Colombo	March 8, 1866	English
30	Jayamanna, Daniel Rodrigo	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale	Wellawatta	Oct. 4, 1872	Sinhalese
31	Joseph, Arnold William	Colombo	Colombo	May 26, 1873	English
32	Julius, Villiers Alexander	do.	do.	July 6, 1880	do.
33	Kelaart, Henry George	do.	do.	Dec. 31, 1850	do.
34	Kattotaralage Don David Amarasekara Jayawardana	Southern division of Alutkuru korale	Gampaha	May 4, 1861	Sinhalese
35	Koswattege Don Daniel Wikkramasinha	Udugaha pattu, Salpiti korale	Siyambalagoda	March 19, 1864	do.
36	Keith, John Neil	Colombo	Colombo	Aug. 16, 1865	English
37	Kulatunga, Don Joseph	do.	do.	Jan. 15, 1872	English and Sinhalese
38	Karunaratna, Don Simon Joseph Wirasekara	Adikari pattu, Siyane korale	Biyanvila	April 22, 1872	Sinhalese
39	Karunaratna, Paulis Perera Wikkramasinha	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Varapalana	Dec. 3, 1872	do.

40	Kirihettiliyanage Don John Senanayaka	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Jan. 20, 1877 ...	Sinhalese
41	Kumaragewattage John Samuel Fernando Siriwardana ...	Colombo	Moratuwa ...	March 9, 1877 ...	do.
42	Kodikarage Don John Charles Samaranayaka ...	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Kaduvela ...	Aug. 5, 1871 ...	do.
43	Livera, James	Colombo	Colombo ...	June 21, 1853 ...	English and Sinhalese
44	Loos, Frederick Charles	do.	do. ...	July 21, 1859 ...	English
45	Liesching, Frank	do.	do. ...	Aug. 28, 1885 ...	do.
46	Mack, Peter Daniel Anthonisz	do.	do. ...	July 5, 1879 ...	do.
47	Marshall, Charles James Alexander	Udugaha pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Avisawella ...	July 3, 1872 ...	do.
48	Magalage Carolis Perera Gunawardana	Colombo	Colombo ...	Dec 9, 1880 ...	English and Sinhalese
49	Muhandirange William Rodrigo	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale	Boralesgamuwa ...	Jan. 21, 1861 ...	Sinhalese
50	Nanayakara Hettiyakandege Francis Fernando Wijayaratna ...	do.	Moratuwa ...	Oct. 16, 1867 ...	English and Sinhalese
51	Ohlmus, John Jerard Lambert	do.	Colombo ...	Jan. 5, 1870 ...	English
52	Patmaperuma, Don Charles	Meda pattu, Hewagam korale... ...	Arukwatta ...	Feb. 18, 1866 ...	Sinhalese
53	Petiyagodagamage Martinus Perera Samarasinha ...	Colombo	Sedawatta ...	April 27, 1872 ...	English and Sinhalese
54	Ponnahennedige Simon Dias	do.	Moratuwa ...	Nov. 29, 1875 ...	Sinhalese
55	Perera, Charles Henry Justin	do.	Colombo ...	March 15, 1882 ...	English
56	Perera, Richard John Ellenson	do.	do. ...	Oct. 5, 1882 ...	do.
57	Pieris, Charles	do.	do. ...	Feb. 5, 1883 ...	English and Sinhalese
58	Ranasinha, William Perera	do.	do. ...	Aug. 28, 1865 ...	do.
59	Ranasinha, Mylius Perera	do.	do. ...	Feb. 26, 1866 ...	do.
60	Rupasinha Arachchige Pieris Perera Abayagunaratna ...	do.	Weboda ...	Sept. 3, 1873 ...	Sinhalese
61	Senewiratna, Abraham Pinto Jayatilaka	Siyane korale	Imbulgoda ...	July 9, 1879 ...	do.
62	Senaratmohottige Paules Perera Senewiratna Gunatilaka ..	Colombo	Colombo ...	May 19, 1851 ...	English
63	Senawiratna, John Marselis Perera Wijayawikkrama Jayasuriya	do.	Dehiwala ...	Aug. 30, 1860 ...	Sinhalese
64	Saypatge Don Carolis de Saypat Jayatilaka	Palle pattu, Hewagam korale	Aturugiriya ...	June 26, 1871 ...	do.
65	Suravira Arachchige Don Baron Appuhami	Adikari and Meda pattu of Siyane korale and Ragam pattu of Alutkuru korale ...	Petiyagoda ...	Sept. 19, 1871 ...	do.
66	Senaratmudalige Don Juse Jayatilika	Gangaboda pattu, Siyane korale ...	Tittapattara ...	Sept. 25, 1875 ...	do.
67	Samaratunga Randunu Appuhamilage Don Hendrick Samaratunga Randunu Appuhami	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Wataddara ...	May 14, 1872 ...	do.
68	Senarat Arachchige Don Charles Peiris	Gangaboda pattu, Siyane korale ...	Kalukondayawa ...	June 22, 1876 ...	do.
69	Serapperuma, Don Charles	Colombo	Batepola ...	Sept. 16, 1885 ...	do.
70	Sielman, Edward Bernard	do.	Colombo ...	Feb. 9, 1892 ...	English
71	Staples, Theodore Francis	do.	do. ...	Jan. 14, 1882 ...	do.
72	Siddi Lebbe, Mohammadu Casim	do.	do. ...	Nov. 22, 1884 ...	do.
73	Singankuttiararchchige Don Francisco	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Talgasmote ...	Dec. 3, 1863 ...	Sinhalese
74	Tilakaratna, Andrew de Silva Jayasekara	Colombo	Pasyala ...	March 16, 1860 ...	English and Sinhalese
75	Tilakaratna, Gordiano Anthony Wijayasinha... ...	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Nagoda ...	Dec. 14, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
76	Tiruvilangam, Hallock	Colombo	Colombo ...	March 16, 1892 ...	English and Tamil
77	Uswattage Liyanduru Perera Jayasinha	do.	Weligampitiya ...	July 25, 1878 ...	Sinhalese
78	Vanderstraaten, John William	do.	Colombo ...	Feb. 25, 1867 ...	English
79	Van Cuylenburg, Hector	do.	do. ...	Nov. 16, 1875 ...	do.
80	Wirahennedige Davit Fernando Wikkaramasekara Karunaratna	do.	Moratuwa ...	March 31, 1874 ...	English and Sinhalese
81	Wanigasurige Don Jacovis	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Kittanpahuwa ...	Feb. 23, 1860 ...	Sinhalese
82	Wijeyasekara, Don Henry Ernest	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale	Bokundara ...	Nov. 18, 1869 ...	do.
83	Wijayaratna, Robert de Silva	Colombo	Colombo ...	Oct. 9, 1871 ...	English and Sinhalese
84	Wikkaramasinha, Don Bernard	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Dec. 14, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
85	Wikkaramaratna, Cornelis Pieris Gunawarnasuriya ...	Egoda Uyana	Katukurunda ...	Mar. 13, 1880 ...	do.
86	Wikkaramasinha, Carolis Perera	Colombo	Nedimala ...	Dec. 9, 1880 ...	do.
87	W. Gabriel Fonseka Wikkaramatunga Senaviratna ...	do.	Colombo ...	Aug. 13, 1881 ...	English and Sinhalese

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practice.
88	Wijayasinha, Carolis Perera ...	Colombo ...	Kolonnawa ...	Jan. 17, 1882	English and Sinhalese
89	Wikramasinha, Dedrick George Mendis ...	do. ...	Colombo ...	July 1, 1882	do.
90	Wikramasinha, Don Hendrick Perera Abayayawardana ...	Kotte division ...	Pita Kotte ...	Aug. 5, 1893	Sinhalese
91	Wijayaratna, Samuel William Perera ...	Colombo ...	Dehiwala ...	Aug. 4, 1877	do.
		Kalutara District			
92	Abayaratna, Eusebeus Cooray ...	Kalutara ...	Kalamulla ...	July 25, 1872	English and Sinhalese
93	Abayawardana, Don Hendrick Jeyarnis Perera ...	do. ...	Payyagala ...	Feb. 8, 1875	Sinhalese
94	Dias, Harmanis ...	do. ...	Kehelwatta in Panadure ...	Oct. 5, 1859	do.
95	Dias, Benedict Oliver ...	Panadure and Kalutara ...	Panadure ...	Feb. 22, 1883	English
96	Don Davit de Kornelis ...	Munwattebage pattu ...	Molligoda ...	Aug. 21, 1861	Sinhalese
97	Fernando, Martinus ...	Kalutara ...	Maggona ...	May 18, 1860	English and Sinhalese
98	Fernando, Eupemeano Mariano ...	do. ...	Welapura Kalutara ...	April 2, 1870	do.
99	Gunaratna, Erardis de Silva ...	do. ...	Kalamulla ...	Jan. 13, 1853	Sinhalese
100	Gunawardana, Don Martinus Alexander ...	do. ...	Payyagala ...	May 14, 1872	do.
101	Gunatilaka, Alexander ...	do. ...	Talpitiya ...	Nov. 30, 1874	do.
102	Gunatilaka, Don Bastian Kuruppu ...	do. ...	Kalutara ...	Sept. 28, 1876	do.
103	Gunaratna, Charles de Alwis ...	do. ...	Gorakana ...	June 23, 1875	English and Sinhalese
104	Kalapuge Don William Jayatilaka ...	Kalutara ...	Wadduwa ...	March 12, 1892	Sinhalese
105	Kotalawala, Joromius Aron ...	Rayigam korale ...	Bandaragama ...	Oct. 23, 1856	do.
106	Karunaratna, Don Brampi ...	Kalutara ...	Panadure ...	Dec. 24, 1875	do.
107	Karunaratna, Don Swaris ...	do. ...	Henagama in Rayigam korale	Sept. 20, 1881	do.
108	Mendis, Nisanga Sadiris ...	Gangaboda pattu, Pasdun korale	Gowinnamanana ...	Feb. 1, 1859	do.
109	Mahamadu Ismail, Mahallam Omar Lebbe ...	Kalutara ...	Alutgama ...	April 3, 1890	Sinhalese and Tamil
110	Perera, Bodiabaduge Gregoris ...	Beruwala ...	Beruwala ..	Dec. 6, 1852	Sinhalese
111	Perera, Gabriel ...	Kalutara ...	Desestra Kalutara ...	March 18, 1853	do.
112	Salgado, Francisco ...	Nalluruwa and Kalutara ...	Nalluruwa in Panadure ...	Aug. 3, 1872	do.
113	Siriwardana, Andris de Silva Wirasinha ...	Kalutara ...	Desestra Kalutara ...	Nov. 23, 1860	English and Sinhalese
114	Tilakaratna, Don Charles Gerardus ...	Mahapattu, Pasdun korale ...	Agalawatta ...	Dec. 16, 1868	Sinhalese
115	Warnakulasuriya Mahapatabendi Lindamulage John William de Silva ...	Kalutara ...	Panadure ...	Aug. 19, 1893	English and Sinhalese
116	Wikkramasinha, Don Joronis ...	Payyagala and Kalutara ...	Payyagala ...	May 13, 1871	Sinhalese
		Negombo District.			
117	Bastiankorallage Robert Rodrigo ...	Negombo ...	Kochchikade ...	Sept. 10, 1890	Sinhalese and Tamil
118	Hitaka Manuel de Silva ...	do. ...	Negombo ...	Dec 2, 1880	Sinhalese
119	Jayatilaka, Solomon Peter Wijayawardhana ...	Dasiya pattu ...	Diwulpitiya ...	May 11, 1893	do.
120	Jayalatkodituwakku Arachchige Don Jeronimus Wirasekara ...	Negombo ...	Negombo ...	Aug. 23, 1873	do.
121	Kurukulasuriya Domingo Leitan ...	do. ...	do. ...	July 15, 1871	Sinhalese and Tamil
122	Lindamulage Andrew de Silva Dharmaratna ...	Dandugamperuwa ...	Dandugama ...	May 8, 1889	Sinhalese
123	Mahapatunege John Perera ...	Negombo ...	Kaleliya ...	Oct. 11, 1876	do.
124	Maipalamudalige Henry Thomas Perera Senaviratna ...	do. ..	Banduragoda ...	June 28, 1892	do.
125	Manam James de Silva Wijayawardhana ...	do. ...	Negombo ...	May 25, 1891	do.
126	Minneripitiyage Don Migel Karunaratna ...	do. ...	Pallansena ...	March 23, 1875	do.
127	Perera, Seneviratna Dasanayaka John Peter ...	do. ...	Minuwangoda ...	Oct 12, 1874	do.
128	Perera, Samarasekara Kulatilaka Wijesinha John Martinus ...	do. ...	Udugampola ...	June 14, 1874	do.
129	Perera, Samarasekara Wijesinha Baron Peter ...	do. ...	Dewalepola ...	May 21, 1870	do.
130	Rajapaksa, William Norman ...	do. ...	Negombo ...	March 15, 1872	English and Sinhalese

131	Sansoni, Mikani Henri	Negombo	Negombo	March 27, 1884	...	English
132	Sembukuttiarachchige Abilinu Silva Abayasinha Gunawardana...	do.	Andiambalama	Feb. 3, 1872	...	Sinhalese

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala District.

133	Banda, Kalukumara Mudiyanselage Kalu	Kurunegala	Eriyagoda	June 13, 1880	...	Sinhalese
134	Felsinger, William Edmund	do.	Kurunegala	Sept. 30, 1859	...	English
135	Karunaratna, Heratmudiyanselage Kiri Banda... ...	do.	Kuliyapitiya	Jan. 25, 1878	...	Sinhalese
136	Madiwalaliyange Don Frederick Jayatilaka	Katugampola Meda pattu korale and Katugampola Meda pattu Pitigal korale ...	Pannala	July 19, 1893	...	do.
137	Mudiyanse, Heratmudiyanselage	Kurunegala	Polgahawela	June 18, 1873	...	do.
138	Perera, Atauda Achchillage Peris	do.	Naranmula	Jan. 29, 1874	...	do.
139	Ranhami, Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Madawala	Aug. 26, 1865	...	do.
140	Rodrigo, Bastiankorallage Joachim Wijesingha ...	do.	Kurunegala	Nov. 17, 1875	...	do.
141	Schokman, George	do.	do.	Jan. 24, 1872	...	English
142	Seneviratna, Malawia Elias Perera	do.	do.	Jan. 20, 1882	...	Sinhalese
143	Subasinha Nissange Arnolis Dias Samarawera	Weuda korale	Weuda	Dec. 15, 1892	...	do.
144	Wijeyatunga, Jayawardhana Don Hendrick	Kurunegala	Kurunegala	June 29, 1869	...	do.

Chilaw District.

145	Casie Chetty, Aloysius Mt. Carmel	Chilaw	Puttalam	May 1, 1882	...	English and Tamil
146	De Vaz, Don Joseph Rosario	Kalpitiya division ...	Kalpitiya	Sept. 5, 1889	...	Tamil
147	Fernando, Ponnamperumage Migel Abilino	Chilaw	Vennappuwa	June 22, 1876	...	Sinhalese
148	Fernando, Vaidyakulasuriya Vaidyasekara Wanselisto ...	do.	Tambarawila	Feb. 27, 1877	...	do.
149	Lemphers, James	Chilaw	Chilaw ...	May 29, 1882	...	English
150	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Pedro Manuel Fernando ...	Akkarai pattu ...	Ettale ...	Sept. 5, 1889	...	Tamil
151	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Deago Ambrosius de Pinto ...	Chilaw	Chilaw ...	May 3, 1891	...	Sinhalese and Tamil
152	Nakelewalawwé Abraham Wijetunga Jayawardana ...	Yagam pattu... ...	Madampe	July 19, 1893	...	English and Sinhalese
153	Nagur Ibrahim Segu Muhaiyadeen	Puttalam	Kalpitiya	April 12, 1891	...	Tamil
154	Patiratna, Lansakara Charles	Chilaw	Dankotuwa	Oct. 17, 1887	...	Sinhalese
155	Rowel, Warnakulasuriya Jayatilaka Ambrosius de ..	do	Vaikkal ...	June 17, 1872	...	do.
156	Rosairo, Anthony de	do.	Puttalam	April 22, 1872	...	English and Tamil
157	Sathupathy, Joseph Bastianpillai	Puttalam	do. ...	April 12, 1891	...	do.
158	Silva, Liyanage Philip	Chilaw	Virahena...	Nov. 6, 1871	...	Sinhalese
159	Warnakulasuriya Anthony Juvan Fernando	Anavilundan and Munnesvaram pattus ...	Chilaw ...	Aug. 12, 1891	...	Tamil

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Galle District

160	Abayasinha, Nicholas Dias	Galle	Galle ...	May 29, 1893	...	English
161	De Abrew, Emanuel	do.	Kaluwella	Oct. 10, 1890	...	English and Sinhalese
162	De Silva, Madduma Vellalage Don Nicholas	do.	Kataluwa	Nov. 15, 1873	...	Sinhalese
163	Gunatilaka, Frederick Harmanis de Alwis	do.	Warahena	Nov. 3, 1855	...	do.
164	Gunatilaka, Prolis Charles Perera	do.	Talpe ...	Oct. 20, 1876	...	do.
165	Gunawardana, Don David de Silva Samarasinha ...	do.	Habaraduwa	Dec. 9, 1848	...	do.
166	Jansz, William Henry	do.	Galle ...	Aug. 19, 1893	...	English
167	Jayasekara, Don Denis de Silva Wiraratna	do.	Kataluwa	June 22, 1876	...	Sinhalese
168	Jayawardana, Andris de Silva	Ambalangoda and Wellaboda pattu ...	Ambalangoda	April 8, 1886	...	do.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practice.
169	Jayasundara, Gintotavitanage Don Bastian de Silva	Galle	Hatuvapiyadigama	March 27, 1874	Sinhalese
170	Kalapuge Don Floris Vaidyaratna Jayatilaka	Gangaboda pattu	Poddala	July 22, 1893	do.
171	Madanayaka, Don Andris de Silva	Galle	Akmimana	Jan. 29, 1849	do.
172	Mohamado Lebbe Marikar, Ibrahim Lebbe Mestriyar	do.	Mahamodera	June, 13, 1892	Sinhalese and Tamil
173	Samarasinha, Don Bastian de Silva	do.	Mahamodera	Aug. 18, 1873	Sinhalese
174	Samarasinha, Don Bastian Salman de Silva	do.	Weliwitiya	Dec. 29, 1854	do.
175	Seneviratna, Carolis Dias Abayasiriwardana	do.	Galle Bazaar	July 6, 1876	do.
176	Seneviratna, Isaac de Silva Jayasundara	Hinidum pattu and Mapalagama division of Gangaboda pattu	Mapalagama	March 17, 1874	do.
177	Sirimanna, Don Abraham	Galle	Balapitiya	June 21, 1875	do.
178	Siriwardhana, Joseph de Zoysa	Bentara Walallawiti korale	Kosgoda	June 13, 1892	do.
179	Tilakaratna, Don Andrew de Silva	Galle	Bentota	Feb. 7, 1862	English and Sinhalese
180	VanRooyen, James Adrian	do.	Galle Bazaar	May 9, 1855	English
181	Wikramanayaka, Don Louis de Silva	do.	Galupiyadda	Sept. 28, 1870	Sinhalese
182	Wikramanayaka, Don Nicholas de Silva	do.	Habaraduwa	Nov. 31, 1855	do.
183	Wijesinha, Arnolis de Abrew	Galle Gravets	Galle	Aug. 25, 1893	do.
184	Wijesekara, James Mendis	Galle	Ratgama	April 14, 1871	do.
185	Wirasinha, James Peter	do.	Hikkaduwa	Nov. 5, 1892	do.
	Matara District.				
186	Amaradiwakara, Don Hendrick de Silva Wanigaratna	Matara Gravets	Matara	May 20, 1893	Sinhalese
187	Dahanayaka, Don Hendrick Sepala	Matara	Sapugoda	Feb. 28, 1849	do.
188	Disanayaka, Don Hendrick Seneviratna	do.	Akuressa	Aug. 22, 1870	do.
189	Disanayaka, Don Andreas Munasinha	do.	Dikwella	Oct. 27, 1873	do.
190	Gunawardhana, John Barton Pujita	Morawak korale	Kotapola	Sept. 27, 1892	do.
191	Mustapa Lebbe, Sehu Slema Lebbe Mukadan	Weligam korale and Matara Gravets	Matara	April 15, 1893	Sinhalese and Tamil
192	Chittranayka, Lokuge Carolis Siman de Silva	Weligam korale	Weligama	Dec. 16, 1887	Sinhalese
193	Uduma Lebbe Marikar, Idrus Lebbe Markar	Weligam korale	Weligama	Oct. 16, 1873	Sinhalese and Tamil
194	Wijayanayaka, Barnes Alwis Kurukula	Matara Gravets	Matara	July 15, 1893	English and Sinhalese
	Tangalla District.				
195	Dhirasekara, Disneris Dias	Giruwa pattu	Kirinda	June 23, 1873	Sinhalese
196	Lekamwasan Jeronimus Appuhami Siriwardana	do.	Beliatta	May 16, 1893	do.
197	Ratnatunga, Don Mates de Silva Baboris	do.	Beliattekada	Aug. 17, 1867	do.
198	Wiraratna, Sadris de Silva	do.	Tangalla	Sept. 4, 1884	English and Sinhalese
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
199	Abayasekara, Arnolis Mendis	Kandy	Kotmale	June 23, 1868	Sinhalese
200	Amarasinha, Don Michael	Uda Dumbara	Kiripattiya	Nov. 11, 1891	do.
201	Appuhami, Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Kandy	June 16, 1862	do.
202	Bastian, Rajapaksa Patirannehelage Don	do.	do.	Sept. 28, 1866	do.
203	Beven, Edwin	do.	do.	Jan. 3, 1872	English
204	De Silva, Hettiarachchige Don Carolis	do.	Gampola	Jan. 3, 1877	Sinhalese

205	De Silva, Amarasekara Don Ayaris	Kandy	Hanguranketa	June 23, 1868	Sinhalese
206	Disanayaka, Martinus Diyonis	do.	Mullegama	Sept. 7, 1869	do.
207	Drieberg, Rothwell	Hatton	Hatton	Aug. 30, 1886	English
208	Dingiri Banda, Kalvane Abayakon Wijayasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Girihagama	April 23, 1849	Sinhalese
209	Ekanayaka, Jayawardana Ukku Banda	do.	Matale	Dec. 16, 1873	do.
210	Edwards, John	Udapalata	Gampola	June 9, 1864	Tamil
211	Ferdinands, Cecil William	Kandy	Kandy	Jan. 5, 1892	English
212	Fisher, Lionel Paston	do	do.	April 7, 1893	do.
213	Francisku, Gallege Don	do.	Gampola	March 25, 1867	Sinhalese
214	Gunawardana, John Hendrick	Harispattu	Haloluwa	April 21, 1873	do.
215	Ilangantilaka, Bodandarawegedara Abraham	Kandy	Hanguranketa	Dec. 18, 1873	do.
216	Jayawardana, Don Carolis de Silva	Matale	Rattota	July 4, 1862	do.
217	Jayawardana, James de Silva	Kandy	Matale	Jan. 26, 1878	do.
218	Kiri Banda, Bowala Rajapaksa Karunanayaka Kulatunga Mudiyanselage	do.	Pilimatalava	Oct. 18, 1872	do.
219	Kalu Banda, Disanayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Teldeniya	Jan. 29, 1874	do
220	Kiri Banda, Wijeratna Mudiyanselage	do.	Pallipana	July 13, 1868	do
221	Karunaratna, Don Aidan de Alwis	do.	Harankahawa	June 22, 1872	do.
222	Loos, Frederick Christian (junior)	Nuwara Eliya	Nuwara Eliya	Aug. 6, 1890	English
223	Muhammadu Asan Mira Lebbe, Kiduru Muhammadu	Walapane division	Nildandahinna	Aug. 30, 1892	Sinhalese and Tamil
224	Mahammadu Kasin Awodo Lebbe Markar	Kandy	Kandy	Sept. 18, 1876	Tamil
225	Muhammadu Lebbe Ahamadu Lebbe	Harispattu	Akurana	Nov. 10, 1870	do.
226	Mudiyanse, Herat Anura	Kandy	Paranagama	July 24, 1871	Sinhalese
227	Murugesu Pillai Kandaiya	Matale	Matale	Nov. 6, 1874	Tamil
228	Punchi Banda, Godamunne Rajakaruna Wahala Sakalasuriya Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Weligalla	Oct. 25, 1867	Sinhalese
229	Punchi Banda, Wasalasenewiratna Mudiyanselage	do.	Hurikaduwa	Jan. 17, 1870	do.
230	Philips, Andradi Mudiyanselage Don	do.	Urapola	Dec. 23, 1865	do.
231	Prins, Francis Albert	do.	Matale	March 23, 1877	English
232	Ranasinha, Jayakodige Don Gabriel Perera	do.	Yatiwawala	June 22, 1876	Sinhalese
233	Samaranayaka, Don Cornelius Wijetunga	do.	Urugala	July 18, 1861	do.
234	Seneviratna, William Herat	Matale	Matale	Feb. 8, 1875	do.
235	Siebel, Edmund Lawson	Kandy	Kandy	June 22, 1871	English
236	Siebel, John Boyle	do.	do.	June 18, 1857	do.
237	Siriwardana, James Alexander	do	do.	July 10, 1867	Sinhalese
238	Surawira, Surawira Mudiyanselage Don Anthony	do.	Galagedara	June 13, 1870	do.
239	Tikiri Banda, Pilapitiya Karunatilaka Wijeyasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Peradeniya	Jan. 6, 1868	do.
240	Tilakaratna, Polambakotuwa *alias* Samarasinha William	do.	Udispattu	Aug. 18, 1871	do.
241	Vandort, William	Udapalata division	Gampola	Aug. 25, 1893	English
242	Van Rooyen, Theodore Cecil	Kandy	Hatton	June 9, 1892	do.
243	Wanigaratna, John Perera	Matale	Matale	Jan. 22, 1874	Sinhalese
244	Wijeyakon, Don John	do	do.	Oct. 30, 1866	do.
245	Wijeyasinha, Gohagoda Tennakon Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda	Kandy	Yatiwawala	July 25, 1878	do.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

246	Paranagama, John Newton	Nuwarakalawiya	Anuradhapura	Jan. 28, 1865	Sinhalese
247	Wikramasinha, Don Arnolis de Silva	do.	do.	April 8, 1886	do.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practice.
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.				
	Jaffna District				
248	Arunasalam, Vayittiyanatar	Jaffna	Vaddukkoddai east	Oct. 11, 1872	Tamil
249	Arumukam, Muttukumara	Islands	Punkudutivu west	Sept. 12, 1862	do.
250	Arumukam, Iramalinkar	Jaffna	Alvay	March 18, 1872	do.
251	Appakkuddi, Velayuter	do.	Charasalai	Aug. 21, 1874	do.
252	Arunasalam, Chuppramaniar	do.	Mantuvil	April 29, 1872	do.
253	Arunasalam, Kantar	Tampalakamam parish	Chempiyanpattu	Jan. 18, 1861	do.
254	Chellappa, Katiresar	Jaffna	Nallur	Oct. 23, 1876	do.
255	Chankarapillai, Tillhampalam Clarke	do	Vannarponnai west	May 2, 1877	English and Tamil
256	Chankarapillai, Velayoder	do	Nirvely	April 29, 1872	Tamil
257	Chanmukam, Muttatampi	do.	Navaly	June 16, 1871	do.
258	Chivasitamparampillai, Arumukam	do.	Vaddukkoddai west	Feb. 25, 1873	do.
259	Chittampalam, Arnasalam	do.	Araly south	Nov. 2, 1874	do.
260	Chapapati, Katiresar	do.	Chutumalai	March 8, 1871	do.
261	Chiniwasakam, Vayrawanatar	do	Chankanai	Jan. 31, 1879	do.
262	Chinnattampi, Ponnampalam	do	Tellippalai	July 12, 1867	do.
263	Chinnappu, Sanmugam	Islands division	Velanai east	July 15, 1893	do.
264	Chuppaiyar, Katiresaiyar	Jaffna	Tayiddi	May 7, 1872	do.
265	Chankarappillai, Chupper	do.	Karativu west	Dec. 9, 1871	do.
266	Chuppramaniar, Murukapper	do.	Puloly west	May 18, 1868	English and Tamil
267	Chinnattampi, Vayiravanather	do.	Imaiyanam	March 31, 1874	Tamil
268	Chatasivam, Chanteresekerar	do.	Vatiri	Feb. 23, 1873	do.
269	Katiravelu, Chanmukam	do.	Mulay	March 16, 1872	do.
270	Kanakasapai, Wisuwanatar Mudaliyar	do.	Maviddapuram	Nov. 18, 1873	English and Tamil
271	Katirkammattampi, Chittamparanatar	do.	Alvay	April 24, 1868	Tamil
272	Kantappar Murukar	do.	Puloly west	Nov. 2, 1874	do.
273	Katiraveluppillai, Murukeser	do.	Valluveddy	June 22, 1871	do.
274	Katirkamar, Muruker	Tenmarachchi	Chavakachcheri	Nov. 21, 1866	do.
275	Kayilayar, Chittamparanatar	Jaffna	Tavalai Iyattalai	July 1, 1873	do.
276	Mayilvakanam, Chinnaya	do.	Puttur south	April 22, 1872	do.
277	Murukesar, Chittamparanatar	do.	Manippay	Oct. 10, 1873	do.
278	Muttatampi, Chittamparanatar	do.	Elalai	Aug. 27, 1869	do.
279	Mandalanayakam, Swaminatar	do.	Tellippalai	March 31, 1868	do.
280	Paramanantar, Nilyanar	Tenmarachchi	Varani Idaikkurichchi	Sept. 6, 1865	do.
281	Ramalinkam, Tanmawaratar	Jaffna	Achchuveli north	Aug. 8, 1891	do.
282	Strantenbergh, Charles	do.	Jaffna	Sept. 5, 1868	English
283	Sivarattenan, Arnasalam	do.	Vannarponnai east	Jan. 25, 1886	Tamil
284	Supramaniyam, Selliah	do.	Chundikkuli parish	Aug. 25, 1891	English and Tamil
285	Tampoo, Tamodarampillai Magan	do.	Jaffna town	Oct. 23, 1876	do.
286	Tampappillai, Kanapatipillai	do.	Kokkuvil	Aug. 26, 1872	Tamil
287	Tiruwampola Mudaliyar, Nitchinka	do.	Kaitadi	Aug. 27, 1874	do.
288	Vayittiyalinkam, Irukanatar	Valikamam east	Nirvely	July 23, 1863	do.
289	Visuvalinkam, Kaylayar	Jaffna	Koppay south	Oct. 29, 1873	do.
290	Vettiveluppillai, Ilantilayasinka Mappana Mudaliyar	do.	Waddukkoddai west	May 30, 1872	do.

291	Vayittilinkam, Iramasitar	Jaffna	Tavady	April 5, 1873	Tamil
292	Veluppillai, Iramanatar	do.	Karativu east	May 31, 1875	do.
293	Vayittiyanatar, Iramalinkam	do.	Kaitadi	May 18, 1874	do.
294	Velayutar, Chinnatampi	do.	Kaitadi Navatkuli	Aug. 20, 1868	do.
295	Vayettiyalinkam, Kumaraser	do	Tirunelveli	Oct. 6, 1869	do.
296	Veluppillai, Varitampi	do.	Misalai	Jan. 13, 1891	do.
		Mannar District.			
297	Cadersaibo Marakkaiar, Mahamadu Muttalivawa Marikkaiar	Mannar Island	Erkilampiddy	June 8, 1872	Tamil
298	Fernando, Philippo Suse	Mantai, Parunkkally, & Illuppaikadavai pattus	Karunkandal in Mantai north	Oct. 23, 1863	do.
299	Neina Mohammado Levvai Marakkaiar, Kappaneyna	Musali and Nannaddan pattus	Putuvaly in Musali south	Feb. 7, 1882	do.
300	Swampillai, Thomis Pillai	Mannar	Mannar	June 5, 1882	English and Tamil
		Vavuniya District.			
301	Mapanapillai, Philip	Vavuniya	Vavuniya	March 8, 1886	Tamil
		Mullaittivu District.			
302	Mailwakanam Sanmukam	Mullaittivu	Mullaittivu	June 11, 1888	Tamil
303	Philips Mariyanpillai	do.	do.	June 11, 1888	do.
		EASTERN PROVINCE.			
		Batticaloa District.			
304	Ampikapaker Isaiah	Batticaloa	Puliyantivu	March 29, 1871	Tamil
305	Ismaileyvai, Seku Markar	do.	Kattankudi	July 29, 1884	do.
306	Kariaper, Akamatu Levvai	do.	Marutammunai	May 4, 1871	do.
307	Karuveltampi, Nakappar	do	Navatkuda	Jan. 9, 1873	do.
308	Kantappodi, Kalikudi	do.	Naypaddimunai	July 29, 1880	do.
309	Kosumuhamatu, Ismail Levvai	do.	Sangamarutu	May 2, 1883	do
310	Kantappah, Kasinatar George	do	Manchantoduvai	Sept. 7, 1885	do.
311	Mootatampi, Velupillai	do	Arapattai	Jan. 15, 1870	do.
312	Massillamani, Nakappar	do.	Navatkuda	Dec. 10, 1879	do.
313	Nallatambi, Kanapati Pillai	Eruvil and Porativu pattus	Paddrupu	Sept. 5, 1889	do.
314	Sastri Chinnatampi, Sastri Kanapatipillai	Akkarai and Panama pattus	Karunkoditivu	July 22 1892	do.
315	Sinitampi, Nakappar	Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku, Chammanturai, Manmunai north, Nintavur, Akkarai, and Panama pattus	Kalladi	Nov. 20, 1882	do.
316	Chitamparapillai, Paramu	Rukam, Eravur, and Koralai pattus	Eravur	Sept. 9, 1893	English and Tamil
317	Toussaint, Peter John Gratien	Batticaloa	Puliyantivu	Oct. 7, 1887	English
318	Velupillai, Sittamparapillai	do.	do.	July 29, 1880	Tamil
		Trincomalee District			
319	Catiravelupillai, Kantappu	Trincomalee	Trincomalee	May 17, 1887	Tamil
320	Nadarasapillai, Sarawanamuttu	do.	do.	June 28, 1892	English and Tamil
321	Warunakulasingam, Anthony Sebastianpille	do.	do.	July 12, 1878	do.

	Name	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office	Date of Appointment	Language in which licensed to practice.
		PROVINCE OF UVA			
322	Abdul Carim Kariappar, Ahamadu Lebbe Kariappar	Badulla	Yalkumbura	May 29, 1891	Tamil
323	Jayamanna, Charles Ebert Rodrigoe	Udukinda division	Welimada	Aug. 30, 1892	Sinhalese
324	Kalu Banda, Malala Bandaranayaka Herat Mudiyanselage	Badulla	Badulla	June 11, 1875	do.
325	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Diego John de Pinto	Udukinda division	Bandarawela	Aug. 30, 1892	Sinhalese and Tamil
326	Potger Barandt Ludwig	Badulla	Badulla	Dec. 10, 1863	English
327	Pichche, Warusa Ibrahim Mohidin	do.	do.	March 10, 1851	Sinhalese and Tamil
328	Vanasekara Banda	Wellassa	Bellan-oya	Sept. 9, 1870	Sinhalese
		PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA			
		Ratnapura District.			
329	Abayaratna, Don Martinus	Ratnapura	Ratnapura	Jan. 30, 1871	English and Sinhalese
330	Abayaratna, Don Johannes	do	do.	July 16, 1867	do.
331	Abdul Carim, Colanda Marikar Comister	do.	do.	July 18, 1887	Tamil
332	Huratalhami, Abayasiriwardana	do.	Demalaporuwa	June 27, 1855	Sinhalese
333	Induhami, Kalatuwe Arachchillage	Nawadun korale	Ganegoda	July 28, 1870	do.
334	Mohotti, Mahale Senewiratna Mudiyanselage	Ratnapura	Panawenna	Aug. 23, 1870	do.
335	Peris, Mahatelge Juanis	do.	Ratnapura	Jan. 14, 1860	do.
336	Ranhami, Dummaladeniya Mohandiramge	Meda and Kadawatu korales	Balangoda	Aug. 3, 1872	do.
337	Senaviratna, Alwinus Jacolyn	Ratnapura	Rakwana	Oct. 13, 1891	do
338	Wattege Martino Fernando Gunawardana	Meda korale	Balangoda	Aug. 5, 1893	do.
		Kégalla District.			
339	Balasurige Cornelis Perera	Kegalla	Ruwanwella	Nov. 20, 1872	Sinhalese
340	Malagalage Don Sebastian Abayaratna	Beligal korale	Kegalla	June 3, 1893	English
341	Perera, Surawira Arachchige Don Gabriel	Kegalla	Golahela	April 7, 1870	Sinhalese
342	Salpahandivaidyatilaka Simanis de Silva	Beligal korale	Tolangamuwa	Feb. 3, 1893	do.
343	Senewiratna Yapa Mudiyanselage Kiri Banda	do.	Hingula	Aug. 8, 1877	do.
344	Welikada Arachchige Manuel Perera	do.	Kegalla	Feb. 19, 1892	do.
345	Wijayaratna, Gabriel Perera	do.	Rambukkana	Sept. 24, 1869	do.
346	Wikrama Arachchige Don Cornelis Appuhami	do.	Kégalla	April 13, 1867	do.

[For Table VIII. see page E 30.]

IX.—The Number of Deeds executed in each District in the English and Vernacular Languages, and their Total Value or Consideration, in the Years 1889–93.

Year.	Office.	Language in which Deeds are Drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
		English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1889 ...	Colombo ...	4,642	20,002	34	24,678	11,784,688 49	
1890 ...		4,684	18,733	38	23,455	14,659,565 97	—
1891 ...		4,639	21,635	42	26,316	15,768,895 88	—
1892 ...		4,533	23,566	55	28,154	16,243,971 93	—
1893 ...		4,943	23,611	37	28,591	22,805,562 34	114,277 31
	Total ...	23,441	107,547	206	131,194	81,262,684 61	—
	Average ...	4,688	21,509	41	26,239	16,252,536 92	—
1889 ...	Kalutara ...	691	8,206	225	9,122	859,939 65	—
1890 ...		800	8,316	235	9,351	1,108,911 5	—
1891 ...		482	8,467	177	9,126	1,106,053 92	—
1892 ...		609	9,451	212	10,272	1,269,380 22	—
1893 ...		642	9,721	156	10,519	1,201,034 19	7,036 15
	Total ...	3,224	44,161	1,005	48,390	5,545,319 3	—
	Average ...	645	8,832	201	9,678	1,109,063 80	—
1889 ...	Negombo ...	665	11,664	154	12,483	2,071,986 58	—
1890 ...		463	11,450	165	12,078	2,237,650 24	—
1891 ...		501	13,025	173	13,699	2,406,702 95	—
1892 ...		652	14,184	43	14,879	3,261,249 46	—
1893 ...		517	14,530	44	15,091	2,966,876 17	11,246 0
	Total ...	2,798	64,853	579	68,230	12,944,465 41	—
	Average ...	559·6	12,970	115·8	13,646	2,588,893 8	—
1889 ...	Ratnapura ...	340	3,248	6	3,594	238,174 40	—
1890 ...		474	2,917	—	3,391	336,580 10	—
1891 ...		288	2,837	3	3,128	243,330 84	—
1892 ...		419	3,381	1	3,801	348,347 49	—
1893 ...		292	3,265	1	3,558	318,669 0	2,239 55
	Total ...	1,813	15,648	11	17,472	1,485,101 83	—
	Average ...	362·6	3,129	2·2	3,494	297,020 36	—
1889 ...	Kurunégala	383	10,803	5	11,191	1,073,250 0	—
1890 ...		232	14,500	6	14,738	1,559,574 19	—
1891 ...		191	13,081	2	13,274	1,174,032 58	—
1892 ...		238	16,391	4	16,633	1,621,443 8	—
1893 ...		459	14,885	—	15,344	867,708 79	6,320 25
	Total ...	1,503	69,660	17	71,180	6,296,008 64	—
	Average ...	300	13,932	3	14,236	1,259,201 72	—
1889 ...	Kégalla ...	374	5,481	—	5,855	479,441 83	—
1890 ...		312	4,873	—	5,185	434,326 32	—
1891 ...		226	5,132	—	5,358	527,611 17	—
1892 ...		161	6,601	—	6,765	553,220 25	—
1893 ...		218	6,201	—	6,419	678,270 82	3,816 57
	Total ...	1,294	28,288	—	29,582	2,672,870 39	—
	Average ...	259	5,657	—	5,916	534,574 7	—
1889 ...	Chilaw ...	482	4,350	1,733	6,565	5,854,001 89	—
1890 ...		272	4,686	1,814	6,772	3,659,496 30	—
1891 ...		291	5,047	1,704	7,042	3,832,070 99	—
1892 ...		388	6,112	1,859	8,359	3,988,502 86	—
1893 ...		285	6,288	2,012	8,585	3,495,824 73	12,092 15
	Total ...	1,718	26,483	9,122	37,323	20,829,896 77	—
	Average ...	343	5,296	1,824	7,464	4,165,979 35	—
1889 ...	Kandy ...	1,698	13,591	440	15,729	2,664,831 20	—
1890 ..		1,789	12,257	417	14,463	9,010,219 23	—
1891 ...		1,961	12,002	601	14,564	2,703,796 28	—
1892 ...		1,887	13,363	655	15,905	3,400,372 91	—
1893 ...		2,174	15,358	805	18,337	5,608,346 86	26,421 90
	Total ...	9,509	66,571	2,918	78,998	23,387,566 48	—
	Average ...	1,901	13,314	583	15,799	4,677,513 29	—
1889 ...	Badulla ...	358	2,862	402	3,622	1,778,983 6	—
1890 ...		395	2,817	300	3,512	1,555,875 97	—
1891 ...		300	2,696	246	3,242	1,455,876 0	
1892 ...		244	2,690	198	3,132	1,432,764 0	—
1893 ...		516	2,606	100	3,222	549,236 20	2,997 45
	Total ...	1,813	13,671	1,246	16,730	6,772,735 23	—
	Average ...	363	2,734	249	3,346	1,354,547 5	—

Table IX.—*contd.*

Year.	Office.	Language in which Deeds are Drawn. English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1889 ...	Anurádhapura	92	580	—	672	18,938 80	—
1890 ...		59	722	—	781	23,946 50	—
1891 ...		212	677	—	889	24,558 88	—
1892 ...		47	614	—	661	19,512 87	—
1893 ...		28	1,193	—	1,221	71,676 44	536 5
	Total ...	438	3,786	—	4,224	158,633 49	—
	Average ...	87	757	—	844	31,726 69	—
1889 ...	Jaffna ...	1,758	—	21,126	22,884	3,615,789 4	—
1890 ...		1,736	—	19,818	21,554	3,622,179 94	—
1891 ...		1,228	—	20,936	22,164	4,042,776 92	—
1892 ...		1,135	—	23,360	24,495	4,822,371 23	—
1893 ...		861	—	22,518	23,379	4,565,759 30	22,145 15
	Total ...	6,718	—	107,758	114,476	20,668,876 45	—
	Average ...	1,343	—	21,551	22,895	4,133,775 29	—
1889 ...	Mannár ...	5	—	581	586	71,730 9	—
1890 ...		72	—	773	845	112,514 40	—
1891 ...		26	—	728	754	105,778 70	—
1892 ...		40	—	757	797	101,427 61	—
1893 ...		50	—	745	795	126,815 51	586 44
	Total ...	193	—	3,584	3,777	518,296 31	—
	Average ...	38	—	716	755	103,659 26	—
1889 ...	Mullaittivu...	41	—	263	304	33,935 37	—
1890 ...		77	—	271	348	26,788 37	—
1891 ...		43	—	273	316	34,484 96	—
1892 ...		103	—	219	322	31,924 57	—
1893 ...		33	—	281	314	27,157 69	119 70
	Total ...	297	—	1,307	1,604	154,290 96	—
	Average ...	59	—	261	321	30,858 19	—
1889 ...	Vavuniya ...	31	—	133	164	19,174 81	—
1890 ...		52	—	170	222	16,401 71	—
1891 ...		7	—	140	147	8,583 63	—
1892 ...		28	—	200	228	16,691 81	—
1893 ...		22	—	171	193	12,796 23	111 62
	Total ...	140	—	814	954	73,648 19	—
	Average ...	28	—	163	191	14,729 64	—
1889 ...	Batticaloa ...	442	—	5,019	5,461	900,136 36	—
1890 ...		308	—	6,081	6,389	1,100,210 21	—
1891 ...		373	—	5,455	5,828	1,245,559 20	—
1892 ...		509	—	5,992	6,501	959,513 57	—
1893 ...		388	—	6,178	6,566	1,194,912 70	6,489 18
	Total ...	2,020	—	28,725	30,745	5,400,332 4	—
	Average ...	404	—	5,745	6,149	1,080,066 41	—
1889 ...	Trincomalee	44	—	454	498	189,408 0	—
1890 ...		67	—	503	570	246,683 0	—
1891 ...		107	—	445	552	220,932 0	—
1892 ...		65	—	487	552	157,215 0	—
1893 ...		150	—	681	831	335,633 16	1,714 55
	Total ...	433	—	2,570	3,003	1,149,871 16	—
	Average ...	86·6	—	514	600·6	229,974 23	—
1889 ...	Galle ...	2,025	11,328	—	13,353	1,723,923 84	—
1890 ...		1,814	10,699	—	12,513	1,598,758 83	—
1891 ...		2,150	12,059	—	14,209	1,741,494 96	—
1892 ...		1,971	13,093	9	15,073	2,012,643 3	—
1893 ...		1,982	14,840	4	16,834	2,523,845 97	10,714 40
	Total ...	9,942	62,027	13	71,982	9,600,666 63	—
	Average ...	1,988	12,405	3	14,396	1,920,133 32	—
1889 ...	Mátara ...	881	9,955	2	10,838	1,397,626 0	—
1890 ...		990	8,323	1	9,314	1,370,176 0	—
1891 ...		1,020	8,079	—	9,099	1,181,661 0	—
1892 ...		1,123	8,950	—	10,073	1,385,314 0	—
1893 ...		810	8,563	2	9,375	932,575 41	5,063 5
	Total ...	4,824	43,870	5	48,699	6,267,352 41	—
	Average ...	965	8,774	1	9,740	1,253,470 48	—

Table IX.—*contd.*

Year.	Office.	Language in which Deeds are Drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
		English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1889 ...	Tangalla ..	136	2,596	1	2,733	174,247 0	—
1890 ...		71	2,840	—	2,911	177,180 22	—
1891 ...		125	2,679	—	2,804	198,870 35	—
1892 ...		104	2,779	—	2,883	176,385 57	—
1893 ...		72	2,624	—	2,696	171,073 96	1,006 50
	Total ...	508	13,518	1	14,027	897,757 10	-
	Average ...	101	2,703	⅕	2,805	224,439 27	—
1889	For whole Island ...	15,088	104,666	30,578	150,332	34,950,206 41	-
1890 ...		14,667	103,133	30,592	148,392	42,857,038 56	-
1891 ...		14,170	107,416	30,925	152,511	38,023,071 21	
1892 ...		14,259	121,175	34,051	169,485	41,802,251 46	—
1893 ...		14,442	123,693	33,735	171,870	48,453,805 51	234,933 97
	Total ...	72,626	560,083	159,881	792,590	206,086,373 15	—
	Average ...	14,525	112,017	31,976	158,518	41,217,274 63	—

[For Table X. see page E 31]

XI.—Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department from 1864 to 1893.

Period.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Receipts.	Excess of Expenditure.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1864	41,287 0	56,839 62	—	15,552 62
1865	53,808 62	56,037 79	—	2,229 17
1866	56,822 75	53,765 37	3,057 38	—
1867	55,108 4	53,653 96	1,454 8	—
1868	56,085 83	58,954 37	—	2,868 54
1869	54,433 75	60,899 29	—	6,465 54
1870	50,641 37	59,820 25	—	9,178 88
1871	62,071 71	57,805 50	4,266 21	—
1872	83,834 50	54,964 12	28,870 38	—
1873	86,389 7	58,547 72	27,841 35	—
1874	91,673 90	59,158 92	32,514 98	—
1875	103,058 45	65,218 40	37,840 5	—
1876	116,415 30	62,962 3	53,453 27	—
1877	141,564 60	66,370 75	75,193 85	—
1878	129,771 0	68,656 7	61,114 93	—
1879	125,302 75	69,236 17	56,066 58	—
1880	124,330 38	75,673 55	48,656 83	—
1881	107,734 10	70,459 54	37,274 56	—
1882	90,065 50	70,669 42	19,396 8	—
1883	81,468 75	70,249 91	11,218 84	—
1884	99,090 5	60,684 36	38,405 69	—
1885	76,434 85	62,153 98	14,280 87	—
1886	81,885 83	64,829 38	17,056 45	—
1887	79,977 20	63,823 56	16,153 64	—
1888	88,093 65	62,558 32	25,535 33	—
1889	96,289 55	62,779 96	33,509 59	—
1890	113,898 50	72,389 53	41,508 97	—
1891	117 988 15	72,403 0	45,585 15	—
1892	137,508 15	73,869 99	63,638 16	—
1893	139,485 5	75,229 62	64,255 43	—
Total	2,742,518 35	1,920,664 45	858,148 65	36,294 75

Showing a net profit of Rs. 821,853·90

XII.—Return of the Number of Duplicates, Protocols, and other Records verified, stitched, arranged, and listed during 1893 and since the Verification commenced in 1888.

Office.	Documents Verified, &c., in 1893.			Documents Verified, &c., since the Verification commenced in 1888.		
	Duplicates	Protocols.	Other Records.	Duplicates.	Protocols.	Other Records.
Anurádhapura	111	—	—	11,322	—	—
Badulla	—	—	—	88,528	31,778	5,011
Batticaloa	6,566	—	47	136,241	186,667	1,066
Chilaw	52	—	—	206,078	101,384	—
Colombo	1,141,476	528,396	12,908	1,141,476	528,396	12,908
Galle	690,184	379,951	—	690,184	379,951	—
Jaffna	24,462	3,771	61	1,217,062	793,800	939
Kalutara	12,417	13,463	10	472,743	260,215	123
Kandy	6,987	5,310	5,588	806,099	425,180	6,077
Kégalla	4,180	—	—	18,883	19,015	—
Kurunégala	18,648	36,247	167	284,981	155,225	5,765
Mannar	—	—	—	17,205	8,954	409
Mátara	—	66,273	—	500,779	417,470	11,292
Mullaittívu	1,296	—	—	2,572	1,947	—
Negombo	110,868	269,797	—	414,077	522,555	—
Ratnapura	—	—	—	116,274	16,807	5,302
Tangalla	2,696	—	—	119,884	88,232	—
Trincomalee	831	—	—	25,666	17,264	—
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,020,774	1,303,208	18,781	6,270,054	3,954,840	48,892

XIII.—Return of Crown Grants indexed in the Offices of the Land Registration Department since the verification of Records commenced in 1888.

Offices.	Number indexed in 1893.	Number indexed since the Verification commenced in 1888
Anurádhapura	—	—
Badulla	161	2,545
Batticaloa	211	10,546
Chilaw	52	5,674
Colombo	12,735	12,735
Galle	1,117	1,117
Jaffna	11	1,720
Kalutara	12,121	12,121
Kandy	6,988	10,820
Kégalla	563	563
Kurunégala	36	2,087
Mannár	—	409
Mátara	—	6,701
Mullaittívu	128	338
Negombo	272	8,455
Ratnapura	—	1,973
Tangalla	1,131	1,131
Trincomalee	—	897
Vavuniya	—	—
Total ...	35,526	79,832

XIV.—List of Articled Clerks.

No.	Name of Articled Clerk.	Date of Articles	Language of intended Practice.	District of intended Practice
1	W. F H. de Saram ...	October 30, 1890	English	Colombo
2	L. N. Prins ...	November 5, 1892	do.	do
3	L. B. Fernando ...	October 21, 1893	do.	do
4	V. Ganapati Pillai ...	December 16, 1893	English and Tamil	do.
5	C. L. Meurling ...	September 30, 1893	English	do
6	G. D. J C Senaviratna ..	October 17, 1893	Sinhalese	do
7	H. J. B. de Zylva ...	October 5, 1893	do.	do.
8	T. M. Caseer	December 4, 1893	English	do.
9	G. Jansz	November 20, 1893	English and Sinhalese	do
10	H. C. P. Samarasekara ...	June 10, 1891	Sinhalese	Kalutara
11	C. P. W Jayatilaka ...	November 7, 1893	do.	do.
12	B. J. Perera	October 31, 1893	do.	do.
13	M. Kotalawala... ...	September 22, 1893	do	do.
14	K. D. H. A Johannes ...	October 18, 1893	do.	Negombo
15	F. P. Mudannayaka ...	February 5 1891	English and Sinhalese	Kandy
16	S. Sivaprakasapillai ...	November 27, 1893	English and Tamil	Jaffna
17	S. Subrahmanyan ...	December 14 1893	do.	do.
18	R. Ganapati Pillai ...	November 28, 1893	do	do.
19	N. J. Cooke . ..	January 15, 1892	Sinhalese and Tamil	Vavuniya
20	D. S. Sapapati ...	January 23, 1892	Tamil	Mullaittivu
21	S. Ponnudurai ...	November 27, 1893	English and Tamil	do.
22	W. S. Gunawardana .	November 16, 1893	Sinhalese	Galle
23	C. S Abayaratna ...	June 22, 1893	English and Sinhalese	do
24	K. Velupillai	November 30, 1893	Tamil	do
25	D. D. Jayasundara ...	October 14, 1893	Sinhalese	do
26	D M. Gunasekara ..	November 19 1892	English and Sinhalese	Mátara
27	U. J. P. Jayasinha ...	October 1, 1891	Sinhalese	Tangalla
28	S. G de Z. W Siriwardana ...	October 27, 1892	English and Sinhalese	do
29	V. E D Tillaiyampalam ...	November 27, 1893	Tamil	Batticaloa
30	M. Velupillai	October 13, 1893	do	do.
31	G. Kandavanam ...	November 28, 1893	do.	Trincomalee
32	C. S. Leitan	February 21, 1891	English, Sinhalese, and Tamil	Kurunégala
33	P. L. W. Jayawardana ...	September 19, 1893	English	Chilaw
34	S. V. Amarenis de Silva ...	July 30, 1891	Sinhalese	Anurádhapura
35	K. N. C. Kasy Pillai ...	December 6, 1893	Tamil	Badulla
36	N. M. Wikramasinha ...	June 18, 1891	English and Sinhalese	Ratnapura

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1893.

I.—POPULATION.

THE population of the Island, as enumerated on the night of February 26, 1891, was 3,007,789 persons, exclusive of the military and shipping population. The estimated increase from that date to the end of December, 1893, was 136,063, being the balance between the births and deaths since registered and the balance between the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies. But as the registration of births and deaths in the Island is still defective, and as the returns of emigration and immigration do not take account of others than Indian coolies, this estimate is probably below the mark.

Another and, as the last Census proved, a more accurate method of estimating the population is to assume that the rate of growth which existed in the last intercensal period has been maintained since its close, allowance being made for the fluctuation in the tide of Indian cooly immigration.

Calculated on this method, the population on December 31, 1892, would be 3,176,471. It is on this basis that the rates for the year in this report have been calculated. The rates for each year of the past decade have been re-calculated according to the results of the Census of 1891.

Increase of Population.—The increase of population in the year was at the rate of 8 per 1,000, which, though the same as in the preceding intercensal period 1881-91, was considerably lower than the rate of increase for last year, when it was 20 per 1,000. The excess of births over deaths, or the natural increase of population, in 1893 was about 2 per 1,000 (as against 3 per 1,000 in 1892), while the excess of arrivals over the departures of Indian coolies contributed 6 per 1,000 of the increase, as against 17 per 1,000 in 1892. The slow growth of the population in 1893, as compared with 1892, was therefore due mainly to the fall in the immigrant population.

Indian Immigrant Coolies.—The total number of Indian coolies who arrived in the Island in 1893 was 91,676, as against 73,181 departures, showing an addition to the Island population of 18,495 persons, an addition nearly three and a half times the excess (5,378) of births over deaths recorded in the year. The tide of immigration was arrested in 1879 in sympathy with the general depression that accompanied the downfall of the coffee enterprise. In the years 1882–86 the usual excess of arrivals over departures was turned into a deficit. In 1887 the return of better times, consequent on the increase of tea cultivation, was accompanied by a large excess of arrivals. In 1890 the excess rose to 38,350, in 1891 to 43,107, and in 1892 to 48,856, but the excess fell this year so low as 18,495, *i.e.*, about three-fifths of the annual excess in the period 1887-92 (30,625).

Table A.—Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies, 1871–93.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.*	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.*
1871	88,529	58,610	29,919	1883	39,204	52,962	—13,758
1872	80,121	74,035	6,086	1884	45,777	50,085	—4,308
1873	89,012	80,629	8,383	1885	47,794	48,863	—1,069
1874	125,156	89,727	35,429	1886	39,907	45,250	—5,343
1875	86,712	95,519	—8,807	1887	72,660	55,121	17,539
1876	164,797	91,960	72,837	1888	82,587	55,805	26,782
1877	167,196	88,609	78,587	1889	61,735	52,619	9,116
1878	101,093	91,188	9,905	1890	84,106	45,756	38,350
1879	76,897	80,750	—3,853	1891	103,149	60,042	43,107
1880	45,600	73,683	—28,083	1892	116,472	67,616	48,856
1881	53,887	63,240	—9,353	1893	91,676	73,181	18,495
1882	50,907	57,820	—6,913				

* The sign minus (—) denotes deficit.

II.—MARRIAGES.

The marriages registered in 1893 numbered 17,327, of which 11,809 were general (*i.e.*, other than Kandyan and Mohammedan marriages) and 5,518 Kandyan marriages. The marriage rate (of persons whose marriages were registered to 1,000 persons living) was 11·7, a slight increase on the mean rate of the preceding ten years (11·2).

The number of persons whose marriages were registered to 1,000 persons living among the different races of the Island was—

	1893.	1883-92.
All races (excluding Mohammedans)	11·7	11·3
Europeans	20·1	12·7
Burghers	16·2	13·5
Sinhalese { Kandyans	13·4	13·4
Sinhalese { Others	14·1	12·7
Tamils	6·9	6·5
Others	·5	1·9

These figures are misleading, except as to the Christian part of the population, which may be taken to include all the Europeans and Burghers and a small percentage of the Sinhalese and Tamils. The Christians alone register their marriages The others—*i.e.*, 90 per cent. of the population of the Island—for the most part ignore the requirements of the law as to registration, and are content with the customary or religious ceremonies of marriage. Indeed, as I have had occasion to remark frequently, it is only in regard to the Kandyans that the law makes registration indispensable to the validity of a marriage. As regards the others, the law is very uncertain, and marriages would appear to be valid without registration if contracted according to custom. If, among the Sinhalese and Tamils, marriages so contracted, and which are deemed to be honourable marriages, are taken into account, the marriage rate would be at least as high as among the Burghers and Europeans, for every girl as soon as she becomes marriageable, or even earlier, is provided by her parents or brothers with a husband, and an old maid is almost unknown—so strong is the force of public opinion and custom towards the promotion of matrimony.

Mohammedan Marriages.—It will be seen from the subjoined table that the Mohammedans have availed themselves but little of the opportunity given them by the Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1886 and 2 of 1888 of registering marriages, although the Ordinance is now in force in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces and in the Batticaloa District.

Table B.—Mohammedan Marriages in 1890–93.

Province and District.	Mohammedan Population at the Census of 1891	Number of Marriages.				Rate per Mille per Annum.			
		1890	1891	1892	1893	1890	1891.	1892.	1893.
Western.									
Colombo	34,927	53	119	68	61	3·0	6·8	3·8	3·5
Negombo	2,865	15	18	17	18	10·4	12·6	11·8	12·6
Kalutara	13,049	8	12	20	22	1·2	1·8	3·0	3·4
Central.									
Kandy	23,088	22	29	39	30	1·8	2·6	3·3	2·6
Mátalé	5,503	-	-	--	—	—	--	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	2,468	2	3	1	2	1·6	2·4	0·8	1·6
Southern.									
Galle	10,079	76	80	70	61	15·0	15·8	13·8	12·1
Mátara	5,703	2	3	2	2	0·6	1·0	0·7	0·7
Hambantota	2,386	—	—	-	—	—		-	-
Eastern.									
Batticaloa	14,962	23	28	—	--	1·0	1·2	-	-
North-Western									
Kurunégala	10,719	41	63	34	17	7·6	11·8	6·3	3·2
Puttalam	9,919	87	168	111	116	17·6	33·8	22·3	23·4
Chilaw	2,747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	1,870	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—
Kégalla	6,677	-	12	4	1	—	3·6	1·1	0·3
Total	176,902	329	535	366	330	3·7	6·0	4·1	3·7

The Batticaloa District, which has the largest Mohammedan population of any district in the Island, shows a marriage rate of only 1·1 per 1,000 for 1890–91, and no marriage at all registered this year or the last. Colombo District, which comes next in population, is little better: 4·5 for 1890–92 and 3·5 this year. Kandy shows for 1893 the same rate as for 1890–92 (2·6). Other districts are worse. The only districts which show satisfactory rates are Puttalam, with a marriage rate of 24·6 for 1890–92 and 23·4 in 1893; Galle, with a rate of 14·9 for 1890–92 and 12·1 for 1893; Negombo, 11·6 for 1890–92 and 12·6 this year.

In Puttalam the advantages of registration are so much appreciated that not to register a marriage is the exception. It is to be hoped that in course of time the Mohammedans of other parts of the Island will become equally enlightened.

First Marriages: Re-marriages.—Of the 11,809 men whose marriages were recorded in 1893 (Table VIII.) among the "general" community (*i.e.*, other than Kandyans or Mohammedans), 10,557, or 89·4 per cent., were bachelors, and 1,252, or 10·6 per cent., were widowers. Of the 10,557 bachelors

10,259, or 97·2 per cent., married spinsters, and 298, or 2·8 per cent., married widows. Of the 1,252 widowers who re-married, 1,051, or 83·9 per cent., married spinsters, and 201, or 16·1 per cent., married widows.

Of the 11,809 women whose marriages were recorded in 1893 among the general community 11,310, or 95·8 per cent., were spinsters, and 499, or 4·2 per cent., were widows. Of the 11,310 spinsters who married, 10,259, or 90·7 per cent., married bachelors, and 1,051, or 9·3 per cent., married widowers. Of the 499 widows who re-married, 298, or 59·7, married bachelors, and 201, or 40·3, married widowers.

Of the 5,518 Kandyan men who married in the year (Table IX.), 4,885, or 88·5 per cent., were bachelors, and 633, or 11·5 per cent., were widowers. Of the 4,885 bachelors, 4,691, or 96 per cent., married spinsters, and 194, or 4 per cent., married widows. Of the 633 widowers, 472, or 74·6 per cent., married spinsters, and 161, or 25·4 per cent., married widows.

Of the 5,518 Kandyan women who married in the year, 5,163, or 93·6 per cent., were spinsters, and 355, or 6·4 per cent., were widows. Of the 5,163 spinsters, 4,691, or 90·9, married bachelors, and 472, or 9·1 per cent., married widowers. Of the 355 widows, 194, or 54·6 per cent., married bachelors, and 161, or 45·4 per cent., married widowers.

Divorces.—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts; among the Kandyans by the Government Agents. There were 266 divorces among the Kandyans this year (Table XIII.), making the proportion to the marriages in the year 4·8 per cent., a rate 60 times as large as in the general community (·08 per cent.), the total number of divorces pronounced by the several District Courts of the Island in 1893 being 10, against 11,809 general marriages recorded in the year.

It would thus appear that the Kandyans are more anxious to escape from the bonds of matrimony than other members of our population, except the Mohammedans, of whose divorces we have no statistics.

Re-marriages of Divorced Persons.—Among the general community 8 divorced men and 5 divorced women re-married in the year; among the Kandyans 90 divorced men and 79 divorced women.

Age at Marriage.—Among the general community this year the mean male age at marriage was 27·4, as against 27·8 last year; for females 20·0, as against 19·5 last year. Among the Kandyans the mean male age was 29·0, as against 27·3 last year; for females 21·0, as against 20·1 last year.

The highest age at marriage in 1893 was, among the general community, for males 75 years, for females 65; and among the Kandyans, for males 80 years, for females 75 years. The lowest age at marriage in the general community was, for males 16, for females 9; for Kandyans, males 16, females 13.

Minors.—Among the general community 732 males (6 per cent. of the married males) and 8,489 females (72 per cent. of the married females), and among the Kandyans 714 males (13 per cent. of the married males) and 3,584 females (65 per cent. of the married females) married under 21 years of age. The Kandyan females would thus appear to marry later in life than the females of other community. The reason probably is that the registration of marriage is frequently postponed among the Kandyans for years after they have begun to live together as husband and wife according to custom.

Mixed Marriages.—The number of mixed marriages registered was as follows (Table XI.):—

		1893.		Mean in the period 1883-92
Between Europeans and Burghers	...	12	...	8
Between Europeans and Sinhalese	...	—	...	2
Between Europeans and Tamils	...	1	...	1
Between Burghers and Sinhalese	...	19	...	17
Between Burghers and Tamils	...	2	...	4
Between Sinhalese and Tamils	...	39	...	30
Other mixed marriages ...	...	2	...	3

Signatures in the Marriage Register.—Of the men in the general community who married in 1893, 23·1 per cent. (as against 23·0 per cent. in 1887-92) and of the women 79 per cent. (the same proportion as in the period 1887–92) were unable to sign their names in the register, and among the Kandyans (who usually show a higher proportion of illiterates) 41·5 per cent. of the men (as against 36·6 per cent. in 1888-92) and 96·6 per cent. of the women (as against 95·8 per cent. in 1888–92) were unable to sign their names in the register.

Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Christian Marriages.—The number of buildings registered for the solemnization of Christian marriages and standing on the list at the end of 1893 was 659 (an increase of 1 on the previous year), of which 415 were Roman Catholic, 69 Wesleyans, 64 Church of England, 33 Church Mission, 25 Baptist, 11 American Mission, 7 Dutch Presbyterian, 6 Gospel Propagation Society, 3 Scotch Presbyterian, 22 Portuguese* Catholic, and 4 undefined.

III.—BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in 1893 was 97,800, being in the proportion of 30·8 to 1,000 persons living.

The registration of births was very imperfect in the early years of civil registration, and improved gradually but slowly in subsequent years. In 1887 it was decided to institute prosecutions under the Penal Code against those who neglected to register births. From that time there has been a marked improvement, and it is believed that not many births escape registration now.

The subjoined table, in which the birth-rates in the several districts are arranged in order from the highest to the lowest, shows also the amount of increase or decrease in 1893 over the average in the periods 1882-86 and 1887–92, and the excess of the average of 1887-92 over the average of 1882-86:—

* By "Portuguese Catholic" churches are meant churches which originally belonged to the Goanese Mission established by the Portuguese Government, and which (now that the jurisdiction of that Mission has ceased by virtue of a concordat of June 6, 1886, between the Pope and the King of Portugal) appear to be in dispute between the Catholic Archbishop of Colombo and the Catholic Bishop of Jaffna on the one hand and a section of the Catholics, headed by Archbishop Alvares, on the other.

Table C.—Comparative Statement of the Mean Annual Birth-rates in the periods 1882–86 and 1887–92 and in 1893.

District.	1893.	1882–86.	1887–92.	Percentage of increase or deficit* in 1887–92 over 1882–86.	Percentage of increase or deficit* in 1893 over 1882–86.	Percentage of increase or deficit* in 1893 over 1887–92.
Ceylon	30·8	28·6	30·9	8	8	—
Batticaloa	44·8	39·6	42·9	8	13	4
Badulla	42·0	31·1	36·3	17	35	16
Negombo	39·6	34·0	38·6	13	16	3
Vavuniya	37·8	29·5	30·3	3	28	25
Mullaittívu	37·6	32·1	36·8	15	17	2
Hambantota	37·4	33·1	31·2	— 6	13	20
Mátalé	35·6	30·9	35·5	15	15	—
Mannár	35·0	36·2	32·0	— 12	— 3	9
Galle	35·0	27·1	30·0	11	29	17
Ratnapura	34·5	30·0	32·0	7	15	8
Trincomalee	34·3	28·1	32·8	17	22	5
Jaffna	34·1	29·5	32·4	10	16	5
Kurunégala	32·8	36·4	36·0	— 1	— 10	— 9
Anurádhapura	32·7	35·0	39·6	13	— 7	— 17
Puttalam	32·4	28·4	32·0	13	14	1
Mátara	31·7	28·4	30·3	7	12	5
Kalutara	30·0	25·5	27·9	9	18	7
Nuwara Eliya	29·9	23·5	26·7	14	27	12
Chilaw	29·2	24·9	28·6	— 15	17	2
Kandy	27·0	22·8	27·6	21	18	— 2
Colombo	26·3	21·8	24·2	11	21	9
Kégalla	24·9	23·0	25·7	12	8	— 3

* The sign minus (—) denotes deficit.

The result of the prosecutions instituted in 1887 is seen in the improvement in registration in the period 1887–92, as compared with the preceding quinquennium.

The Batticaloa District maintained in 1893 the highest birth-rate (44·8), as in the period 1882–86 (39·6) and in 1887–92 (42·9), and is followed by Badulla with a birth-rate of 42·0, taking precedence of Negombo, whose rate in the period 1887–92 was the second highest in the Island. Among the lowest in the list in 1893 are Nuwara Eliya and Chilaw, with birth-rates of 29 per 1,000, Kandy with 27, Colombo with 26, and Kégalla with 25 per 1,000. More than four-fifths of the districts show a higher rate in 1893 than in the period 1887–92, the increase varying from 25 per cent. in Vavuniya to 20 per cent. in Hambantota, 17 per cent. in Galle, and 16 per cent. in Badulla, and in only four of the districts was the rate lower, viz., Anurádhapura (by 17 per cent.), Kurunégala (9 per cent.), Kégalla (3 per cent.), and Kandy (2 per cent.).

Sex.—The male births as usual exceeded the female births in every district of the Island except Mullaittívu. Of the 97,800 births registered in the year, 50,731 were males and 47,069 were females; the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1,078 to 1,000, a lower proportion than for the period 1883–92 (1,092 to 1,000).

Illegitimate Births.—There were 28,501 illegitimate births registered in the year, as against 26,522 last year. The proportion of illegitimate to total births was 29·1 in 1893, as against 28·4 in 1892, 28·2 in 1891, and 26·3 in 1887–90.

But it must be remembered that illegitimacy in Ceylon does not mean, as in European countries, immorality on the part of the parents. A large number of people, as I have said, are content with the customary or religious ceremonies, and do not think it necessary to comply with the requirements of modern legislation. In fact, in view of the uncertainty of our marriage law, a large number of the so-called illegitimate births are probably legitimate in spite of non-registration. The yearly increase in the proportion of "illegitimate" births to the total births is a sign, therefore, not of growing immorality, but of continued improvement in the registration of births.

IV.—DEATHS.

The deaths registered in 1893 numbered 92,422, and were in the proportion of 29·1 per 1,000 persons living. Since civil registration began in 1867, there was only one year (1877) in which the death-rate recorded was higher than in 1893, and only one (1885) in which the death-rate equalled the rate for this year.

The exceptional unhealthiness of 1877 was due to a virulent epidemic of cholera in the Northern Province and to the high mortality among the Indian immigrants who arrived in large numbers from the famine-stricken districts of Southern India.

In the decennium 1871–80 the death-rate fell below 20 per 1,000 in three years (1871, 19·4; 1873, 19·9; 1880, 18·3) and rose above 25 per 1,000 in two years (1877, 31·7; 1878, 27·6), whereas in the decennium 1881–90 the death-rate was only in two years below 20 per 1,000 (1882, 19·7; 1883, 19·3), but exceeded 25 per 1,000 in four years (1881, 27·2; 1885, 29·1; 1888, 26·4; 1889, 28·5).

The mean annual death-rate in the first decennial period was 22·65, and in the second 24·35. Had the rate in 1893 been equal to the latter average there would have been a saving of 15,207 lives in the course of the year. But it is not unlikely that the lower death rates in those decennial periods were due to imperfect registration. In fact, as I have often had occasion to remark, owing to the defects in our law and machinery of registration, our death statistics even of current years cannot be accepted as *accurate* measures of the actual condition of health of any particular district or period.

The death-rate for the different races in the year 1893 and the average rate for the years 1883–92 are as follows :—

	1893.	1883-92.	Percentage of Increase in 1893.
Europeans ...	17·9 ...	12·5 ..	43
Burghers ...	21·4 ...	10·9 ...	96
Sinhalese ...	30·7 ...	25·3 ...	21
Tamils	26·1 ...	25·5 ...	2
Moors	34·5	29·0 ...	19
Malays	23·7 ...	20·9 ...	31
Others ...	15·5 ...	15·6 ...	—

The increase in the mortality of Europeans and Burghers is very marked this year, and is due to the improved system of registration in force since the beginning of the year in the town of Colombo, where live by far the larger part of those communities.

Sex.—The deaths of 47,756 males and 14,666 females were registered in 1893. The death-rate of males was 28·3 per 1,000 living, that of females 30·0 per 1,000. The average rate in the preceding ten years 1883–92 was 24·8 for males and 25·6 for females. The deaths of males in the year were as 1,069 to 1,000 deaths of females; the average in the decade 1883–92 being 1,097 to 1,000. These proportions are derived from the deaths among unequal numbers of males and females living, for there is an excess of males in the population. The deaths in 1893, were there an equal number of both sexes living, would be in the proportion of 941 deaths of males to 1,000 deaths of females, the average proportion in the decade 1883–92 being 969 to 1,000.

Age at Death.—The increase in the death-rate was not only shared by all the districts in the Island (except Jaffna, Mannár, Vavuniya, and Trincomalee), and by all classes of the population, but also by all periods of life and by both sexes of the population. The greatest increase was at the age-period 10–15, the next greatest increase was at the age period 5–10, and then the periods 15–20, 20–25, and 25–35, and 0–5.

The subjoined table exhibits the difference between the rates of mortality that prevailed at each period of either sex in 1893 and in the ten years 1883–92, with the percentage of increase in 1893.

For an explanation of the death-rate at different ages reference is requested to my report on the Vital Statistics of 1887, pp. x–xiii.

Table D.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 living at different Ages.

Ages	Ten years 1883–92.		1893.		Percentage of Increase in 1893 over the Average of 1883–92.	
	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	24·8	25·6	28·3	30·0	14·1	17·2
0— 5 years	49·7	53·3	56·6	61·6	13·9	15·6
5—10 „	11·8	13·5	15·0	16·5	27·1	22·2
10—15 „	9·2	9·2	12·4	12·4	34·8	34·8
15—20 „	10·1	7·3	12·5	8·6	23·8	17·8
20—25 „	10·3	13·1	12·4	15·5	20·4	18·3
25—35 „	14·7	19·3	16·8	23·1	14·3	19·7
35—45 „	23·4	22·3	26·4	27·2	12·8	22·0
45—55 „	35·3	27·4	38·0	31·3	7·6	14·2
55—65 „	44·0	50·6	45·3	55·5	3·0	9·7
65—75 „	79·5	87·0	84·8	101·0	6·7	16·1
75—85 „	170·9	196·7	188·1	221·9	10·1	12·8
85—95 „	333·3	357·9	342·0	362·0	2·6	1·1
95 and upwards ...	780·2	769·2	832·5	931·3	6·7	21·1

V.—PUBLIC HEALTH IN 1893.

The year 1893, though not marked by any serious outbreak of smallpox or cholera, has been, with one single exception (1877), the unhealthiest on record. Fever and diarrhœa were epidemic: in some districts scarcity prevailed, and the deaths of the first, second, and third quarters were excessive, chiefly in those districts of the Island known as the "moist zone districts" (districts having 60 in. of rainfall and over). Only in the fourth quarter of the year was there an improvement in the health of the population up to its normal standard.

Tables VI., VII*a*., VII*b*., and XXIV. in the appendix give, in continuation of the tables first published in my report for 1892, the births and deaths, and their rates for all ages, in the several districts and sub-divisions of the Island. The figures are given for the Sinhalese only in the Sinhalese districts, and for the Tamils only in the Tamil districts; these separate figures furnish more trustworthy data for comparing the relative sanitary condition of those districts and sub-divisions than if the rates included other nationalities temporarily resident in them. I have added this year the infantile mortality for each division, a most valuable index to its health. In the Puttalam District where the Sinhalese and Mohammedans are found in almost equal numbers, and in the Batticaloa District where the Tamils and Mohammedans are in almost equal numbers, the figures are given for all races as well as for the different sections.

Health of the Sinhalese.

Of the total Sinhalese population in the Island, the Western and Southern Provinces contain more than 54 per cent., and the other Provinces, including the Kandyan Provinces, 46 per cent. The subjoined table gives the estimated Sinhalese population at the middle of the year, births, deaths, and their rates for the two years 1892–93.

Table E.—Sinhalese Population, Births, Deaths, and their Rates in the Provinces of Ceylon, 1892-93.

Province.	Population at the Middle of the Year.		Births.		Deaths.		Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	
	1892.	1893	1892	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Western ...	656,195	663,110	19,147	19,365	11,604	13,990	29·2	29·2	17·7	21·1
Central ...	249,700	249,711	8,875	8,695	7,943	8,592	35·5	34·8	31·8	34·4
Southern ...	465,056	467,561	13,478	15,562	11,575	13,097	29·0	33·3	24·9	28·0
Eastern ...	8,281	8,339	205	326	242	279	24·8	39·1	29·2	33·5
North-Western ...	274,004	271,357	8,597	9,026	9,128	12,683	31·4	33·3	33·3	46·7
North-Central ...	59,610	59,031	2,413	2,070	3,489	2,306	40·5	35·1	58·5	39·1
Uva ...	114,480	115,537	5,390	5,535	4,807	4,201	47·2	47·9	42·1	36·4
Sabaragamuwa ...	221,402	220,610	6,802	6,820	6,320	7,902	30·7	30·9	28·5	35·8

Western Province.—The Western Province contains about a third of the Sinhalese living in the whole Island in an area of 1,432 square miles. The mortality to a thousand living was in 1891–92 at the annual rate of 17·9; it rose in 1893 to 21·1. Thus the rate for 1893 was 3·2 in excess, or, in other words, the Sinhalese deaths in the Province, allowing for increase of population in the interval, were 2,254 above the annual average of the preceding two years 1891–92. The increase was due partly to improved registration of deaths in the town of Colombo, where the Ordinance 20 of 1891 has been in operation this year, and partly to the unhealthiness of Colombo and Negombo Districts.

The Colombo District shows a mortality of 20·4 in 1893, as against 16·0 in 1891–92. The excess 4·4 represents an additional mortality of 1,647 in the total Sinhalese population of the district, and was shared principally by two of the divisions comprised in the district—Siyané kóralé and the Colombo Municipality—while the other three divisions experienced more or less the average mortality.

Siyané kóralé is the largest division in the district, and has about twice the Sinhalese population of any other kóralé in the district. In 1891–92 the division was, in regard to its sanitary condition, only inferior to Alutkúru kóralé south, and held the second place as the healthiest division in the district and in the Island with a death-rate of 13·8. This year the rate increased to 20·1 owing to a severe outbreak of fever and diarrhœa, chiefly in the first and second quarters, killing 762 persons more than in the preceding two years. Hewágam kóralé shows an increase from 21·6 (the mean annual death-rate in 1891–92) to 24·3, and Salpiti kóralé a decline from 17·2 to 15·6.

The Negombo District was worse. The mortality among the Sinhalese living in this district, which in 1891–92 was at the annual rate of 21·2, increased in 1893 to 26·1, showing an excess of 5 deaths to every 1,000 of the population. Among the Tamils, who form one-tenth of the population of the district, the rate increased from 36·4 in 1891–92 to 45·1 this year, and among the Mohammedans, who form only 2 per cent. of the population, the rate increased from 25·4 to 33·2. Of the two divisions composing this district Alutkúru kóralé north is the more prosperous and healthy; in area it contains double the extent and treble the population of Hápitigam kóralé, the other division of the district. In 1893 the death-rate increased in Alutkúru kóralé north to 21·6 from 15·4 in 1892, while in Hápitigam kóralé the rate showed a still greater increase from 18·8 in 1892 to 32·4 in 1893. The unhealthiness of these two divisions was due to the prevalence of malarial fever, chiefly in the second quarter of the year, resulting from the south-west monsoon rains and the overflow of the Maha-oya. The quarterly rates of mortality recorded in the last three years show the period and the extent to which the health of the district is affected by this cause, the second quarter being the period when the effects are most felt :—

Table F.—Death-rates in Alutkúru Kóralé North and Hápitigam Kóralé Divisions in each Quarter of 1891-93.

Division.	Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Alutkuru kóralé north	1891	22·7	31·1	16·8	15·8
	1892	21·0	12·0	11·2	17·5
	1893	23·8	32·1	18·3	12·6
Hapitigam kóralé	1891	23·0	39·9	23·5	18·4
	1892	26·5	16·4	12·9	19·5
	1893	33·7	49·9	29·3	16·9

The mortality of the Kalutara District this year was about the average (18·8).

Southern Province.—The Southern Province follows the Western, as the Province with the largest Sinhalese population. The estimated number of Sinhalese living in the Province in the middle of the year was 467,561, among whom the deaths were 28·0 in every 1,000. In the previous year the death-rate was 24·9, compared with which the rate in 1893 was 3·1 higher. The unhealthiness of 1891 was confined to the Mátara and Hambantota Districts. The Galle District was in 1891 (23·2) about as healthy as in 1892 (24·1). Assuming the mean death-rate of 1891–92 (23·6) to represent the normal health of the district, 1893 was worse, and shows an excess mortality of 3·3 to every 1,000 living in the district. This excess was shared by every division of the district, and was mainly the result of the heavy mortality which occurred in the district during the second and third quarters of the year.

The Mátara District (26·9) shows exactly the same death-rate as Galle (26·9). In 1891 the district suffered seriously from an epidemic of fever, which raised the mortality as high as 32·9. In 1892, with improved health, the death-rate fell to 23·0, but rose again this year to 26·9, an increase of nearly 4 deaths to every 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate of Hambantota District was worse this year (33·2) than in 1892 (30·7), but improved very greatly on the rate of 1891 (54·0), an exceptionally unhealthy year in the district.

North-Western Province.—The mortality among the 271,357 Sinhalese estimated to be living in the Province at the middle of the year was at the rate of 46·7 per 1,000 persons. The average death-rate of the population in 1891–92 was only 36·9. In the Kurunégala District, which contains more than three-fourths, or 77 per cent., of the Sinhalese in the Province, the deaths registered in 1893 numbered 10,929, and were nearly 1,000 in excess of the births registered in the year (7,009). This excess is shared by every division of the district. In Dambadeniya and Katugampola hatpattu divisions the deaths were almost double the births; in Dewamedi, Hiriyala, and Węudawili hatpattu divisions the deaths were 50 per cent. more than the births, the Wanni hatpattu division alone showing a small excess of deaths over births.

The death-rate of the district in the year was equal to 52·7, which shows an excess of 12·5 deaths on the mean annual rate of 1891–92 (40·2). This increase occurred in the first and second quarters, and is mainly attributable to a severe outbreak of malarial fever, which was aggravated by want of wholesome food due to the failure of crops from deficiency of rainfall in 1892.

As I said in my quarterly report for the second quarter of 1893, the occupation of the population is altogether agricultural. The other industries being of minor importance, the amount or value of agricultural produce largely determines the prosperity and the health of the district.

The following table, containing information collected from the Provincial Administration Reports for 1892, gives the paddy and fine grain crops, the quantity available for local consumption, with the number of bushels of rice and fine grain per head of the population and for each family, taking the average family at 4½ units of the population :—

Division	Population	Number of Families	Paddy Crops.	Quantity of Paddy available for consumption after deduction of Seed Paddy.	Quantity of Rice available for consumption taking one Bushel of Paddy as equal to half a Bushel of Rice	Kurakkan or Fine Grain.	Quantity available for consumption after deduction of Seed	Total number of Bushels of Rice and Fine Grain available for consumption	Number of Bushels per head of the Population.	Number of Bushels to each Family.
			No. of Bushels.	No. of Bushels	No. of Bushels	No. of Bushels	No. of Bushels			
Węudawili hatpattu	35,074	7,794	217,600	195,840	97,920	11,480	11,365	109,285	3	14
Wanni do.	34,755	7,723	303,160	272,844	136,422	38,250	37,868	174,290	5	22·5
Dewamedi do.	30,931	6,885	309,570	278,613	139,306	8,847	8,759	148,065	4·8	22
Katugampola do.	44,577	9,906	118,500	106,650	53,325	6,690	6,623	59,948	1·3	6
Dambadeniya do.	37,274	8,283	127,035	114,332	57,166	24,637	24,391	81,557	2·2	10
Hiriyala do.	27,476	6,104	17,620	15,858	7,929	26,064	25,803	33,732	1·2	5·5

Assuming that an average family requires 24 bushels of rice or kurakkan for a year, the supply in Katugampola hatpattu is inadequate, the local production being sufficient only for a fourth of the population. But the division is the most prosperous in the district. It contains a large number of cocoanut estates and consumes a large proportion of the Indian rice imported into the district. In Weudawili hatpattu the plumbago industry, and in Dambadeni hatpattu the cultivation of arecanut are important factors in the prosperity of the divisions. It is only in the Wanni and Dewamedi hatpattus that the local production approaches the demand. The poorest division in the district is Hiriyala hatpattu, which is entirely dependent on the cultivation of paddy and fine grain

The yala harvest of 1892 failed throughout the district, while the deficiency of the north-east monsoon rains affected the maha harvest. The crops gathered at these two harvests were therefore considerably below the average of previous years, the effects of which were experienced this year, as shown by the increased death-rates recorded in the first and second quarters.

Division.	Mean rate for the First Quarter in 1891–92.	First Quarter of 1893	Percentage of Increase	Mean rate for the Second Quarter in 1891–92	Second Quarter of 1893.	Percentage of Increase
Wanni hatpattu	58·4	75·7	30	51·8	42·6	18
Dambadeniya do.	42·7	99·7	133	47·3	81·0	71
Hiriyala do	45·5	93·4	105	41·2	55·1	34
Katugampola do.	29·3	50·7	73	29·3	37·1	27
Dewamedi do.	48·6	95·7	97	43·8	55·1	26
Węudawili do	42·6	84·2	98	40·0	48·8	22

In Wanni, where the local supply is the greatest of any division, the average being 22·5 bushels of rice and fine grain to each family, the increase in the death-rate during the first quarter was only 30 per cent., while in the second quarter the death-rate fell to 42·6, and was 18 per cent. below the average. The next lowest increase in the death-rate was in Katugampola

hatpattu. Here the death-rate rose in the first quarter to 50·7 from 29·3, with an increase of 73 per cent., and in the second quarter the death rate fell to 37·1, which is still an excess of 27 per cent. on the mean rate for the period (29·3).

The greatest increase in the death-rate was in the division of Dambadeniya hatpattu, which shows for the first quarter an increase of 133 per cent. (from 42·7 to 99·7), and for the second quarter an increase of 71 per cent. (from 47·3 to 81·0). The exceptional unhealthiness of this division is due partly to an inadequate food supply (the local production giving only 10 bushels of rice and fine grain to each family) and to the high mortality which is reported to have occurred among the Sinhalese coolies employed in the Polgahawela-Kurunégala railway extension.

The Hiriyala hatpattu division suffered the most next to Dambadeniya hatpattu, due no doubt to the poverty of the division. An improvement in the death-rate of this division may, however, be expected when the Deduru-oya irrigation scheme is completed.

I am unable to explain the increase of death-rate recorded in Dewamedi hatpattu. Though the local supply of grain produced in this division is sufficiently large, much of it is probably consumed in the other divisions of the district.

In the Chilaw District the death-rate shows an excess of 1·8, and increased from 21·6 in 1891–92 to 23·4 this year. The increase was in Pitigal kóralé south, where the death-rate rose to 22·1 from 19·6 in 1891–92, while in the northern division of the district (Pitigal kóralé north) the death-rate for this year (32·8) was 3·2 lower than the mean annual rate of 1891–92 (36·0).

The Puttalam District forms an exception to the districts of this Province, and shows for all races a death-rate (42·9) lower than in 1891 (46·2) or 1892 (43·1). The Mohammedan rate was as usual, in this district, better than the Sinhalese rate, and shows this year a decline from 36·2 in 1891–92 to 30·9, while the Sinhalese rate increased from 18·5 in 1891–92 to 19·6 this year.

Central Province.—The death-rate of the Sinhalese in the Central Province increased in 1893 to 34·4 from a mean rate of 31·8 in the period 1891–92. In the Kandy District the rate of increase in the mortality to every 1,000 of the population was 1·8, viz., from 29·4 to 31·2; in the Mátalé District the increase was 8·2, viz., from 41·1 to 49·3; while in the Nuwara Eliya District the death-rate fell from 28·4 to 27·3.

In the Mátalé District, the southern division suffered most, the death-rate rising from 36·8 in 1892 to 51·6, owing to the failure of the crops. The Assistant Government Agent reports that "the proverbial oldest resident remembers no year as bad as 1893."

Sabaragamuwa.—The Province of Sabaragamuwa shows an increased mortality like the Provinces already noticed. The deaths recorded (7,902) increased by 1,082 on the births of the year (6,820), and corresponded to a rate of 35·8, being 6 per 1,000 higher than the mean annual mortality in the two preceding years, when it was 29·8. In the Ratnapura District the deaths (3,187) and births (3,178) nearly balanced each other, while in Kégalla, the district which suffered most this year, the population decreased by nearly 1,100, the registered deaths being 4,415, while the births were only 3,312.

The mean annual mortality of the district in 1891–92 was 24·5 per 1,000 of the population. In 1893 the rate rose to 36·2, and shows an increase of 11·7 deaths to every 1,000 living, or, in other words, the deaths in the district, allowing for increase of population in the interval, were 1,344 more than the annual average of 1891–92. Nearly the whole of the excess mortality occurred in the first and second quarters, which were exceptionally unhealthy, with death-rates of 39·0 and 48·0 per 1,000 respectively, due mainly to an outbreak of malarial fever which commenced in November, 1892, and continued to rage with increasing virulence month after month until the third quarter, the district resuming its normal state of health only in the fourth quarter.

The following extract from my report on the second quarter of 1893 explains the history and causes of the outbreak, during the continuance of which relief had to be afforded by Government as well as by private subscriptions :—

The District of Kégalla suffered this quarter in point of health even more than in the last quarter. The death rate, which had risen in the first quarter to 39·0 from a mean rate for that period of 24·2, rose further to 48·0 this quarter. The period is the unhealthiest on record. In no previous quarter has the death-rate exceeded 37·5 per 1,000. The exceptional rise of this quarter was due mainly, as I have said in my report for the first quarter, to an outbreak of malarial fever which broke out in November last, and which continued to rage with increasing virulence month after month until the maximum number of deaths recorded reached 802 in the last month of the quarter.

The following statement shows the deaths registered in each month for the first half of this year and for the corresponding months in 1891 and 1892 :—

Year	Number of Deaths recorded in Kégalla District.					
	January	February	March	April.	May.	June.
1891	240	269	305	297	431	499
1892	340	320	319	271	279	311
1893	549	447	485	408	668	802

The outbreak is attributed to continued heat and drought which destroyed the yala harvest of 1892 both in the fields and in the chenas, resulting in distress and want, the severity of which was felt throughout the district, but worst of all in Kinigoda korale. In certain villages of Walagam pattuwa in Kinigoda kóralé the want of wholesome food was further aggravated (as reported by the Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kégalla) by the intemperate habits of the inhabitants, who indulge largely in fermented toddy drawn from the kitul palms. The failure of the yala harvest was followed by the failure of the maha in 1893, which aggravated the mortality, increasing both the period and the severity of the epidemic.

The following table shows the death-rate of the district and its divisions in this and the last quarter and in the fourth quarter of 1892 :—

		Death-rate per Mille per Annum.		
		1892. Fourth Quarter	1893. First Quarter.	1893. Second Quarter.
Kégalla District		22·5	39·0	48·0
Divisions.	Kinigoda kóralé	34·6	58·7	63·5
	Galboda kóralé	25·4	41·4	44·2
	Atulugam kóralé	13·9	38·4	47·7
	Lower Bulatgama	21·7	30·0	25·2
	Paranakuru	25·9	38·9	50·0
	Panawal ...	25·9	43·4	55·3
	Dehigampal	18·6	33·7	46·8
	Beligal ...	16·7	32·7	46·2

The death-rate of the district for the fourth quarter of 1892 was 22·5, from which, with a sudden rise, it mounted to 39·0 in the first and with a further rise attained a rate of 48·0 this quarter. The most noticeable increase in the death-rate, as I have already said, was in Kinigoda kóralé. Here the death-rate rose from 26·4 in the third quarter of last year to 34·6 in the fourth quarter, from which, with an increase nearly two-fold, it rose in the first quarter of 1893 to 58·7 and made a further advance to 63·5 per 1,000 this quarter. In Atulugam kóralé the death-rate rose from 13·9 in the fourth quarter of last year to 38·4 in the first quarter of this year and to 47·7 in the second quarter. In Galboda kóralé the mortality rose from 25·4 in the fourth quarter of 1892 to 41·4 in the first quarter and to 44·2 in the second.

Province of Uva.—The Province of Uva, which is identical with the District of Badulla, shows this year a great improvement in health. The death-rate fell to 36·4 from a mean annual rate of 44·9 in 1891–92, a decline of 8·5 deaths to every 1,000 living. The decline is noticeable in all the divisions of the district, but it was most marked in the low-lying divisions of the district which lie in the dry zone. Thus, the deaths to every 1,000 living were in Wellawáya division 17 less than in 1891–92, in Buttala 13 less, and in Wellasa 12 less, while in Yatikinda it was only 7 less, in Wiyaluwa 6, and in Udukinda 3. The marked improvement in the health of the district is attributed by the Government Agent to the large expenditure on irrigation works, the abolition of the paddy tax, and consequent increased supply of food.

North-Central Province.—The Anurádhapura District was, like Badulla, healthier this year than in the last two years, the death-rate recorded being in 1893, 39·1, as against 58·5 in 1892, when there was an epidemic of cholera and acute diarrhœa. In Tamankaduwa division, which shows the greatest decline, the death-rate fell in 1893 to 41·2 from 53·4 in 1891–92, in Hurulupaláta the rate fell to 34·3 from 44·7, in Kelegampaláta to 41·0 from 50·2, and in Nuwaragampalata to 41·3 from 43·1.

Health of the Tamils.

Of the total Tamil population in the Island one-third (235,109 at the Census of 1891) comprises the population of the estates. The remaining two-thirds (488,644) consist of indigenous Tamils, of whom 62 per cent. are in the Northern Province, 18 per cent. in the Eastern, 10 per cent. in the Western, and 10 per cent. are scattered over the other Provinces of the Island.

Table G.—The Tamil Population, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates in the Provinces of Ceylon in 1892–93.

Province.	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Western ...	48,525	48,158	1,133	1,321	1,227	1,958	23·3	27·4	25·3	40·7
Northern ...	306,739	309,643	9,136	10,195	7,617	6,644	29·8	32·9	24·8	21·5
Eastern ...	86,579	87,234	3,356	3,785	3,484	2,690	38·8	43·4	40·2	30·8
Other Provinces inclusive of Estates ...	358,145	382,447	6,673	6,367	9,961	10,269	18·6	16·6	27·8	26.9

Northern Province.—The Jaffna District is only one-fourth of the Northern Province in area, but contains more than nine-tenths of the provincial population with an average density of 341 persons to a square mile, varying from 2,331 in the Jaffna division to 23 in the Karachchi division. The mortality of the district this year was about the average. As usual, Valikámam north maintained in 1893 the first place as the healthiest division of the district, though showing a higher rate (15·8) than in 1891–92 (13·8), and was followed by Valikámam west with a death-rate of 17·0, a decline on the rate of 1891–92 (18·1), while the Valikámam east division, which usually occupies the second place, fell to the third, the death-rate rising to 18·0 from 15·3 in 1891–92. The Islands division comes as the next healthiest division of the district with a death-rate of 19·0 (against 20·7 in 1891–92), and then the Jaffna division with a rate of 19·9 (as against 21·3 in 1891–92), Vadamaradchi west with a rate of 20·2 (as against 22·3 in 1891–92), Tenmaradchi with a rate of 26·3 (as against 21·7 in 1891–92), and Vadamaradchi east with a rate of 29·9 (as against 31·7 in 1891–92). The unhealthiest division of the district is the Pachchilaippali division, which shows this year a rate of 33·6, a considerable increase on the rate of 1891–92 (17·5). The death-rates of the Karaichi and Punakari divisions are untrustworthy for purposes of comparison, as the population is very small.

The Mannár District was in the year (27·0) about twice as healthy as in the period 1891–92 (51·4), the greatest decline in the mortality being in the Mannár island division which suffered most from the cholera epidemic of 1892, and in which the rate fell to 26·9 from 63·1 in 1891–92. The Vavuniya District also showed an improvement, the decline in the death-rate being from 51·7 in 1891–92 to 35·9 in 1893.

The Mullaittívu District was unhealthier this year than the last, the death-rate rising from 37·9 to 52·9.

Eastern Province.—The Batticaloa District contains slightly over two-fifths of the population of Jaffna District, more than half being Tamils, one-third Mohammedans, and 5 per cent. Sinhalese. No other district in the Island has so large a Mohammedan population (44,902), Colombo District following with only 34,927.

The death-rate in 1893 of the Tamil population (which is one-fourth the Tamil population of Jaffna) was almost the same as in 1891 (30·3) and corresponded to a rate of 30·6, as against 29·0 among the Mohammedans. In 1892 the mortality was excessive both among the Tamils and the Mohammedans owing to a severe outbreak of cholera, and the rates of mortality for that year should therefore be excluded from comparison.

In Eravur, Rukam, and Koralai, the northern divisions of the district, the death-rate of the Mohammedans was 15·1 (as against 14·6 in 1891), considerably lower than the rate of the Tamils, which was 23·5. The disparity of the rates between the two sections of the population is probably due to a difference in their social condition, the Mohammedans in this division being more prosperous than the Tamils.

In the next division, Manmunai pattu, where the social condition of the two populations is more equal, the Mohammedan death-rate (44·1) is higher than that of the Tamils (31·5). The higher death-rate of the Mohammedans living in this division is probably due to close aggregation, almost the whole of the Mohammedan population in the Manmunai pattu division living in one village "Kattankudiyiruppu." The Mohammedans retain their superior sanitary position in the next division, Eruvil, Porativu, and Karawaku (which adjoin Manmunai pattu towards the south), with a death-rate of 25·1 as against 34·8 for the Tamils, but lose ground once again in the next division, Chammanturai and Nadukadu, where their rates were respectively 25·4 and 25·2, and regain it in the division of Nintavur and Akkarai pattu, which shows for the Mohammedans a rate of 29·3 as against 47·2 for the Tamils.

Thus in this district (which, as I have said, contains the largest Mohammedan population in the Island) the Mohammedans do not suffer by comparison with the Tamils, save in Manmunai pattu and in Chammanturai and Nadukadu divisions, but show, as in Puttalam District, even better rates than the Tamils, due no doubt to their being a well-to-do agricultural population.

The unhealthiest division of the district is the Southern division, Panawa pattu, which borders on the Hambantota District, but the population here consists of only a few Tamils and Moors, not sufficient to yield trustworthy rates for comparison.

The healthiest division in the district is usually the town division. It was exceptionally healthy this year, the death-rate of the Tamils, who form the bulk of the population, being in 1893 18·3, as against 24·4 and 33·9 in 1891 and 1892 respectively.

The Tamil population of the Trincomalee District (which is less than a fourth of the Tamil population of the Batticaloa District) showed in 1893 a death-rate of 31·6, which was a great improvement on the mean rate of the preceding two years 1891-92 (41·1). The improvement is most marked in the town division of the district, to which the cholera epidemic of 1891-92 in the district was confined, and where the death-rate declined in 1893 to 30·7 from a mean rate of 51·5 in 1891-92. In Tampalakámam division the death-rate fell to 25·6 from 33·7 in 1891-92, while in Kaddukkulam pattu division the rate increased to 59·2 from 40·3 in 1891-92.

Health of the Districts in each Quarter.

I give below a table showing the death-rate of each district of the Island for each quarter in 1893 and the average of ten previous quarters. I have arranged the districts according to a useful classification suggested by Mr. Vincent in his report on the Forest Administration of Ceylon—the moist-zone (*i.e.*, the region having 60 in. of rainfall and over) and the dry zone (*i.e.*, the region with less than 60 in.).

Table H.—Death-rate for each Quarter in the various Districts of the Moist and the Dry Zone of the Island.

Districts	Death-rate per Mille per Annum. Average of Ten previous Quarters, 1883-92.				1893.			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Moist Zone :—								
Colombo	17·2	16·5	16·7	15·5	22·1	28·8	21·7	18·3
Negombo	20·6	23·0	19·4	17·6	29·8	38·9	26·1	18·1
Kalutara	20·5	18·2	19·6	19·9	22·1	21·2	20·4	18·5
Kandy ...	24·8	25·2	25·5	25·0	32·9	35·1	31·6	25·6
Mátale*	40·9	33·2	32·9	33·7	58·7	48·5	47·2	33·0
Nuwara Eliya	18·0	20·7	21·5	21·3	23·9	32·1	31·9	28·6
Galle	22·8	19·4	23·1	24·8	30·4	31·2	33·1	27·0
Mátara	24·0	18·2	21·3	21·0	26·3	27·2	30·7	24·9
Ratnapura	36·5	30·9	28·4	32·9	38·0	37·9	35·4	32·0
Kégalla	20·5	25·7	23·9	19·5	39·8	50·0	38·3	23·9
Kurunégala* ...	42·3	37·6	36·3	32·9	80·9	53·0	43·0	30·4
Badulla	33·8	30·0	32·2	37·6	37·1	34·0	31·8	35·8
Dry Zone :—								
Jaffna	29·5	21·3	18·1	22·4	22·4	21·5	18·9	22·6
Mannár	53·6	48·9	30·1	30·7	34·7	29·6	18·6	21·5
Mullaittivu	50·5	39·6	38·1	39·2	59·1	57·0	55·4	32·3
Vavuniya	44·8	38·6	36·2	41·0	36·7	29·2	26·3	43·4
Hambantota	39·4	24·4	22·9	25·8	49·8	30·4	27·7	23·8
Batticaloa ...	33·5	32·4	24·9	25·3	29·1	34·0	32·6	24·9
Trincomalee	36·3	33·5	25·5	30·8	30·3	32·3	23·9	18·7
Puttalam	63·0	49·5	35·7	34·6	56·5	44·2	35·7	35·1
Chilaw	25·8	21·7	17·1	15·9	27·6	29·5	24·8	15·9
Anurádhapura	49·8	38·9	30·7	32·8	50·2	41·9	32·0	29·8

* Partly in dry-zone.

Reference is requested to my Administration Report of 1892 for detailed explanation of this table and to my quarterly reports of 1893 for particulars as to the health of the districts in the various quarters. It will be enough to point out here that the districts of the moist zone as a rule shared higher death-rates, and the districts of the dry zone lower death-rates, in the quarters of 1893 than in the corresponding quarters of the decade 1883–92. The exceptional unhealthiness of the Island in 1893 was thus due mainly to the unhealthiness of the moist zone districts.

VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

The registered causes of death are given in Table XXV., and may be summarised as follows. Their distribution among the different Provinces and Districts is shown in Table XXVI.

Table I.—Mortality from various Causes of Death, 1883–93.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths in 1893.	Rate per Million Living											
		1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	Mean Rate 1883–92.
Zymotic diseases ...	51,218	16,132	15,241	16,124	11,897	15,934	13,980	12,468	12,734	16,611	11,553	9,818	13,636
Parasitic diseases ...	3,902	1,229	933	983	623	929	918	718	591	836	754	475	776
Dietetic diseases ...	317	100	176	85	83	78	108	365	535	620	671	551	327
Constitutional do. ...	6,949	2,189	2,118	2,172	1,872	2,125	1,942	1,936	2,072	1,946	1,666	1,589	1,944
Developmental do. ...	1,794	565	524	506	518	525	555	567	569	604	446	422	528
Local diseases ...	20,493	6,455	5,953	6,429	5,704	6,343	6,246	5,542	4,833	5,832	5,193	4,713	5,679
Violence ...	1,783	561	535	516	553	569	560	523	541	501	450	439	519
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5,966	1,879	1,697	1,714	1,769	2,026	2,136	1,871	1,814	2,146	1,602	1,291	1,806
All causes ...	92,422	29,110	27,177	28,529	23,019	28,529	26,445	23,990	23,689	29,096	22,335	19,298	25,210

Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.—This class consists of diseases most amenable to public control and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures. The mortality under this head therefore deserves special attention.

Zymotic diseases caused more than half, or 55 per cent., of the deaths registered in 1893. The total number of deaths from diseases in this class numbered 51,218, and were in the proportion of 16,132 to a million persons living—a proportion which was exceeded during the last ten years only in 1885, when the proportion was 16,611 per million.

The fever death-rate increased 7 per cent. from an average of 7,852 per million in the preceding ten years 1883–92 to 8,417 in 1893. The Mullaittívu District returned the highest mortality from this cause (20,682 per million), followed by Kurunégala (19,220 per million), Puttalam (18,262 per million), Anurádhapura (17,314 per million), Hambantota (14,148 per million), Vavuniya (13,014 per million), Negombo (12,405 per million), Batticaloa (11,911 per million), Kégalla (10,424 per million); and the lowest Nuwara Eliya (2,155 per million), Kandy (4,327 per million), Kalutara (5,790 per million), Mátara (5,982 per million), Galle (6,035 per million), and Colombo (6,215 per million).

The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa increased more than from any other cause of death, and rose from a mean annual rate of 5,087 per million in the period 1883–92 to 7,054 per million in 1893, an increase of 39 per cent. The Mátalé District suffered the most (15,430 per million), and was followed by Kandy and Nuwara Eliya (with rates of 12,846 and 12,683 per million respectively), Mátara (11,516 per million), Badulla (11,080 per million), Ratnapura (10,706 per million), Kégalla (10,355 per million), Hambantota (10,202 per million), Galle (8,843 per million). The lowest death-rate from diarrhœal diseases was in the Jaffna District (1,720 per million), which was followed by Negombo (2,674 per million), Vavuniya (2,934 per million), Trincomalee (3,127 per million), Chilaw (3,390 per million), Mannár (3,541 per million), Puttalam (3,768 per million), Batticaloa (3,962 per million), Colombo (4,448 per million), and Kalutara (4,451 per million).

Cholera (under which term are probably included cases of acute diarrhœa) caused in the year 645 deaths, or an annual proportion of 203 deaths to a million, which is a decline of 59 per cent. on the mean rate of the preceding ten years (494 per million).

Parasitic Diseases.—The deaths in this class were 3,902, and in the proportion of 1,922 to a million living. This is the highest recorded rate since 1881, and is 58 per cent. in excess of the average for 1883–92 (776 per million).

Under this head anchylostomiasis caused 331 deaths, of which 138 were in Badulla, 70 in Kandy, 31 in Kalutara, 28 in Colombo, 27 in Kégalla, 12 in Ratnapura, 11 in Galle. This is a disease of growing importance in Ceylon and till recently did not appear in our returns. I discussed it at some length in my report for 1892. There is reason to believe that the mortality from this cause is much understated owing to the difficulty of diagnosing the disease except by a microscopic examination of the patient's stools, and that to this disease is really due a large number of deaths now returned as due to diarrhœa, dysentery, anæmia, dropsy, debility, fever. It is a more insidious and dangerous enemy than cholera, and requires to be met by systematic measures to prevent its increase.

Dietetic Diseases.—The deaths under this head numbered 317, of which 303 (against 541 in the previous year) were attributed to want of breast-milk, 11 to chronic alchoholism, 2 to delirium tremens, and 1 to scurvy. The reduction noticeable in the mortality from these causes since 1888 is due to more careful specification of causes of death and to the transference to the heading "debility" of deaths from *kirinobi* (Sinhalese), *pálkudiyamai* (Tamil), "not drinking of milk," erroneously included in former returns under "want of breast-milk." Of the 303 cases attributed to want of breast-milk, 102 occurred in Kandy District (against 55 in the previous year), 93 in Badulla (against 75 in the previous year), 24 in Nuwara Eliya (against 58 in the previous year), 21 in Mátalé (against 36 in the previous year), 9 in Kurunégala (against 10 in the previous year), 8 in Kégalla (against 23 in the previous year), 8 in Colombo (against 1 in the previous year), 7 in Mullaittívu (against 15 in the previous year).

Constitutional Diseases.—Constitutional diseases caused 6,949 deaths, and were in the proportion of 2,189 per million—a rate nearly 13 per cent. above the annual average in the preceding ten years (1883–92). Of the deaths in this class the most fatal were phthisis 2,575 and anæmia 2,345. Rheumatism caused 660 deaths, scrofula 396, paraṇgi 275, rickets 273, cancer 235, diabetes 85, and leprosy 64. The District of Kurunégala alone contributed 57 per cent. of the deaths from paraṇgi.

Local Diseases.—The deaths under this head numbered 20,493, and accounted for more than 22 per cent. of the total deaths. Of this number (20,493), 7,353 or 36 per cent. were assigned to diseases of the nervous system, including 6,327 from infantile convulsions, 239 from paralysis, 230 from tetanus, 203 from convulsions, 124 from apoplexy, 74 from epilepsy, 69 from mania; 3,042 were attributed to diseases of the respiratory system, including 1,301 from pneumonia, 473 from bronchitis, 331 from asthma, 150 from croup, 37 from pleurisy, 35 from laryngitis, and 715 from other diseases of the respiratory system; 1,087 to diseases of the digestive system, including 215 from liver diseases, 84 from diseases of stomach, 78 from hernia, 68 from ascites, 61 from sore throat: 467 to diseases of the circulatory system, including 211 from diseases of heart, 203 from varicose veins; and 6,103, or nearly 30 per cent., were attributed to diseases of the integumentary system.

Diseases of Women at Childbirth.—2,074 deaths are attributed to diseases of parturition, including 1,539 from puerperal convulsions, 28 from abortion or miscarriage, 7 from placenta prævia and flooding, 1 from phlegmasia dolens, and 499 from other and undefined accidents of childbirth. The number of children registered during the year as born alive is 97,800, so that the mortality of mothers to a thousand children born is 21·2, or, in other words, one mother died to every 47 children born alive, being nearly four and a half times as high as the average rate in England in 1871–80 (475 deaths to 1,000 births).

The mortality in the year of women of the various races at childbirth is shown below:—

	Deaths of Women at Parturition	Births	Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births
Europeans	—	141	—
Burghers	10	365	27·4
Sinhalese	1,669	67,461	24·7
Tamils	269	21,668	12·4
Mohammedans	125	8,090	15·5
Others	1	75	13·3

Violent Deaths.—The deaths ascribed to violence numbered 1,783, and were in the proportion of 561 per million—an increase of 8 per cent. on the mean annual rate in 1883–92 (519 per million). The deaths from homicide were 100 in number, corresponding to a rate of 31 per million against an average of 19 per million in the period 1883–92.

Accidental deaths (1,573 in number) rose from a rate of 462 per million in 1883–92 to 495 in 1893, and included 441 falls from trees, 309 drowning, 171 snake-bite, 108 burns and scalds, 75 cut, stab, or gunshot wounds, 6 run over on the railway, 13 run over by carts, 47 injuries by animals of various sorts.

The deaths from suicide in 1893 were 101, which correspond to a rate of 32 per million, exactly the same proportion as in the period 1883–92. The favourite method, hanging, was adopted in the case of nearly 66 per cent. of the suicides (67), 7 suicides were committed by drowning, 12 by poison, 7 by gunshot wounds, 1 by stab or cut wound, and 7 otherwise.

Nine persons were judicially executed in the year, equal to a rate of 3 per million, *i.e.*, half the rate for the previous ten years.

VII.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS ON ESTATES IN THE CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES.

The machinery of registration being imperfect on estates, the statistics relating thereto are not as full and accurate as they should be. It is to be regretted that an excellent opportunity which occurred during the year was not availed of to ascertain the true facts. The commission appointed by Government to inquire into the mortality of immigrant labourers in hospitals was precluded by the terms of their appointment from inquiring into the mortality that occurred on the estates themselves. The mortality in the hospitals was found to be as high as 20·87 per cent., double the ordinary hospital mortality, which was accounted for by the strong objection of labourers to go to hospital and by their being sent, as a rule almost under compulsion, only in the last stage of illness. A large number prefer to die on the estate, and I fear my returns only imperfectly show those deaths.

The total number of births reported for registration in 1893 from the estates in those Provinces were 5,128 (of which Europeans 32, Burghers 4, Sinhalese 54, Tamils 5,020, Moors 10, Malays 7, and others 1); and the total number of deaths numbered 6,336 (of which Europeans 8, Sinhalese 40, Tamils 6,274, Moors 10, Malays 3, and others 1), corresponding respectively to an annual rate of 23·8 and 29·5, as against 27·1 and 28·7 in 1892 and 24·5 and 22·2 in 1891. The causes of death are given in detail in Table XXVIII., and may be summarised as follows:—

	1893	1892.	1891.
Fever	392	370	250
Influenza	69	232	1
Cholera	—	223	104
Diarrhœa	1,139	1,028	699
Dysentery	1,485	892	659
Smallpox	2	13	7
Chickenpox	4	2	56
Measles	10	4	128
Whooping cough	6	6	4
Want of breast-milk	111	92	84
Old age	150	139	99
Infantile convulsions	213	225	187
Bronchitis	137	132	128
Pneumonia	295	293	221
Diseases of parturition	120	148	105
Debility	803	876	651
Anchylostomiasis	150	44	—

The subjoined table gives the birth and death-rates among the Tamil estate labourers in each district in the Central and Uva Provinces :—

Table J.—Birth and Death-rates among Estate Tamils.

	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
	1891.	1892.	1893	1891.	1892.	1893.
Kandy	25·0	26·7	24·8	23·0	29·5	33·1
Mátalé	18·8	21·3	23·2	24·3	24·5	33·5
Nuwara Eliya	18·7	22·5	25·3	14·3	23·5	30·0
Badulla	24·1	26·5	28·4	23·1	30·0	30·2

Kandy District.—The total number of births reported for registration in 1893 numbered 2,323, of which 14 were Europeans, 30 Sinhalese, 2,273 Tamils (against 2,468 and 2,619 Tamils in 1891 and 1892 respectively), 3 Moors, and 3 Malays ; and the deaths numbered 3,070, of which 5 were Europeans, 21 Sinhalese, 3,038 Tamils (against 2,289 and 2,925 Tamils in 1891 and 1892 respectively), 4 Moors, and 2 Malays. The Tamil birth-rate in 1893 (24·8) was lower than in 1891 (25·0) or 1892 (26·7), while the death-rate was higher, being 33·1 as against 23·0 and 29·5 in 1891 and 1892 respectively. Of the deaths in 1893, 1,303, or 42 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases, as against 30 and 32 per cent. respectively in 1891 and 1892. The other most fatal causes were debility 346, as against 355 in 1891 and 421 in 1892 (including mostly deaths of infants from inability to suck milk, fever 184 (109 in 1891, 202 in 1892), pneumonia and bronchitis 164 (187 in 1891, 223 in 1892), infantile convulsions 112 (112 in 1891, 141 in 1892), old age 76 (52 in 1891, 86 in 1892), want of breast-milk 72 (32 in 1891, 53 in 1892), anæmia 58 (21 in 1891, 34 in 1892), anchylostomiasis 49, diseases of parturition 48 (52 in 1891, 87 in 1892).

Mátalé District.—The total number of births reported for registration in 1893 numbered 430, of which 1 was a European, 3 were Sinhalese, 333 Tamils (as against 285 in 1891 and 322 in 1892), 1 Moor, 1 Malay, and 1 other ; and the deaths numbered 485, of which 1 was a European, 4 were Sinhalese, 480 Tamils (as against 369 in 1891 and 372 in 1892). The Tamil birth-rate increased in 1893 to 23·2 from 18·8 in 1891 and 21·3 in 1892 ; and the death-rate increased to 33·5 from 24·3 in 1891 and 24·5 in 1892. Of the deaths in 1893, 179, or 37 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases, as against 39 and 38 per cent. respectively in 1891 and 1892. The other most fatal causes were fever 55 (44 in 1891, 29 in 1892), pneumonia and bronchitis 48 (29 in 1891, 22 in 1892), debility 39, mostly infants from inability to suck milk (26 in 1891, 19 in 1892), infantile convulsions 20 (11 in 1891, 16 in 1892), old age 11 (14 in 1891, 14 in 1892), diseases of parturition 11 (10 in 1891, 7 in 1892).

Nuwara Eliya District.—The total number of births registered in 1893 numbered 1,596, of which 14 were Europeans, 2 Burghers, 14 Sinhalese, 1,563 Tamils (as against 1,230 in 1891 and 1,459 in 1892), and 3 Moors ; and the deaths numbered 1,872, of which 2 were Europeans, 13 Sinhalese, 1,852 Tamils (as against 944 in 1891 and 1,558 in 1892), and 5 Moors. The Tamil birth-rate increased in 1893 to 25·3 from 18·7 in 1891 and 22·5 in 1892, and the death-rate increased to 30·0 from 14·3 in 1891 and 23·5 in 1892. Of the deaths in 1893, 833, or 44 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases (as against 20 and 41 per cent. respectively in 1891 and 1892). The other most fatal causes of death were debility 323, as against 176 in 1891 and 306 in 1892 (mostly deaths of infants from inability to suck milk), pneumonia and bronchitis 146 (88 in 1891, 98 in 1892), fever 100 (32 in 1891, 78 in 1892), infantile convulsions 45 (28 in 1891, 44 in 1892), old age 45 (25 in 1891, 21 in 1892), diseases of parturition 40 (23 in 1891, 40 in 1892), influenza 35, want of breast milk 12 (29 in 1891, 20 in 1892).

Badulla District.—The total number of births reported for registration in 1893 numbered 869, of which 3 were Europeans, 2 Burghers, 7 Sinhalese, 851 Tamils (as against 765 in 1891 and 843 in 1892), 3 Moors, and 3 Malays ; and the deaths numbered 909, of which 2 were Sinhalese, 904 Tamils (as against 734 in 1891 and 956 in 1892), 1 Moor, 1 Malay, and 1 other. The Tamil birth-rate increased in 1893 to 28·4 from 24·1 in 1891 and 26·5 in 1892, and the death-rate increased to 30·2 from 23·1 in 1891 and 30·0 in 1892. Of the deaths in 1893, 309, or 34 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases (as against 40 and 41 per cent. respectively in 1891 and 1892). The other most fatal causes were debility 95 (as against 94 in 1891 and 120 in 1892), mostly deaths of infants from inability to suck milk, anchylostomiasis 95, pneumonia and bronchitis 71 (45 in 1891, 82 in 1892), fever 53 (65 in 1891, 63 in 1892), infantile convulsions 36 (36 in 1891, 24 in 1892), diseases of parturition 21 (20 in 1891, 14 in 1892), old age 18 (8 in 1891, 18 in 1892), want of breast-milk 12 (11 in 1891, 8 in 1892).

VIII.—HEALTH OF THE TOWN OF COLOMBO.

From June, 1893, weekly reports have been published of the health of the town of Colombo, in addition to the usual quarterly reports introduced in 1887. The Colonial Surgeon of the Western Province, in an official report to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, states : "The weekly returns published by the Registrar-General are very instructive and interesting. As the weather changed and became unpleasant, and when we knew what diseases had increased in our large institutions, we found from the Registrar-General's return that the death-rate had increased in the city accordingly."

The deaths registered in the town of Colombo in 1893 numbered 4,214, and were 1,586 in excess of the annual average of the preceding six years 1887–92 (2,628). The town population is estimated to have increased in the interval from 125,871 in the middle of the period 1887–92 to 131,985 in the middle of 1893. Allowing for this increase of population, the deaths recorded in 1893 still show an excess of 1,458 deaths, or an increase equal to 55 per cent

In 1887–92 the mean annual mortality of the town, including deaths in hospitals and jails, was 21·0 per 1,000. In 1893 it rose to 31·9. The rise is due mainly to the new and improved system of registration which came into force in the town this year, and on the working of which I report later on.

The town death-rate of the first quarter was defective, though the Ordinance was in operation during that period. It was in the second quarter, and after steps were taken to enforce the operation of the clause providing for a Registrar's certificate before burial or cremation, that registration really improved The rates of mortality recorded in each quarter of 1893 were as follows :—

First Quarter	25·0
Second Quarter	38·9
Third Quarter	32·9
Fourth Quarter	34·9

The total number of births registered in 1893 was 2,721, which corresponds to a rate of 20·6 per 1,000, and is 3·6 higher than the mean annual rate recorded in the period 1887-92 (17).

As usual the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate, owing mainly to the preponderance of males over females (chiefly among the Europeans and among the Indian Tamils and Mohammedans) and to the presence of hospitals and jails which add to the normal mortality of the town. The death-rate this year was 28 per cent. in excess of the birth-rate.

Births and Deaths and their Rates.

The subjoined table gives the births and deaths and their rates of each nationality living in the Colombo Municipality for the years 1887-93 :—

Table K.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates for each Nationality living in the Town of Colombo, 1887-93.

Nationality.	Births.							Deaths.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891	1892.	1893.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
All Races ...	1,823	1,924	1,868	2,165	2,651	2,452	2,721	2,397	2,489	2,579	2,340	3,110	2,854	4,214
Europeans, including the Military ...	42	43	38	44	54	42	58	37	33	40	44	39	54	75
Burghers ...	130	150	151	170	142	129	163	85	120	102	72	82	85	306
Sinhalese ...	781	866	814	862	914	967	1,099	892	959	1,017	828	1,043	1,092	1,873
Tamils ...	91	122	154	123	145	113	150	367	399	431	362	429	495	963
Moors ...	675	651	659	847	1,276	1,103	1,128	654	848	872	897	1,304	975	772
Malays ...	79	62	29	87	86	73	90	106	73	63	89	142	106	136
Others ...	25	30	23	32	34	25	33	56	57	54	48	71	47	89

Nationality.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.							Death-rate per Mille per Annum.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
All Races ...	15·0	15·6	14·9	17·1	20·6	18·8	20·6	19·7	20·2	20·6	18·5	24·9	21·9	31·9
Europeans, including the Military ...	18·8	19·2	17·0	19·7	24·1	18·8	25·9	16·5	14·7	17·9	19·7	17·4	24·1	33·5
Burghers ...	12·2	14·1	14·1	15·9	13·3	12·1	15·3	8·0	11·2	9·6	6·7	7·7	8·0	28·7
Sinhalese ...	13·0	14·4	13·6	14·4	15·2	16·1	18·3	14·9	16·0	17·0	13·8	17·4	18·2	31·2
Tamils ...	3·7	5·0	6·3	5·0	5·9	4·6	6·2	15·1	16·4	17·7	14·9	17·6	20·3	39·5
Moors ...	27·6	26·6	27·0	34·7	52·2	45·2	46·2	26·8	34·7	35·7	36·7	53·4	39·9	31·6
Malays ...	23·0	18·0	8·4	25·3	25·0	21·2	26·2	30·8	21·2	18·3	25·9	41·3	30·8	39·6
Others ...	9·2	11·0	8·4	11·7	12·5	9·2	12·1	20·6	20·9	19·8	17·6	26·1	17·3	32·7

In the above table the rates for "all races" in the years 1891, 1892, and 1893 are calculated on the population of the town of Colombo as estimated for the middle of each year on the basis of the Census of 1891. For the races taken separately, the calculation has been made on the Census population itself, it being difficult to estimate the population of each race after 1891, in the absence of satisfactory data as to the rate of growth of each race, the rate having differed in the two intercensial periods 1881-91 and 1871-81.

The death-rates in the above table for 1887-93 include deaths in hospitals and jails. The number of such deaths has not been ascertained except for 1893. The death-rates in 1893 of different races (exclusive of hospital and jail deaths) were as follows :—

All Races ...	25·5	Tamils ...	27·7
Europeans ...	22·8	Moors ...	30·2
Burghers ...	26·1	Malays ...	39·2
Sinhalese ...	23·6	Others ...	28·3

The hospital deaths affect the rates of Europeans, Burghers, Sinhalese, and Tamils more than of Moors or Malays, who seldom resort to hospitals for medical treatment. Assuming that the inclusion of hospital and jail deaths raised the rate in 1893 for all races by 5 per 1,000, and for Europeans by 8, Burghers by 1·5, Sinhalese by 6, and Tamils by 9, and that the same difference prevailed in the period 1887-92, the town death-rates of the different nationalities for the period 1887-92 (excluding hospital and jail deaths) would compare with the rates in the year 1893 as follows :—

	Mean Death-rate in 1887-92.	Death-rate in 1893.
All Races ...	16·0	25·5
Europeans ...	10·4	22·8
Burghers ...	7·0	26·1
Sinhalese ...	10·2	23·6
Tamils ...	8·0	27·7
Moors ...	37·9	30·2
Malays ...	28·0	39·2
Others ...	20·4	28·3

The death-rate thus increased over two-fold among the Europeans and Sinhalese, while among the Burghers and Tamils the rate increased from three to four-fold. Only among the Mohammedans (Moors and Malays) did the death-rate decline, which is probably due mainly to evasion of the new law, which is not popular with that community.

The number of births and deaths of different races in the different wards in the town, their rates per 1,000, the principal zymotic causes of death, &c., are shown in the following table :—

Table L.—Births and Deaths and their Rates in the different Wards of the Town of Colombo with the principal Zymotic causes of Death.

Name of Ward.	Population at Census, 1891.	Births. Class. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total Births. Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths. Class. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total Deaths. Males.	Females.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Fever.	Ankylostomiasis.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Accident.	Violence. Homicide.	Suicide.	Execution.	Annual rate to 1,000 Persons Living. Births.	Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 1 year.
Fort and Galle Face ...	2541	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	9	11	16	1	2	2	6	—	2	25	4	29	—	—	—	2	—	5	7	—	—	—	4·3	11·4	2
Pettah ...	7961	2	19	27	1	1	—	1	28	23	51	4	24	55	36	23	1	9	97	55	152	—	—	—	33	—	25	—	—	1	—	6·4	19·1	39
St. Sebastian ..	7943	1	11	19	2	70	4	3	64	46	110	2	14	58	22	103	8	2	107	102	209	—	—	—	28	—	36	7	—	—	—	13·8	26·3	74
St. Paul's ...	16322	—	15	57	64	187	—	1	173	151	324	—	25	79	173	110	2	5	208	186	394	—	—	—	97	—	63	29	—	—	—	19·9	24·1	133
Kotahena ...	27935	1	29	397	38	185	—	—	333	317	650	4	42	527	116	95	2	4	386	404	790	—	—	1	180	—	163	7	1	—	—	23·3	28·3	191
New Bazaar ...	14501	—	18	55	6	193	3	2	130	147	277	3	38	147	68	166	6	13	219	222	441	—	—	—	85	—	49	6	—	—	—	19·1	30·4	148
Maradána .. (a) Hospitals and Jails	23562	26	35	443	30	319	39	12	442	462	904	24	27	460	289	35	2	12	562	287	849	—	—	—	24	28	187	26	2	3	2	—	—	41
(b) Exclusive of above												6	70	288	85	126	40	16	325	306	631	—	—	—	93	—	142	8	2	—	—	38·4	26·8	173
Slave Island ..	13622	10	9	36	5	127	39	12	144	94	238	4	29	106	88	86	72	24	211	198	409	—	—	3	75	—	76	9	—	—	—	17·5	30·0	148
Kollupitiya ..	13449	12	24	64	3	46	5	2	85	71	156	12	36	151	84	22	3	2	168	142	310	—	—	—	42	—	53	3	—	—	—	11·6	23·1	65
Colombo Town ...	127836	58	163	1099	150	1128	90	33	1401	1320	2721	75	306	1873	963	772	136	89	2308	1906	4214	—	—	4	659	28	799	102	5	4	2	20·6	31·9	1014

The town population of Colombo comprises different nationalities, who are found in every ward or division of the town in varying proportions as to sex and age. The race, sex, and age distribution of the population of the different wards not being known, their true sanitary condition cannot be ascertained. The only means now available is to correct the death-rates of the wards by the birth-rates, and by the race and sex distribution as found at the last Census, and which was as follows :—

Wards.	Population at Census. 1891. Males.	Females.	Population in every 100 Living. Males	Females
Fort	1,405	125	92	8
Kollupitiya	7,570	5,879	·56	44
Kotahéna	14,798	13,137	53	47
Maradána	12,665	10,897	53	47
New Bazaar	7,705	6,796	53	47
Pettah	5,806	2,155	73	27
Slave Island	7,682	5,940	56	44
St. Paul's	9,601	6,721	59	41
St. Sebastian	4,452	3,491	56	44

The preponderance of males over females, though noticeable all over the town, varies in the different wards. It is greatest in those divisions of the town inhabited by immigrants, who are for the most part adults. The age constitution of a population, which contains a large proportion of adults, is more favourable towards producing a low death-rate than a population in which the proportion of the sexes is more or less equal.

The lowest death-rate in the town this year (omitting the Fort Ward, of which the population consists almost entirely of the residents in the hotels and the workmen employed in the harbour) was in the Pettah Ward (19·1). But the rate for this ward is untrustworthy for purposes of comparison, as it comprises for the most part a male population, mainly adult and less stationary than in any other ward of the town. The healthiest division of the town is therefore the Kollupitiya Ward, which shows the next lowest death-rate (23·1). Next in point of health comes the Maradána Ward. Here the death-rate (26·8), though not the next lowest, is lower than the birth-rate (38·4)—which can be said of no other ward in the town. The healthiness of these two wards (which cover more than half the area of the town) is due to the population being less dense than in the other wards, and to the fact that in these two wards reside the wealthier classes. The Kotahéna Ward follows next in order of health (excluding St. Paul's Ward, where, as in Pettah, the population is more or less a floating one and contains a large proportion of male adults) with a death-rate of 28·3. The density of this ward is almost the same as that of Maradána, but some parts of it are thickly populated, principally by fishermen, which probably tends to lower the sanitary condition of this ward. Then follows the New Bazaar Ward with a death-rate (30·4) 59 per cent. higher than the birth-rate (19·1), and last the Slave Island Ward with a death-rate (30·0) 71 per cent higher than the birth-rate (17·5).

Causes of Death.

The causes of death (Table XXIX) are summarised below side by side with those of 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892 :—

Table M.—Mortality in the Town of Colombo from the Several Classes of Diseases, 1887–93.

Causes of Death	Total Deaths 1893	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	Mortality to 1,000 Persons Living. 1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Zymotic diseases ...	1,767	1,251	1,220	871	1,097	1,125	1,196	13·39	9·61	10·57	6·87	8·78	9·12	9·83
Parasitic diseases ...	204	160	213	116	148	110	116	1·55	1·23	1·66	·92	1·18	·89	·95
Dietetic diseases ...	9	3	3	—	1	—	—	·07	·02	02	—	·01	—	—
Constitutional diseases .	507	262	231	216	220	227	253	3·84	2·01	1·80	1 70	1·76	1·84	2·08
Developmental diseases	121	83	74	114	116	67	77	·92	·64	·58	·90	·93	·54	·63
Local diseases ...	1,210	810	1,069	743	746	724	541	9·17	6·22	8·32	5·86	5·97	5·87	4·45
Violence ...	113	66	88	87	70	74	76	·86	·51	68	·69	·56	·60	·62
Ill defined and not specified causes ...	283	219	212	193	181	162	138	2·14	1·68	1·65	1·52	1·45	1·31	1·13
All causes ...	4,214	2,854	3,110	2,340	2,579	2,489	2,397	31·93	21·92	25·29	18·47	20·63	20·19	19·71

The deaths attributed to zymotic diseases were in 1893 1,767, and corresponded to a rate of 13·4 per mille, being 18 per cent. higher than the mean rate of the preceding six years 1887–92 (9·1 per mille). Of the 1,767 deaths in this class, fever caused 696, including 69 deaths from enteric fever, 602 from simple or ill-defined fever, and 25 from malarial fever; dysentery and diarrhœa 898; malarial cachexia 88 (57 Tamils, 29 Sinhalese, and 2 Moors), and hydrophobia 7. No death resulted this year from cholera or smallpox.

It is not unlikely that the increase in the mortality from zymotic diseases was connected with the insufficiency of the Labugama water supply in the town. The Colonial Surgeon reports: "Typhoid fever which had almost disappeared for several years since the introduction of the pure water supply from Labugama, was observed to prevail in Colombo during the last ten months, several cases being admitted into the General Hospital from the native quarters. The Sanitary Officer was kept informed of it but he could not account for its reappearance after such a long interval. There is no doubt that the Labugama water supply is insufficient, and as there is delay in obtaining water freely from the standpipes, it is possible that the old unused wells may have been resorted to. There was no other way for accounting for the reappearance of typhoid fever."

Parasitic diseases caused 204 deaths, corresponding to a rate of 1·55 per mille, which shows an increase of 30 per cent. on the mean annual rate of the period 1887–92 (1·14 per mille). Of 204 deaths from these causes, anchylostomiasis caused 28, of which the majority were among Sinhalese (19) and Tamils (8).

Constitutional diseases show a large increase. The deaths registered as due to these causes numbered in 1893, 507, and corresponded to a rate of 3·84 per mille, being more than double the mean rate of the years 1887–92 (1·87 per mille). Under this head phthisis accounted for 341 deaths (199 in the previous year), anæmia 47 (17 in the previous year), diabetes 23 (6 in the previous year), cancer 18 (7 in the previous year), scrofula 12 (2 in the previous year), and leprosy 9 (1 in the previous year).

In the group of local diseases more than half the deaths resulted as usual from nervous affections, which caused 689 deaths this year, as against 471 deaths in 1892, the increase being mainly in the subdivision infantile convulsions, to which 506 deaths are attributed against 304 last year.

The deaths from violence increased to 113 from 66 deaths last year. Of the 113 deaths, 102 (54 last year) were caused by accident or negligence, by homicide 5 (1 last year), by suicide 4 (7 last year), by judicial execution 2 (4 last year) for murders committed, not merely in Colombo, but in other parts of the Western Province and tried in Colombo.

IX.—WORKING OF THE ORDINANCE 20 OF 1891.

The Ordinance 20 of 1891 was passed "in order to render more accurate and complete the registration of deaths," and was the result of the representations made in my Administration Reports of the year 1887 and succeeding years, and by the Census Commissioner, Mr. Lionel Lee, in October, 1890.

It was pointed out that owing to our defective system of registration not only did many deaths escape registration, but those that were registered were often not accurately registered, especially in regard to their causes, and that the value of our Vital Statistics was thus greatly impaired. I proposed as remedies (1) that each registration division should have a separate registrar of deaths with exclusive jurisdiction in the division; (2) that no person dying therein should be buried or cremated without a certificate of registration being obtained from the registrar and produced to the cemetery-keeper; (3) that such certificate should be granted only upon a report as to the cause of death from a duly qualified medical practitioner, and (if necessary) upon a view of the body; (4) that the registrar should, where possible, *e.g.*, in Municipal and Local Board towns, be a qualified medical man; and (5) that every burial or cremation ground should be in the charge of a public officer.

The Bill, as originally framed, was mostly on these lines. It underwent important modifications in the Legislative Council owing to the clamour and opposition of especially the Mohammedans. Provision was made for the appointment of more than one registrar for each division; a qualified medical man's report as a basis for the registrar's certificate was dispensed with; the viewing of the body by the registrar was limited to cases of suspicion; and even the registrar's certificate was dispensed with and permission given to bury or cremate a body if more than three hours had elapsed from the time when notice of the death was given to him.

The Ordinance was brought into operation on 1st January, 1893, in the town of Colombo, to which its operation is still limited. The nine Municipal wards of the town have been each created a registration division with two or more registrars to each division. There are 24 registrars, of whom eleven are duly qualified medical men, the rest being selected by a Board appointed under the Ordinance, and not differing in status or intelligence from the general run of registrars under the old system. The registration fee paid to the registrar by Government has been increased from 25 cents to one rupee per death entry, and he is in addition paid carriage hire for proceeding to inspect a body.

The effect of the new Ordinance has undoubtedly been a great increase in the number of deaths registered in the town. The number has risen from 2,628, the yearly average for the period 1887*–92, to 4,214 in 1893, and the rate of mortality from 21·3 to 31·9 per thousand.

The increase is marked among all sections of the community except the Mohammedans, who show a decline :—

			Mean-rate 1887–92		Rate 1893
Europeans	...	.	18·4	.	33·5
Sinhalese	...	.	16·2	...	31·2
Tamils	...	...	17·0	...	39·5
Burghers	...		8·5	...	28·7
Mohammedans	...	..	36·6	...	32·6
Others	...	..	20·1	...	32·7

There is no reason to suppose that the sanitary condition of the Mohammedans has suddenly improved, while that of all the other communities has grown worse. The probable explanation, and one which has the approval of the sanitary officer of the Municipality, is that the Mohammedans, who have generally evinced a disposition to conceal cases of infectious or contagious disease, find it to be not now so easy, as under the old system, to conceal the true cause of death, and that therefore they are reluctant to report the occurrence of deaths to the registrars. If this explanation is correct, it has a serious import in a town like Colombo, with a dense population and a port frequented by shipping from all parts of the world.

Facilities for evading registration as well as for incorrect registration are abundantly furnished by the Ordinance 20 of 1891, both by what it has enacted and by what it has omitted to enact. Each registration division, having two, three, or four registrars with concurrent jurisdiction, and their responsibility being divided, none of them can be specially held responsible for the due registration of deaths in the division, while double entries are not uncommon, and the registration of even fictitious deaths is not unknown. To secure burial or cremation of a body it is not necessary to produce the registrar's certificate to the cemetery-keeper. It is enough to tell him that you have obtained the certificate, or that you have failed to obtain it, though three hours had elapsed from the time you reported the death to the registrar. The majority of the cemeteries used by the inhabitants of Colombo are under no official or other responsible supervision, and

* 1887 was the first year in which the statistics for the town were separately tabulated.

persons seeking to dispose of bodies need not anticipate troublesome queries or obstacles—a state of things favourable neither to the cause of registration nor to the administration of justice. Where the bodies are cremated, as by the Hindus, all material evidence of foul play may be at once destroyed.

In consequence of representations which I made regarding these defects in the law, a Committee was appointed by His Excellency the Governor in September last, consisting of the Government Agent Western Province, the Tamil and Mohammedan representatives in the Legislative Council, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Chairman of the Colombo Municipality, and myself, to report what changes in the law were desirable. On the basis of the report submitted by the Committee the Government has recently passed through the Legislative Council the Ordinances 1 and 2 of 1894, by which all general cemeteries in Municipal towns are placed in charge of the Municipal Council, and all private burial and cremation grounds are placed under their control; burial or cremation outside those places is prohibited, and the Municipal Councils are empowered to make the necessary regulations for the due management of all such places and of burials and cremations therein. The two Ordinances have been brought into operation by the Proclamation of the 2nd instant. It remains for the Municipality of Colombo to make such regulations as will effectively check any further evasion of the provisions of the Ordinance 20 of 1891.

It is to be regretted that legislative effect has not been given to the recommendation of the Committee to repeal that portion of section 9 of the Ordinance which permits burial or cremation without a registrar's certificate in case three hours have elapsed after the giving of notice of death to the registrar, and to prohibit burial or cremation except on production of the certificate. The Committee were of opinion that "so long as this proviso is maintained, the production of a certificate before burial cannot be enforced, and the law will be and is evaded almost with impunity." Perhaps it was intended by Government that the Municipality should supply the defect by its regulations. It is doubtful, however, if a regulation so designed will not be *ultra vires*.

Another important question remains. In Colombo the registration of deaths cost last year Rs. 4,214, as against Rs. 657, the annual average under the old system for the period 1887–92, and this year (1894) it has cost still more. The increased cost was due mainly to the increase of the registrar's fee from 25 cents to a rupee. At the old rate the number of deaths registered in 1893 would have cost only Rs. 1,053, or one-fourth of the actual cost. Of the 4,214 deaths registered in 1,893, 850 were deaths in Government hospitals and jails, and these were as correctly registered before as now. Of the balance 3,364, only 780 were registered by registrars who are qualified medical men, while the great majority of the deaths—no less than 2,584—were registered by others. A rupee per entry, though hardly enough for the former class of registrars, is certainly too much for the latter, who would gladly have done the work at one quarter the rate under the old system. This year the proportion of deaths registered by the latter class is still greater, there being a marked and natural disinclination on the part of the medical men to compete with them. The result is that in the majority of cases the statement as to the cause of death is far from satisfactory. The object of the Ordinance 20 of 1891, which was mainly to secure a correct statement of the cause of death for statistical and sanitary purposes, has therefore in great measure not been attained, or, if attained, only at an exorbitant cost.

No real improvement can take place in registration until we employ as registrars men who are trained in European Medical Science, and they are vested with exclusive jurisdiction and sole responsibility each in his division. It is worth considering whether in Municipal, Local Board, and other towns the work of registration might not be entrusted to the chief sanitary or medical officer of the town. He might be made registrar of deaths as well as of births, and hold office at the Municipal or Local Board hall, which is generally a central place, where information of births and deaths might be given to him or his deputy and registered after such inquiry as he may think fit to make either himself or through his inspectors, the Government paying the Municipality or Local Board at the old rate of 25 cents per death entry and at the same rate (the usual rate) per birth entry. The cost of the registration of deaths in the town of Colombo would then have been reduced last year from Rs. 4,214 to Rs. 1,053, which, added to Rs. 695, the cost of the registration of births, would make a total of Rs. 1,748. This sum should be ample for the Municipality to provide the sanitary officer with such assistance as he may require. There will be a saving to Government of about Rs. 3,000 a year in the town of Colombo. In other towns the expenditure will not exceed what the Government has now to incur. In no other way is there a likelihood of an early extension of the benefits of the Ordinance 20 of 1891 to them. In the hands of a qualified person such as I propose the registration work is likely to be as well done as we can expect it to be done in Ceylon. He will find this duty and his own legitimate duty as sanitary or medical officer of mutual help. Both duties will be better done to the great benefit of the public health and of Vital Statistics, and at no greater cost than under the system which the Ordinance 20 of 1891 sought to abolish.

If this suggestion be approved, I would recommend that the Ordinance 20 of 1891 be brought into operation in all Municipal and Local Board towns as well as in Jaffna (which, though it has a population second only to Colombo, and is subject to frequent epidemics, has neither a Municipality nor a Local Board); that in each of these towns the chief sanitary or medical officer, with such qualified deputy as may be necessary, be appointed registrar of deaths under the Ordinance, as well as of births under the Ordinance 18 of 1867, and that the appointment of all other registrars of births and deaths in those towns be cancelled.

P. ARUNÁCHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, June 30, 1894.

APPENDIX.

TABLE. CONTENTS.

I.—Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1867–93.
II.—Annual Rates of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, 1867–93.
III.—Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, with their Rates, according to Races, 1887–93.
IV.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District, 1887–93.
V.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 of the Estimated Population in each Province and District during 1887–93.
VI.—Sinhalese Births, Deaths, and their Rates in each Revenue Subdivision of the Northern and Eastern Provinces in 1892–93.
VII. (*a*)—Tamil Births, Deaths, and their Rates in each Revenue Subdivision of the Island in 1892–93.
VII. (*b*)—Mohammedan Births and Deaths and their rates in the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts, and their Subdivisions in 1892–93.
VIII.—Return of Marriages other than Kandyan or Mohammedan registered in Ceylon during 1893.
IX.—Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in the year 1893.
X.—Marriages (other than Kandyan or Mohammedan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Register, &c., 1887–93.
XI.—Mixed Marriages registered in the Seven Years 1887–93.
XII.—Return of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages up to December 31, 1893.
XIII.—Kandyan Marriages and Divorces, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, 1871–93.
XIV.—Proportion of Male Births to Female Births in Ceylon, 1867–93.
XV.—Return of Births of each Nationality in each Province and District in the Island during 1893.
XVI.—Illegitimate Births according to Race and Sex registered in Ceylon and each Province and District in the year 1893.
XVII.—Legitimate and Illegitimate Births registered, and Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births, 1891–93.
XVIII.—Population of Ceylon at the different Age Periods estimated in the middle of each of the Seven Years 1887–93.
XIX.—Deaths registered at different Ages in the Seven Years 1887–93.
XX.—Annual Death-rate at Successive Age Periods per 1,000 Persons living at each Period, 1887–93.
XXI.—Deaths of Children under one year to 1,000 Births in the several Provinces and Districts of the Island in the Seven Years 1887–93.
XXII.—Return of Deaths at different Ages amongst the different Nationalities registered in Ceylon and in each District during the year 1893.
XXIII.—Deaths according to Race registered in each Month in Ceylon, and in each Province and District, during the year 1893.
XXIV.—Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality registered in each Revenue Division of the Districts in the Island during 1893.
XXV.—Causes of Deaths and their Rates per Million Persons living, 1887–93.
XXVI.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province and District in the Island during the year 1893.
XXVII.—Births and Deaths in the Estates in the Central and Uva Provinces in 1892 and 1893.
XXVIII.—Causes of Deaths on Estates in the Central and Uva Provinces during 1892 and 1893.
XXIX.—Causes of Deaths among all Races registered within the Municipality of Colombo.
XXX.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon in 1887 to 1893.

I.—Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1867–93.

Year	Estimated Population in the middle of each year	Marriages	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.*
1867†	2,328,622	—	—	23,333	27,302	3,969
1868‡	2,354,878	—	—	47,096	59,441	12,345
1869	2,363,328	—	—	52,825	48,023	4,802
1870	2,382,042	—	—	63,827	42,238	21,589
1871	2,417,402	32,014	64,028	68,856	46,803	22,053
1872	2,451,276	17,688	35,376	69,573	53,337	16,236
1873	2,461,894	22,108	44,216	69,702	49,049	20,653
1874	2,516,453	23,248	46,496	74,645	52,223	22,422
1875	2,530,720	13,239	26,478	71,102	55,614	15,488
1876	2,573,305	12,780	25,560	77,560	62,580	14,980
1877	2,669,556	21,460	42,920	71,519	84,781	— 13,262
1878	2,741,078	12,406	24,812	63,336	75,666	— 12,330
1879	2,772,363	12,307	24,614	69,529	57,730	11,799
1880	2,758,785	13,650	27,300	72,318	50,575	21,743
1881	2,755,558	12,087	24,174	74,794	75,012	— 218
1882	2,773,389	13,214	26,428	74,042	54,672	19,370
1883	2,781,711	15,894	31,788	82,240	53,680	28,560
1884	2,793,689	13,770	27,540	87,407	62,398	25,009
1885	2,815,166	10,723	21,446	79,234	81,908	— 2,674
1886	2,830,359	20,214	40,428	76,836	67,041	9,795
1887	2,855,216	17,171	34,342	93,223	68,496	24,727
1888	2,901,262	14,638	29,276	92,289	76,724	15,565
1889	2,938,977	12,791	25,582	81,465	83,845	— 2,380
1890	2,980,245	15,108	30,216	95,106	68,600	26,506
1891	3,037,162	14,737	29,474	96,193	86,643	9,750
1892	3,125,365	16,683	33,366	93,233	84,937	8,296
1893	3,174,950	17,327	34,654	97,800	92,422	5,378

II.—Annual rates of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, 1867–93.

Year.	To 1,000 Persons living			The Number of Persons living.		
	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	To one Person Married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867	—	13·3	15·6	—	75	64
1868	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873	19·3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890	10·9	31·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891	10·4	31·8	28·5	96	31	35
1892	11·5	29·8	27·2	87	34	37
1893	11·7	30·8	29·1	92	32	34
Mean	12·9	27·5	23·5	85	37	44

* The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births.

† The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

‡ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half year under the Ordinance 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under the Ordinance 18 of 1867. The latter Ordinance came into operation on July 1, 1868.

III.—Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, with their Rates, according to Races, 1887–93.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Estimated Population in the middle of the year.							
All races	2,815,373	2,843,737	2,888,806	2,953,984	3,024,005	3,094,577	3,129,049
Europeans	6,237	6,267	6,297	6,327	6,356	6,410	6,430
Burghers	19,943	20,287	20,637	20,993	21,289	21,350	21,347
Sinhalese	1,969,526	1,989,174	2,009,018	2,029,059	2,044,762	2,050,656	2,057,180
Tamils*	609,472	616,339	639,701	682,955	735,737	799,988	827,482
Moors†	192,463	193,737	195,019	196,310	197,379	197,759	198,277
Malays	9,675	9,798	9,922	10,049	10,120	10,016	9,966
Others‡	8,057	8,135	8,212	8,291	8,362	8,398	8,367
Persons Married							
All races, excluding Mohammedan	34,342	29,276	25,582	30,216	29,474	33,366	34,654
Europeans	55	81	82	88	85	107	129
Burghers	273	265	282	275	260	350	345
Sinhalese	29,803	24,234	20,840	25,214	24,482	27,453	28,454
Tamils*	4,193	4,678	4,358	4,627	4,637	5,442	5,722
Others	18	18	20	12	10	14	4
Births							
All races	93,223	92,289	81,465	95,106	96,493	93,233	97,800
Europeans	126	127	103	119	146	127	141
Burghers	303	345	355	333	326	281	365
Sinhalese	65,028	64,523	57,097	65,814	68,151	64,950	67,461
Tamils*	21,199	20,617	17,349	21,096	19,968	20,298	21,668
Moors . ..	6,239	6,386	6,279	7,392	7,504	7,283	7,901
Malays	179	165	144	183	194	180	189
Others	149	126	138	169	204	114	75
Deaths							
All races	68,495	76,724	83,845	68,600	86,643	84,937	92,122
Europeans	78	88	78	69	80	96	115
Burghers	211	225	255	197	222	211	457
Sinhalese	48,683	53,983	56,019	46,241	60,544	55,174	63,087
Tamils*	14,292	16,570	20,491	16,416	18,523	22,291	21,561
Moors	4,882	5,550	6,628	5,367	6,816	6,836	6,836
Malays	215	177	186	190	301	229	236
Others	132	131	188	120	154	100	130
Persons Married to 1,000 living							
All races	13·0	10·9	9·4	10·9	10·4	11·5	11·7
Europeans	8·8	12·9	13·0	13·9	13·4	16·7	20·1
Burghers . ..	13·7	13·1	13·7	13·1	12·2	16·4	16·2
Sinhalese . ..	15·1	12·2	10·4	12·4	12·0	13·4	13·8
Tamils*	6·9	7·6	6·8	6·8	6·3	6·8	6·9
Others ..	2·2	2·2	2·4	1·4	1·2	1·7	·5
Births to 1,000 Persons living							
All races . ..	32·7	31·8	27·7	31·9	31·8	29·8	30·8
Europeans	20·2	20·3	16·3	18·8	23·0	19·8	21·9
Burghers	15·2	17·0	17·2	15·9	15·3	13·2	17·1
Sinhalese	33·0	32·4	28·4	32·4	33·3	31·7	32·8
Tamils*	34·8	33·5	27·1	30·9	27·0	25·4	26·2
Moors	32·4	33·0	32·2	37·7	38·0	36·8	39·8
Malays	18·5	16·8	14·5	18·2	19·2	17·8	19·0
Others ...	18·5	15·5	16·8	20·4	24·4	13·6	9·0
Deaths to 1,000 Persons living							
All races	24·0	26·4	28·5	23·0	28·5	27·2	29·1
Europeans	12·5	14·0	13·4	10·9	12·6	15·0	17·9
Burghers	10·7	11·1	12·3	9·4	10·4	9·9	21·4
Sinhalese	24·7	27·1	27·9	22·8	29·6	26·9	30·7
Tamils	23·4	26·9	32·0	24·0	25·2	27·9	26·1
Moors . ..	25·4	28·6	31·0	27·3	34·5	34·6	34·5
Malays	22·2	18·1	18·7	18·9	30·0	22·7	23·7
Others	16·4	16·4	22·9	14·5	18·4	11·9	15·5

* Includes also the Indian immigrant population.

† *i.e.*, Ceylon Mohammedans (other than Malays), called "Moors," after their co-religionists of Morocco, by the early Portuguese settlers in Ceylon.

‡ "Others" includes Afghans, Arabs, natives of Northern India, Chinese, Negroes, &c.

IV.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District, 1887–93.

Province and District.	Marriages (General and Kandyan)							Births.							Deaths.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Ceylon	17,171	14,638	12,791	15,108	14,737	16,683	17,327	93,223	92,289	81,465	95,106	96,493	93,233	97,800	68,496	76,724	83,845	68,600	86,643	84,937	92,422
Western Province	4,144	4,707	4,245	5,324	5,238	6,317	5,213	19,853	21,092	18,273	19,830	22,985	22,413	22,984	14,885	14,074	14,461	11,343	15,287	14,790	18,010
Central Province	2,732	1,293	1,098	1,180	1,127	1,236	2,628	13,800	14,222	11,894	13,552	13,955	14,161	13,716	10,577	12,933	12,018	12,468	13,475	15,128	15,738
Northern Province	1,365	1,470	1,391	1,541	1,543	1,891	1,996	11,334	10,569	8,830	10,714	10,272	9,917	11,150	6,307	7,492	10,482	7,264	7,467	8,505	7,344
Southern Province	2,409	2,549	2,324	2,647	2,553	3,039	2,988	14,749	14,837	13,186	15,240	15,302	14,410	16,873	9,633	10,983	11,268	10,070	15,924	12,718	14,620
Eastern Province	306	420	344	360	295	324	405	5,972	6,113	5,285	6,819	5,878	5,827	6,473	3,055	3,819	5,633	3,644	4,626	5,413	4,430
North-Western Province	1,999	1,552	1,356	1,839	1,341	1,891	1,582	12,338	10,707	9,761	11,625	10,743	9,644	10,039	9,581	10,466	14,282	9,268	12,965	10,564	14,321
North-Central Province	1,096	280	210	232	238	153	232	2,918	2,761	2,488	3,477	3,145	2,801	2,416	2,094	3,050	2,778	2,456	2,582	4,198	2,845
Province of Uva	1,318	861	971	846	956	709	1,251	5,418	5,054	4,659	6,700	6,448	6,599	6,720	5,573	6,360	4,812	5,496	6,673	6,187	5,538
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,802	1,506	852	1,139	1,466	1,123	1,032	6,841	6,934	7,089	7,149	7,765	7,461	7,429	6,791	7,547	8,111	6,591	7,644	7,434	9,576
Western Province																					
Colombo	2,374	2,489	2,316	2,867	2,816	3,460	2,837	9,639	10,969	9,319	9,873	11,771	12,185	11,939	7,610	7,645	7,690	6,132	8,243	7,979	10,304
Negombo	764	1,053	814	1,139	986	1,046	803	5,499	5,140	4,384	4,997	5,555	4,696	5,413	3,790	2,543	2,954	2,255	3,440	2,676	3,857
Kalutara	1,006	1,165	1,115	1,318	1,436	1,811	1,573	4,715	4,983	4,570	4,960	5,659	5,532	5,632	3,485	3,886	3,817	2,956	3,604	4,135	3,849
Central Province.																					
Kandy	1,541	856	661	672	699	798	750	8,009	8,436	7,000	7,693	8,245	8,306	7,736	6,017	7,626	7,185	7,454	8,304	8,854	8,987
Mátalé	767	309	281	304	281	254	583	3,036	2,848	2,258	2,844	2,853	2,755	2,694	2,321	3,004	2,895	2,833	2,759	3,111	3,547
Nuwara Eliya	424	128	156	204	147	184	1,295	2,755	2,938	2,636	3,015	2,857	3,100	3,286	2,239	2,303	1,938	2,181	2,412	3,163	3,204
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna	1,175	1,222	1,180	1,303	1,357	1,631	1,739	10,038	9,440	7,637	9,103	9,002	8,726	9,755	5,051	5,816	8,599	5,965	5,763	6,395	6,095
Mannár	145	127	160	184	136	197	155	752	687	664	1,006	831	655	830	768	*1,062	1,151	732	953	1,401	618
Mullaittivu	25	53	23	24	26	31	51	277	233	295	311	224	283	269	266	278	395	252	421	264	365
Vavuniya	20	68	28	30	24	32	51	267	209	234	294	215	253	296	222	366	337	315	330	445	266
Southern Province																					
Galle	1,211	1,364	1,282	1,458	1,623	1,757	1,737	5,916	6,777	6,135	6,591	7,223	7,330	7,937	4,765	5,009	5,026	4,581	5,314	5,874	6,882
Mátara	876	895	751	903	763	957	925	5,454	5,516	4,738	5,326	5,730	4,833	5,663	3,085	3,638	3,900	3,174	5,818	4,168	4,868
Hambantota	322	290	291	286	167	325	326	3,379	2,544	2,313	3,323	2,349	2,247	3,273	1,783	2,336	2,342	2,315	4,792	2,676	2,870
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa	197	299	221	254	214	213	309	5,208	5,294	4,466	5,927	5,032	5,006	5,596	2,546	3,143	4,641	2,993	3,684	4,529	3,758
Trincomalee	109	121	123	106	81	111	96	764	819	819	892	846	821	877	509	676	992	651	942	884	672
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala	1,520	1,057	918	1,293	837	1,219	970	9,447	8,373	7,341	8,643	8,241	7,153	7,336	7,699	8,144	11,468	7,351	9,973	8,322	11,648
Puttalam	105	127	109	141	141	162	161	847	754	768	1,001	843	886	843	888	1,268	1,401	1,025	1,232	1,131	1,116
Chilaw	374	368	329	405	363	510	451	2,044	1,585	1,652	1,981	1,659	1,605	1,860	994	1,054	1,413	892	1,760	1,111	1,557
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura	1,096	280	210	232	238	153	232	2,918	2,761	2,488	3,477	3,145	2,801	2,416	2,094	3,050	2,778	2,456	2,582	4,198	2,845
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla	1,318	861	971	846	956	709	1,251	5,418	5,054	4,659	6,700	6,448	6,599	6,720	5,573	6,360	4,812	5,496	6,673	6,187	5,538
Province of Sabaragamuwa																					
Ratnapura	862	320	424	595	938	548	588	3,243	3,525	3,331	3,385	3,547	3,645	3,713	3,517	4,212	4,013	3,658	3,869	3,805	3,879
Kégalla	940	1,186	428	544	528	575	444	3,598	3,409	3,758	3,764	4,218	3,816	3,716	3,274	3,335	4,098	2,933	3,775	3,629	5,697

V.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, to 1,000 of the Estimated Population in each Province and District during 1887–93.

Province and District	Persons Married to 1,000 Persons living.							Births to 1,000 Persons living.							Deaths to 1,000 Persons living.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892	1893.	1887.	1888.	1889	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Ceylon	13·0	10·9	9·4	10·9	10·4	11·5	11·7	32·7	31·8	27·7	31·9	31·8	29·8	30·8	24·0	26·4	28·5	23·0	28·7	28·2	29·1
Western Province	12·2	13·7	12·2	15·1	14·7	17·4	14·4	27·3	28·6	24·5	26·2	30·0	29·1	29·5	20·4	19·1	19·4	15·0	20·0	19·2	23·2
Central Province	12·4	5·8	4·9	5·3	5·1	5·5	11·9	29·1	30·0	25·1	28·5	29·4	29·9	29·0	22·3	27·3	25·3	26·3	28·4	31·9	33·3
Northern Province	9·1	9·7	9·1	10·1	10·0	12·2	12·8	36·2	33·6	27·9	33·7	32·1	30·8	34·3	20·1	23·8	33·1	22·8	23·8	26·4	22·6
Southern Province	10·7	11·3	10·1	11·3	10·8	12·7	12·6	31·5	31·3	27·5	31·4	31·1	29·4	34·3	20·6	23·2	22·5	27·0	32·4	25·9	29·7
Eastern Province	6·7	9·0	7·3	7·5	6·1	6·6	8·3	42·5	42·9	36·5	46·4	39·4	39·1	43·0	21·8	26·8	38·9	24·8	31·0	36·3	29·4
North-Western Province	13·9	10·7	9·3	12·5	9·0	12·6	10·9	39·8	34·2	30·9	36·5	33·5	30·4	32·0	30·9	33·5	45·3	29·1	40·4	33·3	45·7
North-Central Province	34·5	8·7	6·5	7·0	7·1	4·5	7·1	40·6	37·9	33·7	46·6	41·6	37·5	32·7	29·1	41·9	37·7	32·9	34·1	56·3	38·5
Province of Uva	17·1	11·2	12·7	11·1	12·3	9·4	16·3	33·5	31·4	29·1	42·0	40·6	41·5	42·0	34·5	39·5	30·0	34·4	42·0	38·9	34·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa	15·1	12·5	7·0	9·2	11·7	8·8	8·3	27·8	27·8	28·0	27·9	29·9	28·9	28·9	27·6	30·3	32·1	25·7	29·4	28·7	37·3
Western Province.																					
Colombo	12·1	12·6	11·5	14·1	13·6	16·5	13·6	22·7	25·5	21·4	22·3	26·3	27·1	26·3	17·9	*17·8	17·6	13·9	18·4	17·7	22·7
Negombo	12·3	15·8	12·8	17·7	15·1	15·8	12·0	43·4	40·1	33·8	38·0	41·7	34·8	39·6	29·9	19·8	22·7	17·1	25·8	19·8	28·2
Kalutara	12·3	14·1	13·3	15·6	16·8	20·9	18·0	26·7	27·9	25·3	27·2	30·7	29·8	30·0	19·7	21·8	21·2	16·2	19·6	22·2	20·5
Central Province.																					
Kandy	11·7	6·5	5·0	5·1	5·3	6·0	5·7	27·8	29·3	24·3	26·7	28·6	28·9	27·0	20·9	26·4	24·9	25·9	28·8	30·8	31·3
Mátalé	20·7	8·4	7·8	8·5	7·9	7·3	16·6	37·9	36·0	28·9	36·9	37·4	36·1	35·6	29·0	38·0	37·1	36·7	36·2	40·7	46·9
Nuwara Eliya	8·2	2·5	3·0	3·8	2·7	3·4	24·1	26·1	27·6	24·5	27·7	26·0	28·2	29·9	21·2	21·6	18·0	20·0	21·9	28·8	29·1
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna	8·7	9·0	8·6	9·5	9·8	11·7	12·3	36·6	34·3	27·6	32·7	32·2	30·9	34·1	18·4	21·1	31·0	21·4	20·6	22·6	21·3
Mannár	18·1	15·7	19·5	22·1	16·1	23·1	19·1	32·3	29·1	27·7	41·4	33·7	27·6	35·0	33·0	44·9	48·0	30·1	38·7	39·0	26·1
Mullaittivu	7·1	15·2	6·6	6·9	7·5	9·0	15·2	37·2	31·4	39·9	42·3	30·6	39·4	37·6	35·7	37·5	53·5	34·2	57·4	36·8	51·0
Vavuniya	5·4	18·4	7·6	8·1	6·5	8·6	14·3	33·1	25·8	28·8	36·1	26·3	32·0	37·8	27·5	41·5	41·5	38·7	40·4	56·2	33·9
Southern Province.																					
Galle	11·7	13·1	12·2	13·8	15·2	16·4	16·1	27·1	30·9	27·8	29·7	32·3	32·5	35·0	21·9	22·8	22·8	20·6	23·8	26·1	30·4
Mátara	10·8	10·9	9·0	10·6	8·8	10·9	10·7	32·5	32·4	27·4	30·3	32·1	27·2	31·7	18·4	21·4	22·5	18·1	32·6	23·5	27·3
Hambantota	8·0	7·1	6·9	6·7	3·8	7·3	7·7	40·9	30·2	26·8	37·7	26·1	25·8	37·4	21·6	27·7	27·2	26·3	53·3	30·7	32·8
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa	5·3	8·0	5·8	6·6	5·5	5·4	7·8	44·9	44·9	37·3	48·8	40·8	40·5	44·8	21·9	26·7	38·8	24·6	29·9	36·6	30·1
Trincomalee	12·4	13·5	13·5	11·5	8·6	11·6	10·3	31·3	33·1	32·6	35·0	32·7	32·2	34·3	20·9	27·3	39·5	25·5	36·4	34·7	26·3
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala	14·2	9·8	8·4	11·8	7·6	11·0	9·1	42·1	37·0	32·2	37·7	35·7	31·5	32·8	34·3	36·0	50·4	32·1	43·2	36·6	51·9
Puttalam	12·9	15·4	13·2	16·9	16·8	19·2	19·7	31·9	28·4	28·9	37·6	31·6	33·8	32·4	33·4	47·7	52·6	38·5	46·2	43·1	42·9
Chilaw	13·3	12·8	11·2	13·6	11·9	16·4	14·8	34·8	26·4	27·0	31·7	26·1	25·4	29·2	16·9	17·6	23·1	14·3	27·6	17·6	24·4
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura	34·5	8·7	6·5	7·0	7·1	4·5	7·1	40·6	37·9	33·7	46·6	41·6	37·5	32·7	29·1	41·9	37·7	32·9	34·1	56·3	38·5
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla	17·1	11·2	12·7	11·1	12·3	9·4	16·3	33·5	31·4	29·1	42·0	40·6	41·5	42·0	34·5	39·5	30·0	34·4	42·0	38·9	34·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura	16·4	6·1	8·0	11·2	17·7	10·3	11·1	30·2	32·8	30·9	31·4	32·8	33·9	34·5	32·8	39·2	37·3	33·9	35·8	35·4	36·1
Kégalla	14·2	17·5	6·2	7·7	7·3	7·7	6·2	26·0	24·0	25·9	25·4	27·8	25·3	24·9	23·6	23·5	28·3	19·8	24·9	24·0	38·1

VI.—Siṇhalese Births, Deaths, and their Rates in each Revenue Subdivision of the Island in 1892–93.

Province and District.	Population at the Census of 1891.	Siṇhalese. Births. 1892.	Births. 1893.	Deaths. 1892.	Deaths. 1893.	Birth-rate 1892.	Birth-rate 1893.	Death-rate. 1892.	Death-rate. 1893.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1893.
WESTERN PROVINCE ...	647,614	19,147	19,365	11,604	13,990	29·2	29·2	17·7	21·1	100
Colombo District ...	365,735	10,575	10,174	6,004	7,679	28·6	27·1	16·2	20·4	103
Colombo Municipality ...	59,962	967	1,099	1,092	1,873	16·1	18·3	18·2	23·6	403
Alutkúru kóralé south ...	56,762	1,310	1,357	725	782	22·7	23·3	12·6	13·4	57
Héwágam kóralé ...	52,505	2,106	2,093	1,145	1,324	39·3	38·4	21·4	24·3	89
Salpiṭi kóralé ...	79,007	2,258	2,329	1,443	1,266	28·2	28·7	18·0	15·6	70
Siyaṇé kóralé ..	117,499	3,934	3,296	1,599	2,434	33·0	27·2	13·4	20·1	55
Negombo District ...	116,310	3,630	4,200	2,160	3,116	30·8	35·2	18·3	26·1	127
Negombo Local Board ...	10,927	593	651	423	490	53·4	57·7	38·1	43·4	143
Alutkúru kóralé north ...	78,891	2,199	2,596	1,233	1,753	27·4	32·0	15·4	21·6	112
Háṇitigam kóralé ...	26,492	838	953	504	873	31·3	35·4	18·8	32·4	157
Kalutara District ...	165,569	4,952	4,991	3,410	3,195	29·5	29·4	20·5	18·8	70
Kalutara Local Board ...	8,445	211	251	211	186	24·8	29·4	24·8	21·8	76
Kalutara totamune ...	63,156	1,887	2,012	1,273	1,199	29·4	31·0	19·8	18·5	59
Pasdun kórale ...	36,658	1,113	996	866	763	30·1	26·7	23·4	20·4	92
Rayigam kóralé ...	57,310	1,741	1,732	1,090	1,047	30·0	29·5	18·8	17·8	68
CENTRAL PROVINCE ...	248,381	8,875	8,695	7,943	8,592	35·5	34·8	31·8	34·4	205
Kandy District ...	157,056	5,081	4,921	4,522	4,916	32·3	31·3	28·7	31·2	180
Kandy Municipality ...	9,704	148	143	155	227	15·4	15·1	26·6	24·0	189
Háriṣpattuwa ...	25,201	874	886	833	926	34·5	35·1	32·9	36·7	185
Páta Dumbara ...	29,433	921	931	734	823	31·0	31·3	24·7	27·7	131
Páta Héwáheṭa ...	11,764	428	475	292	324	36·0	39·5	24·6	26·9	183
Tumpané ...	10,975	392	355	420	497	36·1	33·2	38·7	46·4	361
Uḍa Bulatgama ...	10,521	219	193	283	219	20·9	18·4	17·4	20·8	212
Uḍa Dumbara ...	18,432	763	729	666	564	41·3	39·0	36·1	30·2	108
Uḍunuwara ...	10,928	402	360	309	347	36·1	32·3	27·8	31·2	222
Uḍapaláta ...	16,640	449	367	366	503	27·0	22·1	22·0	30·3	139
Yaṭinuwara ...	13,458	485	482	464	486	36·1	36·0	34·5	36·3	218
Mátalé District ...	52,734	2,253	2,176	2,317	2,595	42·5	41·4	43·7	49·3	287
Mátalé Local Board ...	1,753	44	38	43	77	25·6	22·4	25·0	45·5	184
Mátalé south ...	22,858	961	947	847	1,182	41·7	41·4	36·8	51·6	283
Mátalé east ...	13,090	614	598	579	625	46·5	45·5	43·9	47·5	294
Mátalé north ...	15,033	634	593	848	711	42·1	39·9	56·3	47·8	293
Nuwara Eliya District ...	38,591	1,541	1,598	1,104	1,081	39·4	40·2	28·2	27·3	169
N' Eliya Local Board and outside	1,317	27	38	27	27	20·3	28·7	20·3	20·4	237
Kotmalé	12,854	385	394	302	351	29·6	30·3	23·2	27·0	185
Uḍa Héwáheṭa...	14,745	597	636	462	391	40·2	43·4	31·1	25·9	146
Walapané	9,675	532	510	313	312	53·5	50·2	31·5	30·7	180
SOUTHERN PROVINCE ...	464,414	13,478	15,562	11,575	13,097	29·0	33·3	24·9	28·0	130
Galle District	208,764	6,665	6,927	5,096	5,711	31·5	32·6	24·1	26·9	123
Galle Municipality ...	23,914	819	860	543	687	33·6	35·2	22·3	28·1	91
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana ...	17,288	504	428	299	315	28·8	24·2	17·1	19·5	114
Gangaboḍa pattuwa ...	26,055	888	808	588	711	33·5	30·2	22·2	26·5	100
Weḷlaboḍa pattuwa ...	54,676	1,592	1,789	1,287	1,442	28·9	32·2	23·3	26·0	121
Talpé pattuwa	45,189	1,499	1,616	1,199	1,334	32·7	35·1	26·2	28·9	129
Walalláwiṭi kóralé ...	36,034	1,187	1,230	1,015	1,018	32·8	33·7	28·0	27·9	154
Himdum pattuwa ...	5,608	177	196	165	174	31·3	34·5	29·2	30·6	128
Mátara District	169,688	4,643	5,466	3,906	4,589	27·3	32·0	23·0	26·9	116
Mátara Local Board ...	6,909	215	242	188	242	30·9	34·6	27·0	34·6	178
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits	14,944	459	500	334	415	30·4	32·9	22·1	27·3	106
Weḷlaboḍa pattuwa ...	37,122	1,178	1,308	841	960	31·6	34·6	22·5	25·4	117
Weḷigam kóralé ...	43,962	1,303	1,435	836	1,083	29·2	31·9	18·8	24·1	100
Morawak kóralé ...	13,831	333	420	442	473	24·3	30·8	32·3	34·7	152
Kandaboḍa pattuwa ...	21,990	521	596	562	564	24·2	27·8	26·1	26·3	119
Gangaboḍa pattuwa ...	30,930	634	965	703	852	20·7	31·4	22·9	27·7	111
Hambantoṭa District ...	85,962	1,168	3,169	2,577	2,797	25·8	37·7	30·7	33·2	171
Hambantoṭa Four Gravets ...	1,043	30	42	29	35	29·6	41·5	28·7	34·6	310
Mágam pattuwa (excluding Four Gravets)	4,896	174	222	264	223	37·1	47·2	56·4	47·4	279
Giruwá pattuwa east ...	10,678	323	354	356	355	30·8	33·7	34·0	33·8	206
Giruwá pattuwa west	69,345	1,641	2,551	1,928	2,184	24·2	37·5	28·4	32·1	154
EASTERN PROVINCE. ..	8,366	205	326	242	279	24·8	39·1	29·2	33·5	202
Batticaloa District ...	7,257	161	284	178	241	22·4	39·3	24·8	33·3	215
Batticaloa Local Board ...	217	2	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunaipattu (exclusive of Local Board) ...	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Bintenna	2,893	83	150	85	94	29·2	51·7	34·8	32·4	140
Chammanturai and Nadukadu...	1,169	29	65	31	65	25·1	55·6	26·8	55·6	385
Eraur, Rukam, and Koralai ...	596	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Eruvil, Porativu, and Karawaku	139	19	25	36	32	—	—	—	—	—
Nintavur and Akkarai pattu ...	1,133	1	21	—	25	—	18·6	—	22·2	333
Panawa pattu	969	26	19	21	20	27·0	19·7	21·8	20·7	—

VI.—Sinhalese Births, Deaths, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	Sinhalese.									
	Population at the Census of 1891	Births		Deaths.		Birth-rate.		Death-rate.		Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1893
		1892	1893	1892.	1893.	1892	1893.	1892.	1893.	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE	276,390	8,597	9,026	9,128	12,683	31·4	33·3	33·3	46·7	322
Kurunégala District ...	212,760	6,815	7,009	7,746	10,929	32·4	33·8	36·8	52·7	369
Kurunégala Local Board ...	2,683	66	60	169	337	26·3	25·9	67·4	145·6	233
Dambadeniya hatpattu ...	37,274	1,477	1,388	1,460	2,433	39·7	38·2	39·3	66·9	440
Déwamédi hatpattu ...	30,931	1,115	1,159	1,067	1,738	36·4	38·3	34·8	57·5	457
Hiriyala hatpattu ...	27,466	950	990	1,141	1,494	35·0	37·0	42·0	55·8	370
Kaṭugampola hatpattu ...	44,577	923	901	1,025	1,628	20·9	20·6	23·2	37·2	264
Wanni hatpattu ...	34,755	1,205	1,355	1,591	1,567	35·3	40·1	46·6	46·3	292
Wéṇḍawili hatpattu ...	35,074	1,079	1,156	1,293	1,732	31·1	34·0	37·3	50·9	375
Puttalam District ...	10,122	351	380	454	488	35·3	38·6	45·7	49·6	350
Puttalam Local Board ...	879	22	19	46	58	—	—	—	—	—
Demala hatpattu ...	6,351	285	316	359	369	45·8	51·3	57·8	59·9	367
Kalpiṭiya division ...	400	1	2	5	13	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam division ...	2,492	43	41	44	48	17·4	16·6	17·8	19·4	366
Chilaw District .	53,508	1,432	1,639	928	1,266	26·7	30·2	17·3	23·4	112
Chilaw town ...	2,170	59	70	55	51	27·2	32·0	25·3	23·3	243
Piṭigal kóralé north ...	6,068	176	175	167	197	29·3	29·2	27·8	32·8	137
Piṭigal koralé south ...	45,270	1,197	1,394	706	1,018	26·3	30·3	15·5	22·1	103
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE ...	59,875	2,413	2,070	3,489	2,306	40·5	35·1	58·5	39·1	193
Anurádhapura District ...	59,875	2,413	2,070	3,489	2,306	40·5	35·1	58·5	39·1	193
Anurádhapura town ...	921	25	17	41	40	27·9	19·5	45·8	45·8	823
Nuwaragampaláta ...	24,810	1,060	923	1,242	1,021	42·6	37·3	49·9	41·3	195
Hurulupaláta ...	19,030	760	697	1,219	644	40·1	37·1	64·4	34·3	149
Kęlégampaláta ...	13,484	496	357	871	534	37·5	27·4	65·8	41·0	224
Tamankaḍuwa ...	1,630	72	76	116	67	43·9	46·7	70·8	41·2	289
PROVINCE OF UVA ...	114,414	5,390	5,535	4,807	4,201	47·1	47·9	42·0	36·4	193
Badulla District ...	114,414	5,390	5,535	4,807	4,201	47·1	47·9	42·0	36·4	193
Badulla Local Board ...	3,035	134	98	139	112	45·4	33·0	47·1	37·7	143
Yaṭikinda division ...	18,817	931	924	718	623	48·9	47·9	37·3	32·3	187
Biuṭenna division ...	8,657	419	430	374	405	48·9	50·1	43·7	47·2	219
Buttala division ...	14,662	633	708	727	669	44·1	49·4	50·7	46·7	215
Wellawáya division ...	7,772	312	322	464	386	42·3	43·6	62·9	52·3	351
Uḍukinda division ...	26,361	1,316	1,307	922	789	48·8	47·8	34·2	28·8	151
Wellassa division ...	19,882	868	1,017	914	711	43·8	50·9	46·1	35·6	204
Wiyaluwa division ...	15,228	777	729	549	506	50·5	46·6	35·7	32·3	160
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA ...	221,010	6,802	6,820	6,320	7,902	30·7	30·9	28·5	35·8	187
Ratnapura District ...	98,934	3,417	3,478	3,505	3,487	34·7	35·3	35·6	35·4	228
Ratnapura Local Board	2,865	93	79	76	132	32·2	27·5	26·3	45·9	266
Kuruwiṭa korale ..	22,677	764	793	637	786	33·6	34·8	28·0	34·5	202
Nawadun koralé .	28,823	819	701	735	796	37·3	32·0	33·5	36·4	257
Aṭakalan kóralé ...	15,607	467	495	633	559	30·3	32·3	41·0	36·4	273
Kaḍawata korale ...	8,648	372	384	316	282	43·0	43·9	36·6	32·3	167
Kolonna korale ...	9,616	261	274	368	264	27·8	29·2	39·2	28·1	153
Kukulu korale ...	6,370	245	239	243	224	38·4	37·4	38·1	35·1	218
Meda koralé ...	11,328	396	513	497	444	35·5	45·9	44·6	39·7	269
Kégalla District ...	122,076	3,385	3,342	2,815	4,415	27·6	27·4	22·9	36·2	144
Beligal koralé ...	33,396	900	906	611	1,105	26·7	26·9	18·1	32·8	82
Galboḍa kóralé ..	17,939	546	492	513	651	30·3	27·6	28·5	36·5	191
Kinigoḍa kóralé ...	14,606	447	520	442	698	30·6	36·0	30·2	48·3	221
Paranakúru kóralé ...	22,878	664	624	579	885	28·9	27·4	25·2	38·9	160
Aṭulugam koralé ...	8,889	195	179	210	318	21·9	20·4	23·6	36·2	140
Dehigampal koralé ...	12,114	310	293	208	384	25·4	24·1	17·0	31·5	96
Panáwal kóralé ...	5,167	163	165	126	184	31·2	31·8	24·1	35·5	212
Lower Bulatgama ..	7,087	160	163	126	190	22·4	22·8	17·6	26·5	55

VII. (a)—Tamil Births, Deaths, and their Rates in each Revenue Subdivision of the Northern and Eastern Provinces in 1892–93.

Province and District	Population at the Census of 1891.	Tamil. Births. 1892.	Births. 1893.	Deaths. 1892	Deaths. 1893.	Birth-rate. 1892.	Birth-rate. 1893.	Death rate. 1892.	Death rate. 1893.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1893.
NORTHERN PROVINCE ...	304,355	9,136	10,195	7,617	6,644	29·8	32·9	24·8	21·5	142
Jaffna District	275,227	8,305	9,244	6,051	5,667	29·8	32·8	21·7	20·1	133
Jaffna division... ...	39,480	1,303	1,306	884	807	32·5	32·2	22·1	19·9	172
Valikamam east ...	21,184	769	751	327	397	35·4	34·0	15·1	18·0	119
Valikamam north ...	40,407	1,206	1,374	617	664	29·1	32·7	14·9	15·8	129
Valikamam west ...	42,658	1,473	1,525	780	754	33·7	34·4	17·9	17·0	140
°Vadamaradchi east ...	4,077	91	137	112	120	22·5	34·2	27·7	29·9	168
°Vadamaradchi west ...	45,776	1,370	1,479	1,113	944	29·7	31·7	24·1	20·2	103
°Tenmaradchi	37,857	822	848	1,253	976	22·0	22·8	22·0	26·3	131
°Pachchilaippalli ...	5,746	87	202	135	190	15·3	35·7	15·3	33·6	139
Karaichchi	1,782	12	14	31	26	6·8	8·0	17·6	14·9	—
Punakari	4,714	105	164	82	167	22·3	34·7	17·4	35·3	287
Islands	31,546	1,067	1,444	717	622	33·3	44·1	22·3	19·0	113
Mannár District	16,098	392	494	956	416	25·4	32·1	61·9	27·0	194
Mannár Islands division ...	6,127	135	232	563	155	23·3	40·2	97·2	26·9	108
Mantai division ...	4,369	94	130	166	121	22·4	31·1	39·5	29·0	246
Nanaddan division ...	5,802	163	132	227	140	30·0	24·3	41·7	25·7	295
Mullaittivu District ...	6,791	260	255	251	349	39·3	38·7	37·9	52·9	290
Karikkaddumulai ...	4,481	156	167	140	253	35·5	38·3	31·8	58·1	305
Mulliyawalai	1,637	84	74	79	73	53·2	46·4	50·0	45·7	257
Tunukkai	673	20	14	32	23	31·0	21·9	49·6	35·9	286
Vavuniya District ...	6,239	179	202	359	212	29·8	34·2	59·8	35·9	233
Kilakkumulai	2,940	60	75	98	70	20·9	26·4	34·1	24·6	187
Chinnacheddikulam ...	984	45	46	152	50	50·2	53·6	169·6	58·2	304
Melpattu	1,633	52	52	84	56	33·5	33·8	54·1	36·4	231
Panankamam	682	22	29	25	36	32·4	43·5	36·8	54·0	241
EASTERN PROVINCE ...	86,701	3,356	3,785	3,484	2,690	38·8	43·4	40·2	30·8	202
Trincomalee District ...	17,117	533	593	669	530	31·8	35·4	39·9	31·6	236
Trincomalee town ...	9,536	282	304	472	280	30·8	33·3	51·5	30·7	247
Kaddukulam pattu ...	2,563	77	115	86	148	30·4	46·0	34·0	59·2	400
Koddiyar pattu ...	3,420	125	116	55	61	36·0	32·9	15·8	17·3	69
Tampalakam pattu ...	1,598	49	58	56	41	30·6	36·2	35·0	25·6	190
Batticaloa District ...	69,584	2,823	3,192	2,815	2,160	40·4	45·3	40·3	30·6	196
Batticaloa Local Board ...	5,891	111	181	196	106	20·4	31·2	33·9	18·3	110
Manmunai pattu (excluding the Local Board) ...	20,891	909	997	1,003	660	43·0	47·5	48·3	31·5	189
Bintenna	477	3	4	4	11	6·3	—	8·4	—	—
Chammanturai and Nadukadu ...	3,741	121	94	136	94	32·4	25·2	36·4	25·2	191
Eravur, Rukam, and Koralai ...	11,731	422	499	347	282	35·6	41·6	29·3	23·5	130
Eruvil, Porativu, and Karawaku	21,312	978	1,122	836	762	45·3	51·3	38·7	34·8	198
Nintavur and Akkaraipattu ...	5,038	274	287	283	240	53·9	56·4	55·6	47·2	394
Panawa pattu	503	14	8	10	5	28·1	—	20·1	—	—

VII. (b)—Mohammedan Births and Deaths, and their Rates in the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts, and their sub-divisions in 1892–93.

Province and District.	Population at the Census of 1891.	Mohammedan. Births. 1892.	Births. 1893.	Deaths. 1892.	Deaths. 1893.	Birth-rate. 1892	Birth-rate. 1893.	Death-rate. 1892.	Death-rate. 1893.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1893.
Batticaloa District ...	44,808	2,010	2,105	1,520	1,337	44·1	45·6	33·4	29·0	173
Batticaloa Local Board ...	348	3	4	11	4	9·3	—	31·2	—	
Manmunai pattu (excluding the Local Board)	9,603	453	540	314	429	47·3	55·5	32·8	44·1	226
Bintenna	255	—	1	2	2	—	—	7·9	—	—
Chammanturai and Nadukadu ...	4,935	241	190	196	129	47·9	37·5	38·9	25·4	163
Eravur, Rukam, and Koralai ...	7,475	283	301	130	118	36·8	38·6	16·9	15·1	66
Eruvil, Porativu, and Karawaku	11,093	465	487	387	288	41·0	42·4	34·1	25·1	142
Nintavur and Akkarai pattu ...	9,741	489	487	400	296	49·1	48·2	40·2	29·3	218
Panawa pattu	1,358	76	95	80	71	56·2	69·5	59·2	52·0	168
Puttalam District ...	9,850	324	291	340	296	33·0	30·4	34·4	30·9	247
Puttalam Local Board ...	2,611	118	68	96	90	45·0	26·8	35·5	35·5	338
Demala hatpattu ...	482	24	9	16	14	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division ...	4,635	159	185	201	174	34·9	41·4	43·9	39·0	249
Puttalam division ...	2,122	23	29	27	18	10·4	13·8	12·8	8·5	69

For these divisions the births and deaths and their rates were given incorrectly in last year's report owing to the registration divisions not being conterminous with the revenue divisions, and the mistakes have now been corrected.

VIII.—Return of Marriages other than Kandyan or Mohammedan registered in Ceylon during 1893.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Marriages. Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced men and Divorced women.	Of: Widowers.	Widows.	Contracted between: Europeans and Burghers.	Europeans and Siphalese.	Europeans and Tamils.	Burghers and Siphalese.	Burghers and Tamils.	Siphalese and Tamils.	Other Mixed Marriages.	Contracted between persons of same Race: Europeans.	Burghers.	Siphalese.	Tamils.	Others.	Of persons not 21 years of age: Males.	Females.	Highest Male age.	Mean Male age.	Lowest Male age.	Highest Female age.	Mean Female age.	Lowest Female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.	Signed the Register with Marks: Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	11809	10246	298	1051	201	8	5	...	...	1252	499	12	...	1	19	2	39	2	58	156	8680	2840	...	732	8489	75	27·4	16	65	20·0	9	2408	2733	9327
Western Province ...	5213	4538	125	487	61	2	...	...	...	548	186	9	...	...	12	1	26	1	33	89	4834	208	...	296	3790	75	27·3	17	56	20·1	11	1174	1172	3818
Central Province ...	433	360	13	43	17	...	...	...	...	60	30	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	14	27	215	169	...	19	273	65	28·5	18	50	20·4	12	222	124	298
Northern Province ...	1980	1744	39	135	58	1	3	...	...	193	97	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	1972	...	115	1448	65	26·9	17	55	19·9	12	503	321	1630
Southern Province ...	2981	2621	81	252	23	3	1	...	...	275	104	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	15	2956	4	...	233	2039	75	27·7	16	65	20·3	12	37	837	2637
Eastern Province ...	359	291	13	37	18	...	...	...	...	55	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	14	3	338	...	16	271	62	27·4	18	50	18·7	9	88	73	285
N.-Western Province	678	550	22	85	20	1	...	...	...	105	42	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	1	547	121	...	44	559	60	26·6	18	45	19·2	13	335	168	538
N.-Central Province	15	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8	...	2	10	35	27·7	20	30	20·0	14	3	2	10
Province of Uva ...	69	60	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	48	15	...	2	36	61	31·1	20	35	20·4	13	24	18	51
P. of Sabaragamuwa	81	68	3	7	1	1	1	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	71	5	...	5	63	64	27·1	18	52	19·9	14	22	18	60
Western Province.																																			
Colombo ...	2837	2507	59	237	33	1	...	...	...	270	92	9	...	...	11	1	8	1	32	86	2574	115	...	196	2177	71	27·0	17	50	19·7	12	761	582	1902
Negombo ...	803	714	19	65	5	...	...	...	...	70	24	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	...	2	693	90	...	81	716	61	25·6	17	41	18·6	13	329	164	633
Kalutara ...	1573	1317	47	185	23	1	...	...	...	208	70	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1567	3	...	19	897	75	29·4	18	56	21·5	11	84	426	1283
Central Province.																																			
Kandy ...	271	230	7	23	11	...	...	...	...	34	18	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	14	19	122	110	...	15	176	59	28·5	18	42	20·2	12	155	78	175
Mátalé ...	58	45	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	40	15	...	3	42	60	27·2	19	29	19·3	13	24	18	44
Nuwara Eliya ...	104	85	4	10	5	...	...	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	53	44	...	1	55	65	30·0	18	50	21·5	14	43	28	79
Northern Province.																																			
Jaffna ...	1739	1586	29	99	21	1	3	...	...	120	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1734	...	103	1256	65	26·8	17	55	20·0	12	344	250	1416
Mannár ...	155	88	10	26	31	...	...	...	...	57	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	154	...	4	127	55	27·5	18	35	18·4	12	147	52	140
Mullaittívu ...	51	43	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	50	...	3	41	45	28·8	19	30	19·2	13	7	16	47
Vavuniya ...	35	27	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	5	24	45	29·4	18	37	19·4	13	5	3	27
Southern Province.																																			
Galle ...	1730	1479	57	175	17	2	...	...	...	192	74	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	12	1713	1	...	39	1051	71	28·9	18	53	21·0	13	32	427	1453
Mátara ...	925	846	19	54	4	1	1	...	...	58	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	920	2	...	111	707	75	26·4	16	65	19·6	12	3	316	869
Hambantota ...	326	296	5	23	2	...	...	...	...	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	323	1	...	83	281	70	26·3	16	55	18·8	12	2	94	315
Eastern Province.																																			
Batticaloa ...	265	213	9	27	16	...	...	...	...	43	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	1	254	...	14	198	60	28·4	18	50	19·1	9	53	60	216
Trincomalee ...	94	78	4	10	2	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	84	...	2	73	62	26·4	18	40	18·4	11	35	13	69
N.-Western Province.																																			
Kurunégala ...	138	110	6	20	1	1	...	...	...	21	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	124	10	...	5	112	50	26·3	20	35	19·4	14	30	32	107
Puttalam ...	89	57	5	15	12	...	...	...	...	27	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	22	64	...	11	68	60	27·3	20	40	19·5	13	67	32	82
Chilaw ...	451	383	11	50	7	...	...	...	...	57	18	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	401	47	...	28	379	60	26·4	18	45	18·7	13	238	104	349

N.-Central Province.																																
Anurádhapura ...	15	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8	...	2	10	35	27·7	20	30	20·0	14	3	2	10
Province of Uva.																																
Badulla ...	69	60	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	48	15	...	2	36	61	31·1	20	35	20·4	13	24	18	51
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																																
Ratnapura ...	34	29	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	28	2	...	2	24	40	26·1	18	39	19·9	14	10	10	25
Kégalla ...	47	39	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	43	3	...	3	39	64	28·1	19	52	19·9	14	12	8	35

IX.—Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in the year 1893.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Of persons not 21 years of age: Males.	Females.	Highest Male age.	Mean Male age.	Lowest Male age.	Highest Female age.	Mean Female age.	Lowest Female age.	Signed the Register with Marks: Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	5518	4561	185	453	161	70	9	49	19	11	714	3584	80	29·0	16	75	21·0	13	2292	5330
Central Province ...	2195	1831	71	182	50	25	3	22	7	4	216	1268	80	28·0	16	75	21·0	13	886	2100
Northern Province ...	16	13	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	64	37·0	21	46	27·0	18	3	5
Southern Province ...	7	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	35	23·0	20	22	18·0	15	3	7
Eastern Province ...	46	34	2	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	32	52	35·0	18	40	28·0	16	31	46
N.-Western Province	904	686	32	109	40	14	5	8	7	3	112	610	66	26·0	17	40	20·0	15	263	887
N.-Central Province	217	185	9	11	2	7	—	—	1	2	13	111	65	29·0	20	59	22·0	15	80	216
Province of Uva ...	1182	978	54	82	57	4	1	4	1	1	132	747	69	30·0	17	59	21·0	13	609	1157
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	951	828	16	65	4	19	—	15	3	1	234	809	65	25·0	16	50	18·0	13	417	912
Central Province.																				
Kandy ...	479	397	8	40	8	8	2	9	3	4	85	346	65	26·0	18	40	20·0	13	117	430
Mátalé ...	525	417	27	57	11	8	—	3	2	—	63	347	70	27·0	18	55	21·0	13	189	511
Nuwara Eliya ...	1191	1017	36	85	31	9	1	10	2	—	68	575	80	30·0	16	75	22·0	13	580	1159
Northern Province.																				
Vavuniya ...	16	13	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	64	37·0	21	46	27·0	18	3	5
Southern Province.																				
Galle ...	7	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	35	23·0	20	22	18·0	15	3	7
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	44	32	2	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	52	35·0	18	40	28·0	16	31	44
Trincomalee ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	36	29·0	22	18	17·0	17	—	2
N.-Western Province.																				
Kurunégala ...	832	644	28	94	29	14	5	8	7	3	102	561	66	26·0	17	40	20·0	15	229	815
Puttalam ...	72	42	4	15	11	—	—	—	—	—	10	49	55	28·0	18	35	20·0	16	34	72
N.-Central Province.																				
Anurádhapura ...	217	185	9	11	2	7	—	—	1	2	13	111	65	29·0	20	59	22·0	15	80	216
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla ...	1182	978	54	82	57	4	1	4	1	1	132	747	69	30·0	17	59	21·0	13	609	1157
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Ratnapura ...	554	481	13	38	3	6	—	10	2	1	127	451	65	27·0	16	45	18·0	13	281	537
Kégalla ...	397	347	3	27	1	13	—	5	1	—	107	358	60	23·0	18	50	17·0	13	136	375

XI.—Mixed Marriages registered in the Seven years 1887–93.

Province and District.	1887. European and Burgher.	1887. European and Siphalese.	1887. European and Tamil.	1887. Burgher and Siphalese.	1887. Burgher and Tamil.	1887. Siphalese and Tamil.	1887. Other Mixed Marriages.	1888. European and Burgher.	1888. European and Siphalese.	1888. European and Tamil.	1888. Burgher and Siphalese.	1888. Burgher and Tamil.	1888. Siphalese and Tamil.	1888. Other Mixed Marriages.	1889. European and Burgher.	1889. European and Siphalese.	1889. European and Tamil.	1889. Burgher and Siphalese.	1889. Burgher and Tamil.	1889. Siphalese and Tamil.	1889. Other Mixed Marriages.
Ceylon ...	7	...	4	11	3	36	3	7	2	...	15	1	21	4	11	...	1	23	...	33	3
Western Province ...	7	...	1	6	1	25	2	6	...	...	4	1	16	1	6	...	1	13	...	21	2
Central Province ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Northern Province ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	...
Eastern Province ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province ...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	6	...	8	...
North-Central Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Western Province.																					
Colombo ...	7	...	1	5	1	14	2	6	...	...	4	...	5	1	5	...	1	12	...	7	...
Kalutara ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	2
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mátalé ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																					
Galle ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mátara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...
Puttalam }	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	5	...	6	...
Chilaw }																					
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kégalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Province and District.	1890. European and Burgher.	1890. European and Siphalese.	1890. European and Tamil.	1890. Burgher and Siphalese.	1890. Burgher and Tamil.	1890. Siphalese and Tamil.	1890. Other Mixed Marriages.	1891. European and Burgher.	1891. European and Siphalese.	1891. European and Tamil.	1891. Burgher and Siphalese.	1891. Burgher and Tamil.	1891. Siphalese and Tamil.	1891. Other Mixed Marriages.	1892. European and Burgher.	1892. European and Siphalese.	1892. European and Tamil.	1892. Burgher and Siphalese.	1892. Burgher and Tamil.	1892. Siphalese and Tamil.	1892. Other Mixed Marriages.
Ceylon ...	3	2	1	12	2	38	1	4	1	...	18	6	35	3	10	2	1	33	5	40	3
Western Province ...	3	...	...	9	1	29	...	4	1	...	10	1	21	1	9	1	...	18	2	25	2
Central Province ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	2	...	1
Northern Province ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province ...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	...
Eastern Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
North-Western Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	3	1	9	1	...	...	...	3	1	9	...
North-Central Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Western Province.																					
Colombo ...	3	...	...	7	...	4	...	4	1	...	10	...	7	...	8	1	...	17	...	11	2
Kalutara ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	...	...	...	1	2	14	...
Negombo ...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
Mátalé ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																					
Galle ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
Mátara ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Puttalam }	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	1	...	...	...	2	1	7	...
Chilaw }																					
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Kégalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Province and District.	1893. European and Burgher.	1893. European and Siphalese.	1893. European and Tamil.	1893. Burgher and Siphalese.	1893. Burgher and Tamil.	1893. Siphalese and Tamil.	1893. Other Mixed Marriages.
Ceylon ...	12	...	1	19	2	39	2
Western Province ...	9	...	...	12	1	26	1
Central Province ...	1	...	1	3	1	2	...
Northern Province ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Southern Province ...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Eastern Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North-Western Province ...	1	...	...	2	...	5	...
North-Central Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Western Province.							
Colombo ...	9	...	...	11	1	8	1
Kalutara ...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...
Negombo ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Central Province.							
Kandy ...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...
Mátalé ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Province.							
Jaffna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Vavuniya ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.							
Galle ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Mátara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province.							
Kurunégala ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puttalam }	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Chilaw }							
North-Central Province.							
Anurádhapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.							
Badulla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kégalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XII.—Return of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages up to December 31, 1893.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Church Mission.	Baptist.	American Mission.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Gospel Propagation Society.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Undefined.
CEYLON ...	659	415	69	64	22	33	25	11	7	6	3	4
Western Province ...	252	135	44	28	4	14	19	—	3	3	1	1
Central Province ...	46	16	1	16	—	6	4	—	—	—	1	2
Northern Province ...	222	181	4	5	16	4	—	11	1	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	35	5	15	4	—	4	—	—	3	3	—	1
Eastern Province ...	20	13	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	56	49	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	9	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa	16	9	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Western Province.												
Colombo	239	133	37	24	4	14	19	—	3	3	1	1
Kálutara	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	9	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.												
Kandy	32	9	1	12	—	5	3	—	—	—	1	1
Mátalé	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	10	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	112	89	3	4	1	3	—	11	1	—	—	—
Mannár	102	85	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle	19	4	6	1	—	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
Mátara	13	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hambantota ...	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Trincomalee ...	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa... ...	12	7	3	2	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ..	6	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ... / Chilaw ...	50	46	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	9	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	11	5	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XIII.—Kandyan Marriages and Divorces, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, 1871–93.

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Northern Province.				Southern Province.		Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Mátalé.		Nuwara Eliya.		Mannár.		Vavuniya.		Galle.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunégala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anurádhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kégalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871 ...	20,836*	127	·6	957	12	79	3	206	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	560	—	28	—	3,879	44	—	1	2,945	5	993	8	8,950	39	2,151	11
1872 ...	8,083	147	1·8	930	24	460	3	938	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	106	—	34	—	324	40	22	—	2,188	3	1,356	12	552	32	1,160	29
1873 ...	12,377*	173	1·4	1,914	26	452	11	80	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	92	—	45	—	7,486	29	101	—	746	8	652	9	223	60	565	28
1874 ...	14,241*	222	1·5	2,675	33	640	10	771	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	77	—	11	—	3,800	71	2	—	287	13	3,326	5	823	58	1,782	32
1875 ...	3,971	191	4·8	501	29	338	8	143	3	—	—	—	—	54	—	36	—	2	—	303	75	248	—	249	9	975	—	497	50	622	17
1876 ...	3,439	166	4·8	478	14	297	13	54	2	4	—	—	—	15	—	47	—	2	—	646	50	126	1	125	13	524	1	783	47	334	25
1877 ...	13,596*	138	1·0	313	17	189	13	97	6	1	—	—	—	4	—	28	—	—	—	11,268	46	138	—	282	1	753	2	170	26	352	27
1878 ...	4,554	159	3·5	289	31	235	7	99	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	1,706	13	36	1	76	2	210	8	1,392	34	500	63
1879 ...	3,600	162	4·5	276	2	280	21	210	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	611	40	30	4	103	7	114	6	1,647	38	317	41
1880 ...	4,009	163	4·1	408	—	122	15	1,382	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	30	—	21	—	486	57	15	—	387	6	205	10	631	42	315	32
1881 ...	3,320	95	2·9	416	15	129	2	81	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	315	10	13	1	100	3	1,025	2	1,010	48	219	13
1882 ...	3,317	158	4·9	925	27	368	6	27	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	81	—	2	—	729	16	29	1	34	2	337	3	395	47	328	47
1883 ...	5,664	165	2·9	1,802	11	597	9	67	4	—	—	—	—	21	—	35	—	—	—	1,190	42	59	1	45	9	908	—	565	50	371	39
1884 ...	3,986	229	5·7	618	54	454	9	27	4	—	—	—	—	6	1	33	—	1	—	1,029	41	62	—	131	7	471	7	520	50	619	56
1885 ...	3,144	153	4·9	426	33	183	8	34	1	—	—	15	—	8	—	8	—	1	—	935	39	57	—	315	8	461	4	380	48	321	12
1886 ...	12,157*	156	1·3	1,175	22	267	9	937	4	—	—	7	—	7	—	38	—	2	—	6,294	46	203	2	700	5	1,745	12	362	40	420	16
1887 ...	7,930	216	2·7	1,309	39	714	14	332	2	—	—	2	—	12	—	4	—	2	—	1,405	85	35	2	1,080	14	1,288	14	847	26	900	20
1888 ...	4,516	231	5·1	604	51	273	10	55	3	—	—	6	—	11	—	55	—	3	—	931	63	58	1	265	15	825	10	300	34	1,130	44
1889 ...	3,524	224	6·4	430	32	238	19	60	9	—	—	5	—	5	—	22	—	—	—	802	50	44	4	202	10	940	7	404	42	372	51
1890 ...	4,156	253	6·1	442	36	263	16	116	7	—	—	5	—	5	—	61	—	—	—	1,116	79	71	2	212	5	811	20	572	37	482	51
1891 ...	4,015	248	6·2	447	42	231	9	77	5	—	—	7	2	9	—	21	—	—	—	698	53	66	2	219	5	871	6	919	55	450	69
1892 ...	3,756	274	7·3	549	51	204	14	106	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1,013	61	65	1	138	9	660	12	525	58	492	60
1893 ...	5,518	266	4·8	479	41	525	5	1,191	19	—	—	16	—	7	1	44	—	2	—	832	85	72	1	217	6	1,182	15	554	48	397	45

* The great increase in these years was chiefly caused by the registration of past marriages under Ordinance No. 3 of 1870, sections 8 and 9.

XIV.—Proportion of Male Births to Female Births in Ceylon, 1867–93.

Year.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Males born to every 100 Females born.	Year.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Males born to every 100 Females born.
1867 ...	12,461 ...	10,872 ...	114·6	1881 ...	39,192 ...	35,601 ...	110·1
1868 ...	24,751 ...	22,345 ...	110·1	1882 ...	38,782 ...	35,260 ...	110·0
1869 ...	27,954 ...	24,871 ...	112·4	1883 ...	43,317 ...	38,293 ...	111·3
1870 ...	32,899 ...	30,628 ...	107·4	1884 ...	45,552 ...	41,855 ...	108·8
1871 ...	35,340 ...	32,516 ...	105·4	1885 ...	41,521 ...	37,713 ...	110·1
1872 ...	36,287 ...	33,286 ...	109·0	1886 ...	39,956 ...	36,880 ...	108·3
1873 ...	36,446 ...	33,256 ...	109·6	1887 ...	48,716 ...	44,507 ...	109·4
1874 ...	38,961 ...	35,684 ...	109·2	1888 ...	47,910 ...	44,379 ...	107·9
1875 ...	37,062 ...	34,040 ...	108·9	1889 ...	42,489 ...	38,976 ...	109·0
1876 ...	40,546 ...	37,014 ...	109·5	1890 ...	49,744 ...	45,362 ...	109·7
1877 ...	37,497 ...	34,032 ...	110·2	1891 ...	50,141 ...	46,252 ...	108·4
1878 ...	33,313 ...	30,023 ...	110·1	1892 ...	48,718 ...	44,515 ...	109·4
1879 ...	36,354 ...	33,175 ...	109·6	1893 ...	50,731 ...	47,069 ...	107·8
1880 ...	37,972 ...	33,346 ...	110·5				

XV.—Return of Births of each Nationality in each Province and District in the Island during 1893.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	97,800	50,731	47,069	141	67	74	365	174	191	67,461	35,067	32,394	21,668	11,094	10,574	7,901	4,203	3,698	189	94	95	75	32	43
Western Province ...	22,984	12,091	10,893	59	31	28	206	103	103	19,365	10,206	9,159	1,321	692	629	1,910	1,001	909	90	44	46	33	14	19
Central Province ...	13,716	7,022	6,694	55	22	33	36	19	17	8,695	4,495	4,200	4,382	2,191	2,191	526	286	240	11	5	6	11	4	7
Northern Province ...	11,150	5,786	5,364	—	—	—	15	6	9	62	33	29	10,195	5,265	4,930	878	482	396	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	16,873	8,897	7,976	5	1	4	41	16	25	15,562	8,187	7,375	123	71	52	1,100	600	500	37	18	19	5	4	1
Eastern Province ...	6,473	3,297	3,176	15	9	6	31	12	19	326	159	167	3,785	1,922	1,863	2,299	1,186	1,113	17	9	8	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	10,039	5,121	4,918	—	—	—	19	10	9	9,026	4,579	4,447	352	182	170	620	340	280	18	8	10	4	2	2
North-Central Province ...	2,416	1,235	1,181	—	—	—	1	—	1	2,070	1,045	1,025	105	61	44	236	127	109	3	1	2	1	1	—
Province of Uva ...	6,720	3,398	3,322	6	3	3	9	5	4	5,535	2,790	2,745	953	483	470	188	101	87	11	9	2	18	7	11
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	7,429	3,884	3,545	1	1	—	7	3	4	6,820	3,573	3,247	452	227	225	144	80	64	2	—	2	3	—	3
Western Province.																								
Colombo	11,939	6,258	5,681	59	31	28	172	86	86	10,174	5,349	4,825	216	110	106	1,195	624	571	90	44	46	33	14	19
Negombo ...	5,413	2,851	2,562	—	—	—	20	12	8	4,200	2,208	1,992	1,082	565	517	111	66	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	5,632	2,982	2,650	—	—	—	14	5	9	4,991	2,649	2,342	23	17	6	604	311	293	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	7,736	3,961	3,775	32	15	17	24	15	9	4,921	2,549	2,372	2,386	1,180	1,206	362	198	164	4	1	3	7	3	4
Mátalé ...	2,694	1,400	1,294	2	—	2	2	—	2	2,176	1,131	1,045	382	195	187	128	71	57	3	2	1	1	1	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	3,286	1,661	1,625	21	7	14	10	4	6	1,598	815	783	1,614	816	798	36	17	19	4	2	2	3	—	3
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	9,755	5,075	4,680	—	—	—	14	5	9	—	—	—	9,244	4,772	4,472	497	298	199	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannár ...	830	418	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	494	257	237	336	161	175	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	269	133	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	126	129	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	296	160	136	—	—	—	1	1	—	62	33	29	202	110	92	31	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	7,937	4,227	3,710	3	1	2	27	10	17	6,927	3,677	3,250	32	16	16	939	518	421	8	4	4	1	1	—
Mátara ...	5,663	2,944	2,719	2	—	2	7	4	3	5,466	2,837	2,629	79	50	29	108	53	55	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	3,273	1,726	1,547	—	—	—	7	2	5	3,169	1,673	1,496	12	5	7	53	29	24	28	14	14	4	3	1
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	5,596	2,837	2,759	4	4	—	11	5	6	284	137	147	3,192	1,618	1,574	2,105	1,073	1,032	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	877	460	417	11	5	6	20	7	13	42	22	20	593	304	289	194	113	81	17	9	8	—	—	—
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunégala ...	7,336	3,701	3,635	—	—	—	4	2	2	7,009	3,535	3,474	51	22	29	268	139	129	4	3	1	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	843	452	391	—	—	—	4	4	—	378	199	179	162	84	78	291	162	129	5	2	3	3	1	2
Chilaw ...	1,860	968	892	—	—	—	11	4	7	1,639	845	794	139	76	63	61	39	22	9	3	6	1	1	—
North-Central Province.																								
Anurádhapura ...	2,416	1,235	1,181	—	—	—	1	—	1	2,070	1,045	1,025	105	61	44	236	127	109	3	1	2	1	1	—
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	6,720	3,398	3,322	6	3	3	9	5	4	5,535	2,790	2,745	953	483	470	188	101	87	11	9	2	18	7	11
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	3,713	1,963	1,750	—	—	—	4	2	2	3,478	1,842	1,636	198	98	100	31	21	10	4	—	1	1	—	1
Kégalla ...	3,716	1,921	1,795	1	1	—	3	1	2	3,342	1,731	1,611	254	129	125	113	59	54	1	—	1	2	—	2

XVI.—Illegitimate* Births according to Race and Sex registered in Ceylon and each Province and District in the Year 1893.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	28,501	14,568	13,933	3	2	1	17	6	11	19,783	10,205	9,578	8,226	4,117	4,109	459	231	228	8	5	3	5	2	3
Western Province ...	2,454	1,371	1,083	...	...	...	5	3	2	2,200	1,230	970	243	134	109	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Central Province ...	4,616	2,346	2,270	2	1	1	3	1	2	3,985	2,048	1,937	600	285	315	21	9	12	3	1	2	2	1	1
Northern Province ...	4,110	2,079	2,031	...	...	...	1	...	1	19	13	6	4,086	2,063	2,023	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Province ...	4,653	2,415	2,238	...	...	...	4	...	4	4,613	2,397	2,216	24	12	12	11	5	6	1	1	...	...		...
Eastern Province ...	3,232	1,598	1,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	91	96	2,661	1,318	1,343	384	189	195	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province ...	3,034	1,507	1,527	...	...	...		...	...	2,930	1,457	1,473	85	37	48	19	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Central Province ...	1,391	690	701	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	643	668	78	45	33	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva ...	2,740	1,386	1,354	1	1	...	4	2	2	2,432	1,224	1,208	290	150	140	10	6	4	3	3	...	...	...	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	2,271	1,176	1,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,106	1,102	1,004	159	73	86	3	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	2
Western Province.																								
Colombo ...	1,310	730	580	...	...	...	2	1	1	1,255	702	553	50	26	24	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Negombo ...	854	481	373	...	...	...	1	1	...	659	371	288	192	107	85	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalutara ...	290	160	130	...	...	...	2	1	1	286	157	129	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	2,730	1,589	1,341	1	1	...	1	1	...	2,338	1,201	1,137	382	182	200	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mátalé ...	1,013	526	487	1		1	...	...	...	926	483	443	85	42	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	873	431	442	...	...	...	2	...	2	721	364	357	133	61	72	13	5	8	3	1	2	1	...	1
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	3,802	1,913	1,889	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3,801	1,913	1,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannár ...	41	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	21	17	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu ...	134	68	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	68	65	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya ...	133	74	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	6	114	61	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	1,050	525	525	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,033	516	517	9	7	2	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matara ...	1,864	989	875	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,858	989	869	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	1,739	901	838	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,722	892	830	11	5	6	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	2,908	1,445	1,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	73	82	2,375	1,185	1,190	378	187	191	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trincomalee ...	324	153	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	18	14	286	133	153	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province																								
Kurunégala ...	2,585	1,269	1,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,545	1,254	1,291	27	6	21	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puttalam ...	162	86	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	77	63	19	8	11	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaw ...	287	152	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	126	119	39	23	16	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Central Province.																								
Anurádhapura ...	1,391	690	701	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	643	668	78	45	33	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	2,740	1,386	1,354	1	1	...	4	2	2	2,432	1,224	1,208	290	150	140	10	6	4	3	3	...	...	...	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	725	366	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	327	313	83	38	45	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Kégalla ...	1,546	810	736	...		...	...		...	1,466	775	691	76	35	41	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2

* See note on next page for the meaning of the term.

XVII.—Legitimate and Illegitimate Births registered, and Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births, 1891-93.

Province and District.	1891.				1892.				1893.			
	Total Births.	Legitimate	Illegitimate.	Percentage of *Illegitimate to total Births	Total Births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of *Illegitimate to total Births.	Total Births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of *Illegitimate to total Births.
Ceylon ...	96,393	69,258	27,135	28·2	93,233	66,711	26,522	28·4	97,800	69,299	28,501	29·1
Western Province ...	22,985	20,989	1,996	8·7	22,113	20,369	2,044	9·1	22,984	20,530	2,454	10·7
Central Province ...	13,955	9,172	4,783	34·3	14,161	9,197	4,964	35·1	13,716	9,100	4,616	33·7
Northern Province ...	10,272	6,487	3,785	36·8	9,917	6,011	3,906	39·4	11,150	7,040	4,110	36·9
Southern Province ...	15,302	10,786	4,516	29·5	14,410	10,646	3,764	26·1	16,873	12,220	4,653	27·6
Eastern Province ...	5,778	3,588	2,190	37·9	5,827	3,414	2,413	41·4	6,473	3,241	3,232	49·9
North-Western Province ...	10,743	7,547	3,196	29·7	9,644	6,790	2,854	29·6	10,039	7,005	3,034	30·2
North-Central Province ...	3,145	1,405	1,740	55·3	2,801	1,181	1,620	57·8	2,416	1,025	1,391	57·6
Province of Uva ...	6,448	3,885	2,563	39·7	6,599	3,828	2,771	41·9	6,720	3,980	2,740	40·8
Province of Sabaragamuwa	7,765	5,399	2,366	30·5	7,461	5,275	2,186	29·3	7,429	5,158	2,271	30·6
Western Province.												
Colombo	11,771	11,038	733	6·2	12,185	11,330	855	7·0	11,939	10,629	1,310	11·0
Negombo	5,555	4,691	864	15·6	4,696	3,896	800	17·0	5,413	4,559	854	15·8
Kalutara	5,659	5,260	399	7·1	5,532	5,143	389	7·0	5,632	5,342	290	5·1
Central Province.												
Kandy	8,245	5,421	2,824	34·3	8,306	5,497	2,809	33·8	7,736	5,006	2,730	35·3
Mátalé	2,853	1,848	1,005	35·2	2,755	1,667	1,088	39·1	2,694	1,681	1,013	37·6
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,857	1,903	954	33·4	3,100	2,033	1,067	34·2	3,286	2,413	873	26·6
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	9,002	5,422	3,580	39·8	8,726	5,117	3,609	41·4	9,755	5,953	3,802	39·0
Mannár	831	791	40	4·8	655	610	45	6·9	830	789	41	4·9
Mullaittívu ...	224	111	113	50·4	283	133	150	53·0	269	135	134	49·8
Vavuniya	215	163	52	24·2	253	151	102	40·3	296	163	133	44·9
Southern Province.												
Galle	7,223	6,027	1,196	16·6	7,330	6,256	1,074	14·6	7,937	6,887	1,050	13·2
Mátara	5,730	3,649	2,081	36·3	4,833	3,297	1,536	31·5	5,663	3,799	1,864	32·9
Hambantota ...	2,349	1,110	1,239	52·7	2,247	1,093	1,154	51·5	3,273	1,534	1,739	53·1
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	4,932	2,997	1,935	39·2	5,006	2,858	2,148	42·9	5,596	2,688	2,908	52·0
Trincomalee ...	846	591	255	30·1	821	556	265	32·3	877	553	324	36·9
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	8,241	5,559	2,682	32·5	7,153	4,742	2,411	33·7	7,336	4,751	2,585	35·2
Puttalam ... / Chilaw ...	2,502	1,988	514	20·5	2,491	2,048	443	17·8	2,703	2,254	449	16·6
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	3,145	1,405	1,740	55·3	2,801	1,181	1,620	57·8	2,416	1,025	1,391	57·6
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	6,448	3,885	2,563	39·7	6,599	3,828	2,771	41·9	6,720	3,980	2,740	40·8
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	3,547	2,849	698	19·7	3,645	2,955	690	18·9	3,713	2,988	725	19·5
Kégalla	4,218	2,550	1,668	39·5	3,816	2,320	1,496	39·2	3,716	2,170	1,546	41·6

* Illegitimacy in Ceylon does not mean, as in European countries, immorality on the part of the parents. A large number of people who marry are content with the customary or religious ceremonies, and do not think it necessary to comply with the requirements of modern legislation, which is itself rather uncertain as to what constitutes a legal marriage. "Illegitimate" here means the issue of an unregistered union, not necessarily a bastard.

XVIII.—Population* of Ceylon at the different age periods estimated in the middle of each of the Seven Years 1887–93.

Age.	1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females
All Ages ...	2855216	1516475	1338741	2901262	1540931	1360331	2938977	1560962	1378015	2980245	1582880	1397365	3037162	1613111	1424051	3125365	1659957	1465408	3174950	1686294	1488656
Under 5 years ...	511592	263643	247949	519842	267895	251947	526600	271378	255222	533994	275188	258806	544193	280444	263749	559997	288588	271409	568881	293166	275715
5 years and under 10 ...	441816	235489	206327	448941	239287	209654	454777	242397	212380	461163	245801	215362	469970	250495	219475	483619	257770	225849	491292	261860	229432
10 do. 15 ...	289775	161731	128044	294449	164339	130110	298276	166475	131801	302465	168813	133652	308241	172037	136204	317193	177033	140160	322225	179842	142383
15 do. 20 ...	303119	136665	166454	308008	138869	169139	312012	140674	171338	316393	142649	173744	322435	145374	177061	331799	149595	182204	337063	151969	185094
20 do. 25 ...	239031	135828	133203	273370	138018	135352	276923	139813	137110	280812	141776	139036	286175	144484	141691	294486	148679	145807	299158	151038	148120
25 do. 35 ...	432379	239198	193181	439352	243056	196296	445064	246216	198848	451313	249673	201640	459932	254441	205491	473289	261830	211459	480798	265985	214813
35 do. 45 ..	260158	146398	113760	264354	148759	115595	267790	150693	117097	271550	152809	118741	276736	155727	121009	284773	160250	124523	289291	162792	126499
45 do. 55 ...	169576	87836	81740	172309	89252	83057	174549	90412	84137	177000	91681	85319	180381	93433	86948	185619	96146	89473	188564	97672	90892
55 do 65 ...	118938	75334	43604	120856	76549	44307	122428	77544	44884	124147	78633	45514	126518	80135	46383	130192	82462	47730	132258	83771	48487
65 do. 75 ...	40721	24184	16537	41378	24574	16804	41916	24893	17023	42504	25243	17261	43216	25725	17591	44574	26472	18102	45281	26892	18389
75 do. 85 ...	14298	8120	6178	14528	8251	6277	14717	8358	6359	14924	8475	6449	15209	8637	6572	15650	8888	6762	15899	9029	6870
85 do. 95 ...	3161	1720	1441	3212	1747	1465	3254	1770	1484	3299	1795	1504	3362	1829	1533	3460	1883	1577	3515	1912	1603
95 years and upwards ...	652	329	323	663	335	328	671	339	332	681	344	337	694	350	344	714	361	353	725	366	359

* The population figures given in this table are deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in ten years 1881–91, and are distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportion found to prevail at the last Census, 1891.

XIX.—Deaths registered at different Ages in the Seven Years 1887–93.

Age.	1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females
All Ages ...	68496	35615	32881	76724	40624	36100	83845	44495	39350	68600	36162	32438	86643	44658	41985	84937	44337	40600	92422	47756	44666
Under 5 years ...	25770	12798	12972	28605	14325	14280	28628	14060	14568	23854	12090	11764	31567	15563	16004	30161	15015	15146	33571	16590	16981
5 years and under 10 ...	5592	2784	2808	5772	2905	2867	6747	3366	3381	4925	2465	2460	7120	3481	3639	6445	3257	3188	7725	3930	3795
10 do. 15 ...	2561	1403	1158	2857	1595	1262	3207	1873	1334	2495	1387	1108	3497	1963	1534	3410	1880	1530	4003	2235	1768
15 do. 20 ...	2398	1246	1152	2799	1494	1305	3053	1735	1318	2628	1389	1239	3245	1719	1526	3192	1717	1475	3492	1905	1587
20 do. 25 ...	2909	1256	1653	3319	1550	1769	3689	1763	1926	3129	1375	1754	3755	1626	2129	3983	1833	2150	4176	1875	2301
25 do. 35 ...	6599	3136	3463	7651	3763	3888	8597	4298	4299	7534	3645	3889	8756	4123	4633	9112	4466	4646	9429	4471	4958
35 do. 45 ...	5237	2931	2306	6307	3684	2623	7398	4378	3020	6062	3469	2593	7180	4066	3114	7459	4258	3201	7741	4301	3440
45 do. 55 ...	4806	2745	2061	5675	3317	2358	6693	3968	2725	5312	3069	2243	6250	3510	2740	6243	3629	2614	6562	3716	2849
55 do. 65 ...	5254	3249	2005	5845	3593	2252	6797	4050	2747	5324	3188	2136	6409	3774	2635	6302	3657	2645	6488	3795	2693
65 do. 75 ...	3127	1798	1329	3447	1990	1457	4193	2449	1744	3345	1926	1419	3997	2284	1713	3938	2231	1707	4140	2281	1859
75 do. 85	2611	1401	1210	2725	1507	1218	3059	1634	1425	2425	1333	1092	3004	1590	1414	2909	1486	1423	3222	1698	1524
85 do 95 ...	1083	586	497	1099	601	498	1143	585	558	1059	556	503	1252	650	602	1166	595	571	1234	654	580
95 years and upwards ...	478	245	233	590	286	304	582	297	285	434	227	207	535	263	272	527	265	262	536	253	283
Age not stated ...	71	37	34	33	14	19	59	39	20	74	43	31	76	46	30	90	48	42	103	52	51

XX.—Annual Death-rate at Successive Age Periods per 1,000 Persons living at each Period, 1887-93.

Age.	1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females
All Ages ...	24·0	23·5	24·5	26·4	26·4	26·5	28·5	28·5	28·5	23·0	22·8	23·2	28·5	27·7	29·5	27·2	26·7	27·7	29·1	28·3	30·0
Under 5 years ...	50·4	48·5	52·3	55·0	53·5	56·7	54·4	51·8	57·1	44·7	43·9	45·4	58·0	55·5	60·7	53·9	52·0	55·8	59·0	56·6	61·6
5 years and under 10 ...	12·7	11·8	13·6	12·9	12·1	13·7	14·8	13·9	15·9	10·7	10·0	11·4	15·1	13·9	16·6	13·3	12·6	14·1	15·7	15·0	16·5
10 do 15 ...	8·8	8·7	9·0	9·7	9·7	9·7	10·8	11·3	10·1	8·2	8·2	8·3	11·3	11·4	11·3	10·8	10·6	10·9	12·4	12·4	12·4
15 do. 20 ...	7·9	9·1	6·9	9·1	10·8	7·7	9·8	12·3	7·7	8·3	9·7	7·1	10·1	11·8	8·6	9·6	11·5	8·1	10·4	12·5	8·6
20 do. 25 ...	10·8	9·2	12·4	12·1	11·2	13·1	13·3	12·6	14·0	11·1	9·7	12·6	13·1	11·3	15·0	13·5	12·3	14·7	14·0	12·4	15·5
25 do. 35 ...	15·3	13·1	17·9	17·4	15·5	19·8	19·3	17·5	21·6	16·7	14·6	19·3	19·0	16·2	22·5	19·3	17·1	22·0	19·6	16·8	23·1
35 do. 45 ...	20·1	20·0	20·3	23·9	24·8	22·7	27·6	29·1	25·8	22·3	22·7	21·8	25·9	26·1	25·7	26·2	26·6	25·7	26·8	26·4	27·2
45 do. 55 ...	28·3	31·3	25·2	32·9	37·2	28·4	38·3	43·9	32·4	30·0	33·5	26·3	34·6	37·6	31·5	33·6	37·7	29·2	34·8	38·0	31·3
55 do. 65 ...	44·2	43·1	46·0	48·4	46·9	50·8	55·5	52·2	61·2	42·9	40·5	46·9	50·7	47·1	56·8	48·4	44·3	55·4	49·1	45·3	55·5
65 do. 75 ...	76·8	74·3	80·4	83·3	81·0	86·7	100·0	98·4	102·4	78·7	76·3	82·2	92·3	88·8	97·4	88·3	84·3	94·3	91·4	84·8	101·0
75 do. 85 ...	182·6	172·5	195·9	187·6	182·6	194·0	207·9	195·5	224·1	162·5	157·3	169·3	197·5	184·1	215·2	185·9	167·2	210·4	202·7	188·1	221·9
85 do. 95 ...	342·6	340·7	344·9	342·2	343·9	340·1	351·3	330·5	376·2	321·0	309·7	334·4	372·4	355·3	392·7	337·0	316·1	362·0	351·1	342·0	362·0
95 years and upwards ...	733·1	743·6	722·4	890·5	854·3	927·6	867·2	875·7	858·5	637·7	660·1	614·9	771·4	750·4	792·8	738·4	734·8	742·1	881·4	832·5	931·3

XXI.—Deaths of Children under one year to 1,000 Births in the several Provinces and Districts of the Island, in the Seven Years 1887–93.

Province and District.	1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.		
	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.
Ceylon ...	93,223	14,215	152·4	92,289	15,426	167·1	81,465	14,170	173·9	95,106	13,837	145·5	96,393	16,381	169·9	93,233	15,087	161·8	97,800	17,256	177
Western Province ...	19,853	2,009	101·1	21,092	2,130	100·9	18,273	1,911	104·6	19,830	1,729	87·2	22,985	2,336	101·7	22,413	2,091	93·3	22,984	2,830	123
Central Province ...	13,800	2,839	205·7	14,222	3,002	211·1	11,894	2,249	189·1	13,552	2,711	200·0	13,955	2,753	197·4	14,161	2,957	208·8	13,716	2,934	214
Northern Province ...	11,334	1,451	128·0	10,569	1,594	150·8	8,830	1,645	186·3	10,714	1,448	135·2	10,272	1,399	136·3	9,917	1,577	159·0	11,150	1,558	140
Southern Province ...	14,749	1,657	112·3	14,837	1,912	128·9	13,186	1,708	129·5	15,240	1,728	113·4	15,302	2,557	167·1	14,410	2,124	147·4	16,873	2,340	139
Eastern Province ...	5,972	959	160·7	6,113	1,204	196·9	5,285	1,142	216·1	6,819	1,068	156·6	5,778	1,098	190·0	5,827	1,102	189·1	6,473	1,224	189
North-Western Province ...	12,338	2,563	107·6	10,707	2,384	222·6	9,761	2,915	298·6	11,625	2,132	183·4	10,743	3,087	287·3	9,644	1,971	204·4	10,039	3,187	318
North-Central Province ...	2,918	460	157·6	2,761	696	252·1	2,488	473	190·1	3,477	530	152·4	3,145	541	172·0	2,801	775	276·7	2,416	484	200
Province of Uva ...	5,418	1,127	208·1	5,054	1,170	231·5	4,659	852	182·9	6,700	1,219	181·9	6,448	1,269	196·8	6,599	1,269	192·3	6,720	1,312	195
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	6,841	1,150	168·1	6,934	1,334	192·4	7,089	1,275	179·9	7,149	1,272	177·9	7,765	1,341	172·7	7,461	1,221	150·2	7,429	1,397	188
Western Province.																					
Colombo ...	9,639	941	97·6	10,969	1,071	97·6	9,319	960	103·2	9,873	903	91·5	11,771	1,168	99·2	12,185	1,052	86·3	11,939	1,657	139
Negombo ...	5,499	693	126·0	5,140	566	110·1	4,384	545	124·3	4,997	428	85·6	5,555	665	119·7	4,696	493	105·0	5,413	715	132
Kalutara ...	4,715	375	79·5	4,983	493	98·9	4,570	406	88·8	4,960	398	80·2	5,659	503	88·9	5,532	546	98·7	5,632	458	81
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	8,009	1,481	184·9	8,436	1,651	195·7	7,000	1,258	179·7	7,693	1,565	203·4	8,245	1,654	200·6	8,306	1,673	201·4	7,736	1,547	200
Mátalé ...	3,036	695	228·9	2,848	723	253·9	2,258	568	251·5	2,844	623	219·1	2,853	576	201·9	2,755	645	234·1	2,694	756	281
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,755	663	240·6	2,938	628	213·7	2,636	423	160·5	3,015	523	173·4	2,857	523	183·0	3,100	639	206·1	3,286	631	192
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ...	10,038	1,143	113·8	9,440	1,300	137·7	7,637	1,288	168·6	9,103	1,167	128·2	9,002	1,081	120·1	8,726	1,252	143·5	9,755	1,252	128
Mannár ...	752	202	268·6	687	184	267·8	664	202	304·2	1,006	164	163·0	831	192	231·0	655	177	270·2	830	167	201
Mullaittívu ...	277	52	187·7	442	110	248·9	529	155	293·0	605	117	193·4	439	126	287·0	536	148	276·1	565	139	246
Vavuniya ...	267	54	202·2																		
Southern Province.																					
Galle ...	5,916	607	102·6	6,777	787	116·1	6,135	752	122·6	6,591	717	108·8	7,223	867	120·0	7,330	1,132	154·4	7,937	1,117	141
Mátara ...	5,454	577	105·7	5,516	620	112·4	4,738	538	113·6	5,326	493	92·6	5,730	820	143·1	4,833	584	120·8	5,663	665	117
Hambantota ...	3,379	473	136·0	2,544	505	198·5	2,313	418	180·1	3,323	518	155·8	2,349	870	370·4	2,247	408	181·6	3,273	558	170
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ...	5,208	831	159·5	5,294	1,049	198·1	4,466	942	210·9	5,927	917	154·7	4,932	958	194·2	5,006	952	190·2	5,596	1,053	188
Trincomalee ...	764	128	167·5	819	155	189·2	819	200	244·2	892	151	169·3	846	140	165·5	821	150	182·7	877	171	195

North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala ...	...	9,447	2,147	227·2	8,373	1,922	229·5	7,341	2,467	336·1	8,643	1,728	197·5	8,241	2,470	299·7	7,153	1,591	222·4	7,336	2,710	369
Puttalam and Chilaw	...	2,891	416	143·8	2,334	462	197·9	2,420	448	185·1	2,982	404	135·5	2,502	617	246·6	2,491	380	152·5	2,703	477	176
North-Central Province.																						
Anurádhapura ...	...	2,918	460	157·6	2,761	696	252·1	2,488	473	190·1	3,477	530	152·4	3,145	541	172·0	2,801	775	276·7	2,416	484	200
Province of Uva.																						
Badulla ...	...	5,418	1,127	208·0	5,054	1,170	231·5	4,659	852	182·9	6,700	1,219	181·9	6,448	1,269	196·8	6,599	1,269	192·3	6,720	1,312	195
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																						
Ratnapura ...	...	3,243	662	204·1	3,525	839	238·0	3,331	768	230·6	3,385	802	236·9	3,547	808	227·8	3,645	791	217·0	3,713	852	229
Kégalla ...	...	3,598	488	135·6	3,409	495	145·2	3,758	507	134·9	3,764	470	124·9	4,218	533	126·4	3,816	430	112·7	3,716	545	147

XXII.—Return of Deaths at different Ages amongst the different Nationalities registered in Ceylon and in each District during the year 1893.

District.	All Ages.			Under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ceylon.																																									
Europeans ...	115	77	38	6	9	1	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	14	...	12	7	18	7	6	3	6	1	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Burghers ...	457	253	204	57	51	11	15	9	7	8	5	2	3	11	12	18	9	14	12	7	14	19	21	24	8	18	11	27	12	15	9	11	5	1	9	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	63087	31750	31337	5889	5565	1257	1450	1514	1793	1741	2031	1097	1251	2999	2870	1438	1217	1100	1045	1047	1539	2561	3124	2533	2213	2303	2059	2680	1969	1634	1366	1249	1151	475	436	140	165	75	74	18	19
Tamils ...	21561	11833	9728	2135	1910	413	435	399	415	350	378	225	220	637	602	599	415	613	366	672	578	1558	1508	1405	989	1097	623	818	548	455	360	295	239	112	82	18	26	3	2	29	32
Moors ...	6836	3641	3195	847	709	186	191	147	176	139	183	93	114	273	301	166	119	167	150	124	165	306	285	306	217	280	140	243	157	160	111	129	113	58	50	12	6	2	8	3	...
Malays ...	236	123	113	25	26	3	5	5	1	1	6	5	2	7	7	6	5	7	12	5	2	2	9	9	4	9	8	13	5	8	7	9	11	7	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Others ...	130	79	51	20	17	1	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	3	3	4	3	2	1	6	3	12	4	6	2	3	2	8	1	6	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total ...	92422	47756	44666	8979	8287	1872	2099	2078	2399	2239	2606	1422	1590	3930	3795	2235	1768	1905	1587	1875	2301	4471	4958	4301	3440	3716	2846	3795	2693	2281	1859	1698	1524	654	580	172	198	81	85	52	51
Colombo.																																									
Europeans ...	79	56	23	3	6	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	11	...	9	4	13	5	6	2	4	...	3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Burghers ...	311	167	144	41	39	8	12	7	4	6	4	2	1	6	7	8	6	11	12	4	12	13	13	14	5	16	7	13	6	10	5	8	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	7679	3986	3693	553	496	182	187	182	234	164	169	110	108	322	336	197	162	178	133	173	210	306	374	341	271	276	243	383	259	212	162	269	209	85	78	27	34	22	24	4	4
Tamils ...	1159	711	448	105	112	12	14	19	11	14	10	2	11	30	28	20	13	35	19	53	25	112	51	115	48	75	30	54	37	25	21	30	10	8	4	1	2	...	1	1	1
Moors ...	847	434	413	126	118	18	24	10	18	13	10	8	16	20	33	17	10	17	22	13	23	32	30	36	21	39	18	24	14	19	18	17	19	14	12	8	2	2	5	1	...
Malays ...	139	65	74	16	12	2	3	2	...	1	5	...	...	3	5	3	4	6	10	4	2	1	8	3	2	2	6	7	4	3	5	4	8	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Others ...	90	57	33	18	12	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	2	...	5	2	9	3	5	2	1	1	4	1	2	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	10304	5476	4828	862	795	223	241	223	271	198	200	122	136	384	412	250	196	250	197	263	274	482	483	527	354	415	307	489	321	274	215	331	252	114	99	37	39	25	31	7	5
Negombo.																																									
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	13	9	4	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3116	1528	1588	285	243	68	87	63	90	76	104	46	57	148	185	57	73	43	43	50	64	98	151	104	81	121	86	155	125	99	68	67	85	34	27	8	8	5	3	1	2
Tamils ...	632	333	299	72	78	44	36	9	21	17	17	12	10	17	16	8	8	5	2	4	14	18	16	29	20	33	18	28	18	18	14	11	9	5	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
Moors ...	93	66	27	19	8	7	3	...	...	5	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	4	2	4	1	6	...	6	1	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3857	1938	1919	380	335	120	127	72	113	98	125	59	68	168	203	67	82	49	45	56	80	122	169	138	102	160	105	189	144	123	84	81	95	39	28	8	8	8	4	1	2

Kalutara.																																										
Europeans ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3195	1614	1581	198	149	62	71	87	105	73	99	43	57	149	158	74	65	79	50	84	85	139	184	113	120	118	100	162	120	98	78	88	91	29	32	10	12	5	4	3	1
Tamils ...	167	106	61	6	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	5	3	14	7	7	2	9	4	16	21	17	9	16	4	8	3	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	479	236	243	50	52	13	13	13	16	7	20	12	8	28	22	8	8	10	12	4	15	17	17	11	17	11	11	15	14	11	7	20	9	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3849	1961	1888	254	204	76	84	100	122	82	119	57	65	182	183	96	81	96	64	97	104	172	222	142	147	146	116	187	137	110	87	110	100	34	33	12	15	5	4	3	1
Kandy.																																										
Europeans ...	12	9	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	21	11	10	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4916	2499	2417	481	403	88	101	94	119	160	196	97	108	266	219	122	108	97	102	71	128	168	228	203	148	153	135	231	149	127	123	92	95	32	35	13	18	2	1	2	1
Tamils ...	3657	2055	1602	298	287	52	58	61	59	79	64	46	44	126	119	138	88	174	51	143	108	330	324	238	194	167	79	104	54	33	32	28	10	8	3	4	2	...	...	26	26
Moors ...	351	204	147	34	32	9	8	6	6	13	8	5	4	11	13	13	9	10	4	9	8	19	12	14	7	13	6	20	10	11	7	11	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	22	16	6	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	8	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8987	4797	4190	819	728	151	167	162	185	252	268	149	157	405	353	279	205	282	158	225	245	518	567	461	351	334	221	358	213	175	163	134	116	46	45	17	20	2	1	28	27
Mátalé.																																										
Europeans ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2595	1310	1285	331	294	59	55	63	75	81	71	51	65	135	127	59	53	51	43	35	73	87	112	94	73	83	78	99	83	42	44	24	23	9	10	5	6	2	...	...	...
Tamils ...	747	417	330	46	39	8	12	4	7	16	11	13	6	21	20	19	24	24	21	28	11	82	89	63	50	46	17	25	12	14	8	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	196	94	102	23	21	4	10	3	5	6	4	1	3	5	9	6	2	4	5	2	5	4	10	9	8	5	3	12	6	7	3	3	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3547	1824	1723	400	356	71	77	70	87	103	86	65	74	162	156	84	80	80	69	65	90	173	212	166	131	135	98	136	101	63	55	35	28	9	15	5	8	2	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya.																																										
Europeans ...	6	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1081	564	517	141	129	26	37	33	27	34	46	26	37	54	44	15	13	17	16	10	14	39	35	24	26	32	29	49	27	25	18	29	11	7	6	3	1	...	1	...	...
Tamils ...	2080	1161	919	187	163	26	44	32	44	30	40	22	25	59	65	102	53	64	29	102	61	213	198	145	91	78	42	45	34	31	14	18	10	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	30	19	11	4	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3204	1750	1454	334	297	54	82	66	72	64	86	48	62	114	112	118	66	82	45	115	75	256	234	171	120	111	73	94	63	57	32	48	21	15	9	3	4	...	1	...	...
Jaffna.																																										
Europeans ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	13	7	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	5667	2868	2799	643	586	157	138	144	147	97	121	61	57	162	152	83	84	93	76	95	127	207	280	247	210	240	199	244	216	208	191	122	154	53	49	12	12	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	412	240	172	14	6	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	7	38	11	29	33	11	22	8	65	45	26	17	22	4	13	2	6	1	10	3	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6095	3117	2978	658	594	158	139	145	149	97	121	63	59	170	191	94	113	126	87	117	135	273	326	274	227	262	203	260	219	216	192	132	157	59	54	13	12	...	...	...	...

XXII.—Return of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

District.	All Ages. Total.	All Ages. Males.	All Ages. Females.	Under 1 year. M.	Under 1 year. F.	1 year and under 2. M.	1 year and under 2. F.	2 years and under 3. M.	2 years and under 3. F.	3 years and under 4. M.	3 years and under 4. F.	4 years and under 5. M.	4 years and under 5. F.	5 years and under 10. M.	5 years and under 10. F.	10 years and under 15. M.	10 years and under 15. F.	15 years and under 20. M.	15 years and under 20. F.	20 years and under 25. M.	20 years and under 25. F.	25 years and under 35. M.	25 years and under 35. F.	35 years and under 45. M.	35 years and under 45. F.	45 years and under 55. M.	45 years and under 55. F.	55 years and under 65. M.	55 years and under 65. F.	65 years and under 75. M.	65 years and under 75. F.	75 years and under 85. M.	75 years and under 85. F.	85 years and under 95. M.	85 years and under 95. F.	95 years and under 100. M.	95 years and under 100. F.	100 years and upwards. M.	100 years and upwards. F.	Ages not stated. M.	Ages not stated. F.
Mannár.																																									
Burghers ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	416	254	162	59	37	6	6	4	1	7	2	2	3	4	7	6	3	8	14	14	11	39	25	46	17	29	14	20	12	6	8	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	198	96	102	30	41	3	8	4	3	1	3	3	3	6	3	5	2	6	...	3	2	7	10	4	7	10	4	5	8	7	4	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	618	353	265	89	78	9	14	8	4	8	5	5	6	10	10	11	5	14	14	17	13	47	35	50	24	39	18	27	20	13	13	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu.																																									
Burghers ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	349	170	179	38	36	8	8	9	9	4	4	6	4	10	15	7	2	8	12	5	10	14	22	19	18	17	15	19	10	3	7	1	1	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	15	7	8	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	365	177	188	39	37	9	8	11	9	4	6	6	4	10	15	7	2	8	12	5	11	14	23	19	18	19	15	19	11	3	9	2	1	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya.																																									
Burghers ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	34	18	16	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	4	5	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	212	110	102	26	21	3	7	2	3	8	3	1	...	4	8	6	1	4	10	2	7	17	8	15	11	7	9	6	11	3	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	19	11	8	5	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	266	140	126	35	28	3	8	3	4	8	3	2	1	5	10	8	1	6	11	3	7	19	11	18	16	13	10	6	13	5	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galle.																																									
Europeans ...	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	24	14	10	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	5711	2730	2981	434	417	130	193	178	227	166	207	102	143	294	300	154	119	113	67	76	104	187	238	161	202	159	168	218	165	158	193	130	161	50	50	11	17	8	10	1	...
Tamils ...	72	47	25	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	8	5	6	4	10	3	5	4	4	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	1064	518	546	136	120	60	60	35	49	41	56	25	37	79	72	27	17	27	30	11	9	16	28	14	24	13	16	10	12	11	5	10	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
Malays ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6882	3317	3565	573	544	192	255	216	277	207	264	130	180	378	373	181	139	143	97	95	119	211	271	190	229	178	188	237	179	171	200	141	168	53	54	11	17	8	11	2	...

Mátara.																																								
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	13	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Siphalese ...	4589	2305	2284	326	309	63	100	133	165	143	197	119	128	356	303	136	104	64	43	58	72	141	157	150	139	122	119	153	163	168	108	117	124	45	41	6	5	5	5	...	2
Tamils ...	131	72	59	5	6	5	4	...	6	6	2	3	3	6	7	9	6	5	4	8	5	10	8	6	2	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	132	69	63	11	6	1	5	3	5	2	4	5	3	10	10	4	2	3	2	5	3	4	7	5	3	1	1	6	4	2	5	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4868	2452	2416	342	323	69	109	136	176	152	203	127	134	373	322	151	112	72	49	71	80	155	173	161	144	126	123	163	172	171	113	123	127	49	44	6	5	5	5	...	2
Hambantota.																																								
Burghers ...	8	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siphalese ...	2797	1400	1397	274	268	43	44	55	62	85	95	63	60	198	176	100	86	34	29	34	39	112	127	112	105	83	101	91	73	54	66	44	49	15	13	2	2	...	...	1	2
Tamils ...	21	17	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	24	13	11	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	18	11	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2870	1445	1425	281	277	43	44	55	62	87	99	65	61	198	177	100	87	35	29	37	40	119	129	123	106	88	102	94	75	56	69	45	51	16	13	2	2	...	...	1	2
Batticaloa.																																								
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	18	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	..	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siphalese ...	241	136	105	28	33	6	5	8	4	9	5	2	...	5	5	2	6	5	4	6	5	17	15	11	6	16	9	11	6	3	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	2160	1150	1010	335	291	41	55	46	40	36	38	17	24	73	54	47	25	40	55	29	51	80	100	108	88	118	64	93	67	47	27	29	23	11	8	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	1337	724	613	204	160	22	24	33	29	24	33	9	11	49	51	29	6	20	27	20	32	57	40	82	44	63	36	52	35	33	37	19	39	8	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3758	2027	1731	569	484	69	84	88	73	69	76	28	35	128	110	83	37	65	86	57	88	156	155	203	138	197	109	158	109	83	65	55	64	19	17	...	1	...	...	...	...
Trincomalee.																																								
Europeans ...	5	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	6	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Siphalese ...	38	25	13	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	530	299	231	87	53	7	14	12	8	4	7	2	4	11	9	7	7	14	13	12	15	22	32	28	27	41	20	23	12	16	7	11	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	86	45	41	15	5	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	5	1	4	1	1	5	5	4	3	6	3	5	3	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	7	3	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	672	379	293	107	64	7	16	15	9	6	9	4	7	13	15	8	13	17	18	14	16	34	38	36	32	50	25	33	16	20	9	12	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kurunégala.																																								
Burghers ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siphalese ...	10929	5333	5596	1257	1331	241	252	231	278	283	308	134	144	329	294	135	149	158	194	165	340	542	670	532	502	494	474	461	341	201	180	87	84	49	20	23	22	9	13	2	...
Tamils ...	289	194	95	12	10	3	3	6	3	2	3	1	1	2	4	6	1	5	4	10	10	31	22	47	19	38	12	18	1	8	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	419	234	185	56	43	13	9	10	16	7	10	6	6	9	6	9	5	9	4	9	11	16	18	25	19	27	14	20	14	13	5	4	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Malays ...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11648	5769	5879	1326	1384	257	264	247	297	292	321	141	151	349	304	151	155	172	202	184	361	590	712	604	540	561	500	499	356	223	186	98	88	50	22	23	22	9	14	2	...
Puttalam																																								
Siphalese ...	488	258	230	82	51	8	14	14	8	5	9	4	5	5	10	9	4	13	18	17	16	26	41	25	18	24	13	18	15	3	3	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tamils ...	323	184	139	23	15	4	1	4	7	4	1	1	2	5	11	6	...	10	13	15	15	25	20	34	20	27	9	14	18	8	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	296	152	144	42	30	4	8	5	5	2	4	...	5	4	7	7	5	6	18	5	13	10	12	18	9	20	7	11	12	6	4	6	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	7	2	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1116	597	519	147	97	16	25	23	20	11	14	5	12	14	28	22	9	29	51	37	44	61	73	77	47	72	29	44	45	18	11	13	8	7	6	...	...	1	...	...	...

XXII.—Return of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

District.	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																									
	Total.	Males	Females.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
Chilaw.				M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1266	624	642	93	91	26	27	32	42	22	32	12	9	31	49	22	22	16	24	30	39	67	101	77	52	66	53	47	40	38	20	31	25	7	7	3	1	4	5	...	3	...	...
Tamils ...	208	126	82	18	17	1	3	2	2	1	...	2	2	5	7	3	4	1	7	5	5	19	12	16	6	28	8	19	6	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	67	39	28	10	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	7	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ..	8	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1557	802	755	125	108	30	31	35	46	23	33	15	11	38	57	29	27	18	32	38	48	87	118	101	61	97	64	70	48	46	24	36	26	7	11	3	2	4	5	...	3	...	...
Badulla.																																													
Burghers ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4201	2204	1997	546	521	110	90	111	114	148	150	79	104	166	173	95	60	57	79	74	72	160	205	178	119	168	114	179	102	80	46	37	21	13	21	2	3	1	2	...	1	...	...
Tamils ...	1147	645	502	108	97	14	16	28	22	9	30	19	10	42	26	39	26	40	8	51	43	102	96	80	67	53	28	38	13	8	7	6	3	7	4	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...
Moors ...	172	113	59	18	15	9	5	4	1	4	5	4	1	8	5	3	3	4	1	3	4	13	8	11	5	11	2	6	1	6	1	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Malays ...	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others .	11	7	4	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	5538	2974	2564	675	637	133	111	144	138	161	186	103	115	216	204	137	89	101	88	128	119	275	309	271	191	233	144	223	116	96	54	51	25	21	26	2	4	1	2	3	6	...	...
Anuradhapura.																																													
Burghers ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ..	2306	1185	1121	207	193	24	27	41	50	64	51	36	30	78	67	40	43	40	76	57	101	158	148	137	103	126	106	90	60	50	42	24	12	7	9	1	1	2	...	3	2	...	...
Tamils ...	201	141	60	12	9	3	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	5	...	6	2	5	7	32	14	36	12	21	7	9	2	3	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	332	184	148	33	29	9	5	7	6	9	6	4	6	13	8	8	7	7	6	9	17	22	18	17	18	20	6	15	9	6	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	2845	1511	1334	252	232	36	32	49	58	74	58	41	37	92	77	53	50	53	84	71	125	212	181	190	134	168	119	114	71	59	49	31	15	10	9	1	1	2	...	3	2	...	...
Ratnapura.																																													
Burghers ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese .	3487	1788	1699	403	389	59	62	86	69	103	115	60	87	143	134	79	47	58	50	40	79	136	144	113	102	95	88	127	107	134	92	92	78	47	35	11	19	1	1	1	1	...	...
Tamils ...	353	202	151	26	26	5	6	4	6	5	8	2	4	17	11	17	5	12	7	13	13	45	32	23	16	16	11	13	3	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Moors ...	34	18	16	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	2	2	...	1	2	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3879	2011	1868	432	420	64	68	91	75	108	123	62	91	161	146	97	53	70	58	54	92	184	180	139	120	111	101	143	111	138	95	95	79	48	35	11	19	1	1	2	1	...	...

Kégalla.																																							
Burghers ...	1	—	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4415	2240	2175	244	236	62	98	102	124	124	176	111	107	319	286	140	102	75	72	66	98	170	191	152	141	159	141	201	131	139	123	108	78	45	50	15	16	8	5	...	...
Tamils ...	1040	571	469	26	19	13	10	11	15	7	15	7	9	34	38	57	57	55	17	59	31	133	133	80	61	37	29	30	16	16	9	5	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	233	125	108	10	10	7	5	6	12	4	10	7	7	16	13	12	6	7	2	1	6	8	12	8	5	5	5	18	6	6	...	5	6	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
Malays ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5697	2939	2758	280	265	82	113	119	152	135	201	125	124	369	337	209	166	137	91	126	135	311	337	240	208	201	176	252	153	161	132	118	92	50	54	16	16	8	6	...	...

XXIII.—Deaths according to Race registered in each Month in Ceylon and in each Province and District during the year 1893.

Province and District.	January.							February.							March.							April.							May.							June.						
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	9615	7	18	7130	1814	632	13	1	8506	7	36	6109	1758	574	17	5	7616	16	51	5231	1652	638	21	7	6960	6	45	4687	1621	576	14	11	8836	9	43	6106	1995	554	19	10	9592	14	48	6565	2246	670	29	20
Western ...	1523	6	12	1318	114	70	3	—	1650	2	26	1293	175	142	8	4	1317	11	37	1002	127	125	13	2	1449	5	36	1113	150	129	10	6	2005	6	36	1655	175	115	11	7	2118	9	37	1666	228	142	22	14
Central ...	1720	1	1	1111	541	64	2	—	1311	3	4	785	462	55	2	—	1054	2	2	599	384	63	4	—	1016	1	2	563	396	51	—	3	1546	1	2	841	644	56	—	2	1750	2	2	914	763	64	3	2
Northern ...	611	—	2	2	558	49	—	—	664	1	2	2	610	49	—	—	678	1	4	6	606	61	—	—	654	—	—	2	600	52	—	—	628	—	—	2	568	58	—	—	580	—	2	1	522	55	—	—
Southern ...	1402	—	1	1249	18	130	4	—	1306	—	3	1174	19	108	2	—	1216	1	7	1065	14	127	1	1	1084	—	4	965	17	96	2	—	1312	1	4	1141	19	144	3	—	1232	2	4	1118	24	82	1	1
Eastern ...	365	—	—	20	256	87	2	—	336	1	1	26	214	92	2	—	382	1	1	26	252	101	1	—	329	—	3	13	204	109	—	—	428	1	1	24	257	144	1	—	504	1	2	20	304	177	—	—
North-Western	2109	—	1	1883	96	126	2	1	1718	—	—	1547	99	72	—	—	1505	—	—	1358	61	82	2	2	1058	—	—	922	67	69	—	—	1177	—	—	1051	72	53	1	—	1496	—	—	1338	86	70	1	1
North-Central	312	—	—	255	9	48	—	—	305	—	—	267	15	23	—	—	304	—	—	249	8	47	—	—	252	—	—	192	28	31	—	1	296	—	—	219	32	44	1	—	226	—	—	177	19	29	1	—
Uva ...	619	—	—	461	137	21	—	—	474	—	—	379	81	12	2	—	356	—	—	280	74	10	—	2	413	—	—	324	73	15	—	1	431	—	—	329	90	10	1	1	508	—	—	395	90	22	—	1
Sabaragamuwa	954	—	1	837	85	37	—	—	742	—	—	636	83	21	1	1	794	—	—	646	126	22	—	—	705	—	—	593	86	24	2	—	1013	—	—	844	138	30	1	—	1178	—	1	936	210	29	1	1
Western.																																																		
Colombo ...	788	6	8	664	41	16	3	—	975	2	25	746	115	75	8	4	758	11	36	550	81	65	13	2	923	5	34	682	98	88	10	6	1150	6	33	917	100	77	11	6	1181	9	34	872	145	86	22	13
Negombo ...	492	—	2	328	62	10	—	—	356	—	1	299	44	12	—	—	244	—	—	197	37	10	—	—	252	—	1	211	38	2	—	—	492	—	3	418	59	11	—	1	584	—	2	498	73	10	—	1
Kalutara ...	383	—	2	326	11	44	—	—	319	—	—	248	16	55	—	—	315	—	1	255	9	50	—	—	274	—	1	220	14	39	—	—	363	—	—	320	16	27	—	—	353	—	1	296	10	46	—	—
Central.																																																		
Kandy ...	977	1	1	609	328	36	2	—	783	2	4	442	307	26	2	—	574	2	1	341	191	36	3	—	641	1	2	328	274	35	—	1	942	—	2	514	390	35	—	1	933	1	1	508	374	45	2	2
Mátalé ...	476	—	—	379	74	23	—	—	341	—	—	256	58	27	—	—	286	—	1	193	69	23	—	—	209	—	—	155	36	16	—	2	291	—	—	230	44	16	—	1	417	1	—	279	118	18	1	—
Nuwara Eliya	267	—	—	123	139	5	—	—	187	1	—	87	97	2	—	—	194	—	—	65	124	4	1	—	166	—	—	80	86	—	—	—	313	1	—	97	210	5	—	—	400	—	1	127	271	1	—	—
Northern.																																																		
Jaffna ...	491	—	1	—	463	27	—	—	535	1	2	—	507	25	—	—	548	1	4	—	508	35	—	—	547	—	—	—	516	31	—	—	496	—	—	—	461	35	—	—	485	—	2	1	444	38	—	—
Mannár ...	47	—	—	—	34	13	—	—	75	—	—	—	52	23	—	—	81	—	—	1	54	26	—	—	50	—	—	1	31	18	—	—	74	—	—	—	57	17	—	—	51	—	—	—	34	17	—	—
Mullaittivu	36	—	—	—	31	5	—	—	37	—	—	—	36	1	—	—	32	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	37	—	1	2	30	4	—	—	17	—	—	2	15	—	—	—	17	—	—	5	12	—	—	—	19	—	—	1	15	3	—	—	30	—	—	2	22	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Southern.																																																		
Galle ...	619	—	1	491	2	125	—	—	540	—	3	446	5	86	—	—	536	1	5	407	4	119	—	—	532	—	4	439	7	82	—	—	666	—	2	533	3	126	2	—	560	2	1	479	11	66	—	1
Mátara ...	392	—	—	375	13	4	—	—	400	—	—	371	11	18	—	—	363	—	1	345	9	8	—	—	335	—	—	315	8	12	—	—	441	1	1	409	15	15	—	—	434	—	1	406	12	15	—	—
Hambantota ...	391	—	—	383	3	1	4	—	366	—	—	357	3	4	2	—	317	—	1	313	1	—	1	1	217	—	—	211	2	2	2	—	205	—	1	199	1	3	1	—	236	—	2	233	1	1	1	—
Eastern.																																																		
Batticaloa	296	—	—	20	193	83	—	—	289	—	—	26	172	91	—	—	307	—	—	19	195	92	1	—	268	—	—	11	154	103	—	—	361	—	1	18	208	134	—	—	426	—	1	19	245	161	—	—
Trincomalee	69	—	—	—	63	4	2	—	47	1	1	—	42	1	2	—	75	1	1	7	57	9	—	—	61	—	3	2	50	6	—	—	67	1	—	6	49	10	1	—	78	1	1	1	59	16	—	—
North-Western.																																																		
Kurunégala	1790	—	1	1677	36	74	1	1	1447	—	—	1367	36	44	—	—	1297	—	—	1224	17	55	—	1	845	—	—	804	13	28	—	—	943	—	—	884	30	29	—	—	1187	—	—	1114	40	33	—	—
Puttalam ...	157	—	—	77	34	45	1	—	122	—	—	62	41	19	—	—	86	—	—	37	30	17	1	1	111	—	—	32	41	38	—	—	71	—	—	34	18	19	—	—	105	—	—	49	22	32	1	1
Chilaw ...	162	—	—	129	26	7	—	—	149	—	—	118	22	9	—	—	122	—	—	97	14	10	1	—	102	—	—	86	13	3	—	—	163	—	—	133	24	5	1	—	204	—	—	175	24	5	—	—
North-Central.																																																		
Anurádhapura	312	—	—	255	9	48	—	—	305	—	—	267	15	23	—	—	304	—	—	249	8	47	—	—	252	—	—	192	28	31	—	1	296	—	—	219	32	44	1	—	226	—	—	177	19	29	1	—
Province of Uva.																																																		
Badulla ...	619	—	—	461	137	21	—	—	474	—	—	379	81	12	2	—	366	—	—	280	74	10	—	2	413	—	—	324	73	15	—	1	431	—	—	329	90	10	1	1	508	—	—	395	90	22	—	1
Sabaragamuwa.																																																		
Ratnapura	405	—	1	378	22	4	—	—	295	—	—	269	23	3	—	—	309	—	—	281	23	5	—	—	297	—	—	267	28	2	—	—	345	—	—	310	34	1	—	—	376	—	1	326	45	3	1	—
Kégalla ...	549	—	—	453	63	33	—	—	447	—	—	367	60	18	1	1	485	—	—	365	103	17	—	—	408	—	—	326	58	22	2	—	668	—	—	534	104	29	1	—	802	—	—	610	165	26	—	1

XXIII.—Deaths according to Race registered, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	July. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	August. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	8395	9	42	5735	1926	639	25	19	7849	10	32	5201	2026	555	16	9
Western ...	1726	6	29	1359	176	124	17	15	1543	7	25	1162	201	132	9	7
Central ...	1468	3	3	794	624	43	1	—	1517	2	1	708	762	40	4	—
Northern ...	551	—	1	4	500	46	—	—	596	—	1	5	540	50	—	—
Southern ...	1331	—	2	1184	24	119	2	—	1342	—	2	1232	22	84	2	—
Eastern ...	443	—	3	41	237	162	—	—	379	1	1	38	190	149	—	—
North-Western ...	1163	—	3	1014	73	68	4	1	1051	—	2	944	64	40	1	—
North-Central ...	236	—	—	197	13	25	—	1	211	—	—	178	18	15	—	—
Uva ...	462	—	1	332	107	20	1	1	440	—	—	311	115	13	—	1
Sabaragamuwa ...	1015	—	—	810	172	32	—	1	770	—	—	623	114	32	—	1
Western.																
Colombo ...	978	6	28	732	94	86	17	15	888	5	25	637	127	78	9	7
Negombo ...	391	—	1	309	71	10	—	—	312	1	—	242	61	8	—	—
Kalutara ...	357	—	—	318	11	28	—	—	343	1	—	283	13	46	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	783	1	2	446	312	21	1	—	875	1	1	396	449	24	4	—
Mátalé ...	355	—	—	260	74	21	—	—	328	—	—	238	76	14	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	330	2	1	88	238	1	—	—	314	1	—	74	237	2	—	—
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	451	—	1	—	415	35	—	—	508	—	—	—	471	37	—	—
Mannár ...	35	—	—	—	27	8	—	—	39	—	—	—	27	12	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	47	—	—	—	44	3	—	—	26	—	1	—	24	1	—	—
Vavuniya ...	18	—	—	4	14	—	—	—	23	—	—	5	18	—	—	—
Southern.																
Galle ...	683	—	1	567	8	107	—	—	625	—	1	549	5	70	—	—
Mátara ...	431	—	—	403	16	11	1	—	518	—	1	489	16	12	—	—
Hambantota ...	217	—	1	214	—	1	1	—	199	—	—	194	1	2	2	—
Eastern.																
Battícaloa ...	367	—	3	37	172	155	—	—	339	1	1	34	161	142	—	—
Trincomalee ...	76	—	—	4	65	7	—	—	40	—	—	4	29	7	—	—
North-Western.																
Kurunégala ...	922	—	1	850	25	43	2	1	835	—	—	785	27	23	—	—
Puttalam ...	75	—	—	26	30	19	—	—	80	—	—	41	23	15	1	—
Chilaw ...	166	—	2	138	18	6	2		136	—	2	118	14	2	—	—
North-Central.																
Anurádhapura ...	236	—	—	197	13	25	—	1	211	—	—	178	18	15	—	—
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	462	—	1	332	107	20	1	1	440	—	—	311	115	13	—	1
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	354	—	—	325	26	3	—	—	310	—	—	270	35	5	—	—
Kégalla ...	661	—	—	485	146	29	—	1	460	—	—	353	79	27	—	1

Province and District.	September. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	October. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	6199	5	34	4131	1568	429	22	10	6149	15	37	3954	1624	488	20	11
Western ...	1077	2	18	819	128	87	16	7	1097	13	20	806	136	102	10	10
Central ...	1086	2	2	538	507	33	3	1	1120	—	1	529	553	31	5	1
Northern ...	477	—	2	3	423	49	—	—	583	—	2	3	521	57	—	—
Southern ...	1209	1	6	1103	19	77	2	1	1161	—	9	1035	14	100	3	—
Eastern ...	357	—	6	17	225	108	1	—	309	1	3	18	188	99	—	—
North-Western ...	846	—	—	751	56	39	—	—	738	1	—	635	45	56	1	—
North-Central ...	149	—	—	123	11	15	—	—	167	—	1	138	14	14	—	—
Uva ...	381	—	—	280	85	15	—	1	413	—	—	323	79	11	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	617	—	—	497	114	6	—	—	561	—	1	467	74	18	1	—
Western.																
Colombo ...	615	2	17	458	61	54	16	7	619	13	19	413	83	71	10	10
Negombo ...	198	—	1	140	52	5	—	—	183	—	—	148	32	3	—	—
Kalutara ...	264	—	—	221	15	28	—	—	295	—	1	245	21	28	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	628	1	2	334	266	21	3	1	627	—	1	310	296	16	3	1
Mátalé ...	217	—	—	136	71	10	—	—	214	—	—	140	60	14	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	241	1	—	68	170	2	—	—	279	—	—	79	197	1	2	—
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	402	—	2	—	368	32	—	—	506	—	—	—	471	35	—	—
Mannár ...	37	—	—	—	21	16	—	—	30	—	2	—	13	15	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	27	—	—	—	26	1	—	—	20	—	—	—	19	1	—	—
Vavuniya ...	11	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	27	—	—	3	18	6	—	—
Southern.																
Galle ...	582	1	2	512	11	56	—	—	594	—	2	495	7	89	1	—
Mátara ...	432	—	1	406	16	18	1	—	387	—	7	367	5	8	—	—
Hambantota ...	195	—	3	185	2	3	1	1	180	—	—	173	2	3	2	—
Eastern.																
Battícaloa ...	319	—	6	15	195	103	—	—	259	—	3	13	150	93	—	—
Trincomalee ...	38	—	—	2	30	5	1	—	50	1	—	5	38	6	—	—
North-Western.																
Kurunégala ...	670	—	—	635	18	17	—	—	582	—	—	538	15	28	1	—
Puttalam ...	79	—	—	35	26	18	—	—	68	—	—	29	18	21	—	—
Chilaw ...	97	—	—	81	12	4	—	—	88	1	—	68	12	7	—	—
North-Central.																
Anurádhapura ...	149	—	—	123	11	15	—	—	167	—	1	138	14	14	—	—
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	381	—	—	280	85	15	—	1	413	—	—	323	79	11	—	—
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	296	—	—	261	33	2	—	—	280	—	1	249	27	2	1	—
Kégalla ...	321	—	—	236	81	4	—	—	281	—	—	218	47	16	—	—

Province and District.	November. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	December. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	5662	5	32	3677	1444	474	20	10	7043	12	39	4561	1887	507	20	17
Western ...	1147	4	25	819	162	122	8	7	1358	10	30	978	186	129	12	13
Central ...	945	1	1	505	402	31	3	2	1205	2	4	705	446	46	1	1
Northern ...	527	—	1	5	464	57	—	—	795	—	—	2	732	61	—	—
Southern ...	964	—	—	843	17	102	2	—	1061	—	3	988	17	51	2	—
Eastern ...	264	—	2	19	156	86	1	—	334	—	1	17	207	109	—	—
North-Western ...	623	—	2	534	37	44	6	—	837	—	—	706	64	63	3	1
North-Central ...	141	—	—	108	15	18	—	—	246	—	—	203	19	23	1	—
Uva ...	476	—	—	365	103	7	—	1	555	—	1	422	113	16	1	2
Sabaragamuwa ...	575	—	1	479	88	7	—	—	652	—	—	540	103	9	—	—
Western.																
Colombo ...	667	4	23	452	95	78	8	7	812	10	29	556	119	73	12	13
Negombo ...	209	—	2	151	50	6	—	—	234	—	—	175	53	6	—	—
Kalutara ...	271	—	—	216	17	38	—	—	312	—	1	247	14	50	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	537	1	1	287	222	23	2	1	687	1	3	401	248	33	—	1
Mátalé ...	173	—	—	125	41	6	1	—	240	1	—	204	26	8	1	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	235	—	—	93	139	2	—	1	278	—	1	100	172	5	—	—
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	452	—	1	—	408	43	—	—	674	—	—	—	635	39	—	—
Mannár ...	36	—	—	—	23	13	—	—	63	—	—	—	43	20	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	17	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	21	—	—	—	19	2	—	—
Vavuniya ...	22	—	—	5	17	—	—	—	37	—	—	2	35	—	—	—
Southern.																
Galle ...	488	—	—	386	7	93	2	—	457	—	2	407	2	45	1	—
Mátara ...	324	—	—	308	9	7	—	—	411	—	1	395	11	4	—	—
Hambantota ...	152	—	—	149	1	2	—	—	192	—	—	186	4	2	1	—
Eastern.																
Battícaloa ...	236	—	2	16	136	82	—	—	291	—	1	13	179	98	—	—
Trincomalee ...	28	—	—	3	20	4	1	—	43	—	—	4	28	11	—	—
North-Western.																
Kurunégala ...	495	—	—	463	11	19	2	—	635	—	—	588	21	26	—	—
Puttalam ...	57	—	—	22	12	22	1	—	105	—	—	44	28	31	2	—
Chilaw ...	71	—	2	49	14	3	3	—	97	—	—	74	15	6	1	1
North-Central.																
Anurádhapura ...	141	—	—	108	15	18	—	—	246	—	—	203	19	23	1	—
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	476	—	—	365	103	7	—	1	555	—	1	422	113	16	1	2
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	282	—	—	252	28	2	—	—	330	—	—	299	29	2	—	—
Kégalla ...	293	—	1	227	60	5	—	—	322	—	—	241	74	7	—	—

For table XXIV. see page F 61

XXV.—Causes of Deaths and their Rates per Million Persons living, 1887-93.

Causes of Death.	Deaths ascribed to various Causes in the Seven Years 1887-93.							Mortality from various Causes to a Million Persons living in the Seven Years 1887-93. (Decimals are omitted, the nearest whole number being taken.)							
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Mean Rate, 1883 to 1892.
ALL CAUSES ...	68496	76724	83845	68600	86643	84937	92422	23990	26445	28529	23018	28528	27177	29110	25210
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases	35600	40560	46829	35456	48971	47633	51218	12468	13980	15934	11896	16124	15241	16132	13636
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	2050	2663	2731	1857	2986	2916	3902	718	918	929	623	983	933	1229	776
III. Dietetic do. ...	1043	313	228	246	257	550	317	365	108	78	83	85	176	100	327
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	5527	5633	6246	5578	6597	6621	6949	1936	1942	2125	1872	2172	2118	2189	1944
V. Developmental do. ...	1618	1611	1543	1545	1536	1638	1794	567	555	525	518	506	524	565	523
VI. Local Diseases ...	15825	18122	18642	16998	19525	18604	20493	5542	6246	6343	5704	6428	5953	6455	5679
VII. Violence	1492	1625	1673	1647	1566	1672	1783	523	560	569	553	516	535	561	519
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes	5341	6197	5953	5273	5205	5303	5966	1871	2136	2026	1769	1714	1697	1879	1806
I.															
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	22080	23197	27199	20399	28123	26040	27141	7733	7995	9255	6845	9260	8332	8548	7994
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	13368	16809	18974	14530	20073	20941	23041	4683	5794	6456	4875	6608	6701	7257	5512
3. Malarial do. ...	24	333	448	345	568	404	507	8	115	152	116	187	129	160	71
4. Zoogenous do. ...	38	52	51	43	39	32	56	13	18	17	14	13	10	18	15
5. Venereal do. ...	58	98	120	102	108	73	76	20	34	41	34	36	23	24	29
6. Septic do. ...	32	71	37	37	60	143	397	11	24	13	12	20	46	125	15
II.—Parasitic Diseases ...	2050	2663	2731	1857	2986	2916	3902	718	918	929	623	983	933	1229	776
III.—Dietetic Diseases ...	1043	313	228	246	257	550	317	365	108	78	83	85	176	100	327
IV.—Constitutional Diseases ...	5527	5633	6246	5578	6597	6621	6949	1936	1942	2125	1872	2172	2118	2189	1944
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	1618	1611	1543	1545	1536	1638	1794	567	555	525	518	506	524	565	523
VI.															
1. Diseases of Nervous system ...	6072	7431	7477	6045	7657	7101	7353	2127	2561	2544	2028	2521	2272	2316	2210
2. Do. Organs of special sense	24	21	14	18	28	40	46	8	7	5	6	9	13	15	7
3. Do. Circulatory system ...	262	315	389	275	332	416	467	92	109	132	92	109	133	147	103
4 Do. Respiratory system ...	1595	1920	2110	2131	2203	2536	3042	559	662	718	715	725	811	958	586
5. Do Digestive system ...	589	812	868	749	826	1039	1087	206	280	295	251	272	332	343	250
6 Do. Lymphatic system and Ductless glands ...	12	60	34	31	23	23	36	4	21	12	10	8	7	11	8
7. Do. Urinary system ...	15	16	28	18	25	54	106	5	6	10	6	8	17	34	8
8. Do. Reproductive system:															
(a) Organs of generation	45	103	86	62	62	104	175	16	36	29	21	20	33	55	40
(b) Parturition ...	1627	1729	1993	2043	2222	1970	2074	570	596	678	686	732	630	653	611
9. Do. Organs of locomotion	4	—	6	5	4	18	4	1	—	2	2	1	6	1	1
10. Do. Integumentary system	5580	5715	5637	5621	6143	5303	6103	1954	1968	1918	1887	2023	1699	1922	1855
VII.															
1. Accidents or negligence ...	1314	1416	1504	1471	1416	1490	1573	460	487	511	494	466	476	495	462
2. Homicide ...	69	51	49	70	45	56	100	24	18	17	23	15	18	31	19
3. Suicide	93	127	92	85	85	111	101	33	44	31	29	28	36	32	32
4. Execution	16	31	28	21	20	15	9	6	11	10	7	7	5	3	6
VIII.															
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5341	6197	5953	5273	5205	5303	5966	1871	2136	2026	1769	1714	1697	1879	1806

XXV.—Causes of Deaths, 1887–93—*continued.*

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Miasmatic Diseases.							
Smallpox	89	145	97	88	452	69	37
Chickenpox	21	26	6	36	91	10	8
Measles	170	184	235	287	574	390	254
Whooping cough	67	239	102	38	51	69	65
Mumps	2	12	6	5	6	3	9
Diptheria	5	7	6	8	6	5	3
Simple and ill-defined fever	21,671	19,816	23,757	17,016	23,514	21,183	22,804
Enteric fever	55	2,768	2,990	2,854	3,398	3,140*	3,628
Influenza	—	—	—	67	31	1,171	326
Other Miasmatic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Diarrhœal Diseases.							
Cholera	933	1,331	2,563	1,872	3,398	2,833	645
Diarrhœa and dysentery	12,435	15,478	16,411	12,658	16,675	18,108	22,396
Malarial Diseases.							
Remittent fever	12	207	314	282	233	194	100
Ague	12	126	134	63	335	104	133
Malarial cachexia	—	—	—	—	—	106	217
Malarial fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
Zoogenous Diseases.							
Hydrophobia	36	51	50	40	38	29	56
Effects of vaccination	2	1	1	3	1	3	—
Venereal Diseases.							
Syphilis	39	72	58	75	85	54	61
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	19	26	62	27	23	19	14
Bubo	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Diseases.							
Erysipelas	29	66	26	31	26	31	108
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	3	5	11	4	14	14	12
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	2	20	98	272
Phagedæna	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bloodpoisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Parasitic Diseases.							
Thrush	378	672	623	353	621	651	785
Worms (animal)	1,672	1,991	2,108	1,504	2,358	2,177	2,786
Dochmius duodenalis	—	—	—	—	17	88	331
Dietetic Diseases.							
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,036	302	212	258	251	541	303
Scurvy	1	5	2	1	—	1	1
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism ...	—	1	14	—	2	7	11
Intemperance, delirium tremens ...	6	5		7	4	1	2
Constitutional Diseases.							
Rheumatism	561	513	610	543	547	580	660
Rickets	144	161	176	144	192	178	273
Cancer	92	117	141	171	129	187	235
Tabes mesenterica	—	—	—	—	7	1	1
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	—	—	—	—	7	11	23
Phthisis	1,885	2,010	1,977	2,104	2,233	2,373	2,575
Scrofula	255	289	347	303	379	305	396
Purpura	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	2,100	2,147	2,473	1,948	2,637	2,521	2,345
Diabetes mellitus	66	64	74	87	86	110	85
Leprosy	43	34	39	42	59	77	64
Elephantiasis	—	—	—	2	1	2	2
Paraggi	381	296	409	232	314	266	275
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	7	13
Hæmoptysis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases...	—	2	—	2	6	—	—
Developmental Diseases.							
Premature birth	183	189	220	299	286	337	426
Spina bifida	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Imperforate anus	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Other congenital defects	2	—	3	1	1	2	6
Old age	1,432	1,422	1,320	1,243	1,248	1,298	1,359
Diseases of Nervous System.							
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	25	25	25	45	25	18	8
Softening of brain	2	4	27	11	13	3	10
Apoplexy	146	162	149	85	163	174	124
Paralysis	175	284	280	239	282	249	239
Epilepsy	53	72	85	48	51	84	74
Convulsions	99	111	121	99	125	123	203
Infantile convulsions	5,350	6,529	6,526	5,296	6,747	6,065	6,327
Laryngismus stridulus	8	4	—	1	—	—	—
Tetanus	127	170	162	152	155	283	230
Mania	85	69	97	65	64	64	69
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ...	—	1	1	2	4	7	11
Collapse	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	2	—	4	2	28	31	38

* Includes also deaths from malarial fevers.

XXV.—Causes of Deaths, 1887-93—*continued.*

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.							
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ...	1	2	3	4	9	17	18
Ottitis and other diseases of ear ...	1	1	—	1	3	1	1
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ...	22	18	11	13	17	22	27
Diseases of Circulatory System.							
Pericarditis	2	5	2	4	5	5	8
Valve disease of heart	55	68	64	90	59	24	203
Hypertrophy of heart	1	—	2	2	1	1	—
Angina pectoris, syncope	1	—	—	—	—	9	7
Aneurysm	1	1	8	1	34	2	2
Embolism, thrombosis	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Varicose veins	201	245	312	178	212	200	203
Rupture of blood vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Circulatory System	—	1	—	—	16	174	42
Diseases of Respiratory System.							
Laryngitis	—	5	4	4	11	17	35
Croup	140	140	124	170	146	100	150
Bronchitis	243	253	362	313	326	361	473
Asthma	238	254	236	222	270	303	331
Pneumonia	308	503	529	617	656	1,092	1,301
Pleurisy	344	420	451	501	506	211	37
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	322	345	404	304	288	452	715
Diseases of Digestive System.							
Stomatitis	—	6	1	—	2	6	4
Dentition	—	—	—	—	7	7	2
Quinsy	54	58	64	33	62	28	10
Sore throat	37	25	21	15	35	53	61
Dyspepsia	12	55	38	59	22	39	49
Hæmatemesis	—	—	—	—	16	28	20
Malena	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of stomach	259	189	218	316	203	305	84
Enteritis	12	28	40	5	12	11	20
Ulceration of intestines	2	8	27	15	8	3	5
Ileus, obstruction of intestines ...	21	28	42	42	23	10	23
Debility of intestines	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	3	12	32	20	3	12	6
Intussusception of intestine... ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Hernia	16	27	64	53	72	50	78
Fistula	1	13	16	6	5	18	32
Peritonitis	40	190	68	21	5	80	27
Ascites	7	19	25	16	18	38	68
Cirrhosis of liver	3	5	10	3	23	19	21
Other diseases of liver	122	148	201	145	109	157	194
Valulus of intestine	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Siphœmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gallstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	—	1	1	—	200	155	378
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands							
Diseases of the lymphatic system ...	2	3	1	3	1	3	3
Diseases of spleen	10	57	33	28	22	20	33
Diseases of Urinary System.							
Nephritis	1	3	3	2	2	4	9
Bright's disease	9	4	7	10	8	9	35
Uræmia	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Suppression of urine	—	—	—	—	2	24	50
Calculus (stone)	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Diseases of bladder	4	2	10	—	7	9	5
Other & undefined Diseases of Urinary System	1	7	8	6	5	2	4
Diseases of Organs of Generation.							
Ovarian diseases	9	5	4	—	1	1	6
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	—	20	29	19	9	16	16
Disorders of menstruation	10	17	30	28	22	18	11
Pelvic abscess	—	—	—	—	7	40	134
Perineal abscess	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	26	61	23	15	15	20	8
Diseases of Parturition.							
Abortion, miscarriage	16	12	8	12	11	40	28
Puerperal mania	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Puerperal convulsions	588	712	1,335	1,405	1,359	1,311	1,539
Placenta prævia, flooding	—	3	—	—	—	4	7
Phlegmasia dolens	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Other and undefined accidents of childbirth...	1,022	1,001	650	626	847	613	499
Metritus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.							
Caries, necrosis	4	—	3	3	2	2	1
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	—	—	—	—	—	13	3
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	—	—	3	2	2	3	—

XXV.—Causes of Deaths, 1887-93—*continued.*

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Diseases of Integumentary System.							
Carbuncle	10	24	29	15	34	14	36
Phlegmon, cellulitis	101	86	102	50	4	3	3
Ulcer, bed sore	240	227	200	171	501	570	551
Eczema	—	—	—	3	91	60	9
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Other & undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	5,229	5,378	5,806	5,382	5,513	4,656	5,486
Accident or Negligence.							
Fractures, contusions	585	488	530	647	569	627	582
Gun-shot wounds ... } Cut, stab ... ... }	74	71	82	97	51	75	75
Burn, scald	96	113	95	106	68	101	107
Poison	221	224	228	212	220	43	32
Drowning	257	293	314	254	319	303	309
Suffocation	10	6	3	5	6	9	9
Otherwise	71	221	252	150	183	183	286
Snakebite	—	—	—	—	—	149	171
Sunstroke	—	—	—	—		—	2
Homicide.							
Murder, manslaughter	69	51	49	70	45	56	100
Suicide.							
Gun-shot wounds ... } Cut, stab ... ... }	3	13	7	4	4	10	8
Poison	5	12	7	14	7	12	12
Drowning	12	27	3	7	10	17	7
Hanging	73	75	72	59	57	58	67
Otherwise	—	—	3	1	7	14	7
Execution.							
Hanging	16	31	28	21	20	15	9
Ill-defined and not specified causes.							
General dropsy	3,315	3,319	3,657	2,588	2,571	2,658	2,857
Debility	1,164	2,089	1,786	2,085	2,055	1,918	2,205
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	58	25	12	14	29	15	15
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	804	764	498	586	550	712	849

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province and District in the Island during the year 1893.

Causes of Death	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.				Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.Central Province	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara	Kandy.	Mátalé	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittívu.	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ...	92,422	10304	3,857	3,849	8,987	3,547	3,204	6,095	618	365	266	6,882	4,868	2,870	3,758	672	11648	1,116	1,557	2,845	5,538	3,879	5,697	115	457	63,087	21561	6,836	236	130
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	51,218	5,140	2,134	1,999	5,047	2,089	1,704	3,450	362	218	141	3,580	3,190	2,140	1,998	317	6,146	606	836	1,762	3,106	2,007	3,246	41	151	35,721	11561	3,582	105	57
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	3,902	607	267	211	405	214	59	11	2	3	2	298	15	2	36	2	744	17	106	64	170	147	52	—	16	3,072	479	326	8	1
III. Dietetic do. ...	317	13	5	1	107	21	24	—	3	7	—	5	4	1	5	5	9	2	—	—	94	3	8	—	1	126	180	10	—	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases	6,949	1,113	432	479	467	120	110	349	14	11	12	920	554	167	96	27	875	54	103	135	194	351	366	18	62	5,335	950	537	37	10
V. Developmental do.	1,794	362	27	120	105	32	85	112	2	—	—	184	111	18	11	16	33	20	14	5	328	91	118	2	16	1,303	390	69	11	3
VI Local Diseases ...	20,493	2,375	867	813	1,661	701	633	1,909	197	85	67	1,464	674	257	1,188	269	3,108	311	401	592	1,197	725	999	40	175	13,118	5,283	1,774	61	42
VII. Violence ...	1,783	222	70	113	186	48	55	118	8	1	7	169	95	60	65	14	165	15	32	25	96	102	117	8	17	1,245	420	86	3	4
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5,966	472	55	113	1,009	322	534	146	30	40	37	262	225	225	359	22	568	91	65	262	353	453	323	6	19	3,167	2,298	452	11	13
I.																														
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	27,141	2,895	1,703	1,096	1,266	889	282	2,700	240	148	102	1,505	1,083	1,239	1,489	213	4,304	478	600	1,317	1,235	785	1,572	17	59	19,024	5,426	2,519	68	28
2 Diarrhœal do. ...	23,041	2,083	394	882	3,719	1,182	1,406	492	90	51	23	2,036	2,079	896	497	80	1,738	102	233	428	1,797	1,201	1,632	19	86	16,333	5,570	971	35	27
3. Malarial do. ...	507	120	13	14	44	14	13	12	2	—	—	26	23	1	1	1	77	20	1	17	52	20	36	3	3	245	241	12	2	1
4 Zoogenous do. ...	56	14	3	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	5	14	3	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	36	19	—	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	76	8	—	5	11	1	3	2	—	1	3	4	3	1	6	—	12	—	1	—	14	—	1	—	—	42	31	3	—	—
6. Septic do. ...	397	20	21	—	6	3	—	240	30	18	13	4	1	3	5	18	1	3	1	—	7	—	3	2	2	41	274	77	—	1
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	3,902	607	267	211	405	214	59	11	2	3	2	298	15	2	36	2	744	17	106	64	170	147	520	—	16	3,072	479	326	8	1
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	317	13	5	1	107	21	24	—	3	7	—	5	4	1	5	5	9	2	—	—	94	3	8	—	1	126	180	10	—	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases	6,949	1,113	432	479	467	120	110	349	14	11	12	920	554	167	96	27	875	54	103	135	194	351	366	18	62	5,335	950	537	37	10
V. Developmental Diseases	1,794	362	27	120	105	32	85	112	2	—	—	184	111	18	11	16	33	20	14	5	328	91	118	2	16	1,303	390	69	11	3
VI.																														
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	7,353	1,224	305	494	277	70	126	651	68	31	25	1,088	387	115	116	157	535	134	142	75	649	337	347	11	81	4,794	1,724	682	40	21
2. Diseases of Organs of special sense ...	46	5	1	1	10	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	6	3	—	—	1	—	1	5	2	2	2	—	—	28	18	—	—	—
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ...	467	153	28	25	41	10	18	4	1	—	1	57	25	4	11	2	7	1	13	3	33	14	16	10	9	324	89	29	2	4
4. Diseases of Respiratory System ...	3,042	209	102	31	442	136	322	629	66	42	29	69	37	10	312	57	138	33	26	45	200	30	77	5	41	1,057	1,742	185	3	9
5. Diseases of Digestive System ...	1,087	126	10	25	77	23	37	129	15	8	6	52	76	40	229	10	41	16	34	25	45	37	26	12	14	426	490	135	6	4
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	36	1	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	16	1	—	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	2	7	16	11	—	—

7. Diseases of the Urinary System ...	106	24	4	9	20	—	4	4	1	—	—	12	3	2	3	—	—	1	5	1	2	5	6	—	5	57	40	4	—	—
8. Diseases of Reproductive System:—																														
(a) Organs of Generation	175	32	7	18	20	5	6	4	—	—	1	12	6	7	—	1	9	4	8	3	9	12	11	2	2	140	23	8	—	—
(b) Parturition ...	2,074	206	51	77	216	93	74	16	—	1	3	78	57	35	21	19	475	44	71	116	163	63	195	—	10	1,669	269	119	6	1
9. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
10. Diseases of Integumentary System ...	6,103	394	359	133	557	359	43	468	46	3	1	95	76	40	480	22	1,902	76	97	319	90	224	319	—	11	4,614	870	601	4	3
VII.																														
1. Accident or negligence	1,573	190	58	90	159	44	47	111	8	1	6	147	87	50	63	11	150	13	27	24	84	94	109	8	16	1,079	380	83	3	4
2. Homicide	100	14	7	12	11	2	3	1	—	—	—	9	3	8	2	—	10	2	4	1	6	2	3	—	1	82	16	1	—	—
3 Suicide ...	101	16	5	11	12	2	5	6	—	—	1	11	4	2	—	3	5	—	1	—	6	6	5	—	—	75	24	2	—	—
4 Execution ...	9	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
VIII.																														
Ill-defined and not specified causes	5,966	472	55	113	1,009	322	534	146	30	40	37	262	225	225	359	22	568	91	65	262	353	453	323	6	19	3,167	2,298	452	11	13
Miasmatic Diseases.																														
Smallpox ...	37	8	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	18	14	5	—	—
Chickenpox ...	8	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—
Measles ...	254	18	6	7	3	4	6	40	—	—	—	41	15	—	—	—	55	3	28	21	6	1	—	—	1	169	56	28	—	—
Whooping cough ...	65	7	1	8	3	—	2	4	3	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	4	15	15	—	1
Mumps ...	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	2	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever	22,804	2,209	1,375	572	1,017	851	159	2,654	237	148	102	886	707	1,161	1,487	212	4,041	408	493	1,236	869	520	1,460	8	39	15,312	5,079	2,292	56	18
Enteric fever ...	3,628	578	319	504	201	32	66	—	—	—	—	461	339	75	—	1	203	58	76	26	344	243	102	7	13	3,270	160	160	11	7
Influenza ...	326	73	1	4	31	1	47	2	—	—	—	74	21	—	1	—	3	—	2	27	14	18	7	1	5	206	95	16	1	2
Other Miasmatic Diseases	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.																														
Cholera ...	645	66	28	47	35	15	11	—	6	—	—	33	23	4	2	—	179	4	17	17	24	50	84	—	—	590	27	28	—	—
Diarrhœa ...	14,887	906	162	606	2,634	723	582	214	34	18	15	1,653	1,300	420	412	30	1,357	62	93	353	1,190	920	1,203	6	34	11,484	2,764	573	17	9
Dysentery ...	7,509	1,111	204	229	1,050	444	813	278	59	33	8	350	756	472	83	50	202	36	123	58	583	231	345	13	52	4,259	2,779	370	18	18
Malarial Diseases.																														
Remittent fever ..	109	16	4	—	7	1	1	9	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	21	7	1	13	8	7	1	1	3	55	38	2	1	—
Ague	133	13	—	9	13	2	10	3	2	—	—	18	21	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	26	1	10	—	—	94	30	7	1	1
Malarial cachexia ...	217	89	8	4	21	8	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	16	11	—	1	16	12	23	—	—	71	143	3	—	—
Malarial fever ...	57	2	1	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	25	30	—	—	—
Zoogenous Diseases.																														
Hydrophobia ...	56	14	3	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	5	14	3	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	36	19	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases																														
Syphilis	61	5	—	1	6	1	3	2	—	1	3	2	3	1	6	—	11	—	1	—	14	—	1	—	—	33	26	2	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	14	3	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	1	—	—
Bubo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Septic Diseases																														
Phagedæna ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	108	4	—	—	2	1	—	78	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	11	83	13	—	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	12	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	6	5	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ...	272	13	15	—	2	2	—	162	23	17	12	1	—	2	3	14	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	20	185	64	—	1
Blood poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.				Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N. Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittavu	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunégala	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Parasitic Diseases.																														
Thrush	785	29	43	2	165	15	40	11	2	3	2	5	—	—	34	2	161	7	24	11	10	39	180	—	1	670	64	50	—	—
Worms (animal) ...	2,786	550	223	178	170	192	16	—	—	—	—	282	14	2	2	—	582	10	82	52	22	96	313	—	15	2,343	148	27	8	1
Dochmius duodenalis (anchylostomiasis) ...	331	28	1	31	70	7	3	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	138	12	27	—	—	59	267	5	—	—
Dietetic Diseases.																														
Starvation, want of breast-milk	303	8	5	1	102	21	24	—	3	7	—	3	3	1	5	5	9	2	—	—	93	3	8	—	—	118	175	10	—	—
Scurvy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism .	11	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	—	—	—
Intemperance, delirium tremens ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																														
Rheumatism ...	660	63	6	32	38	6	10	45	3	1	1	119	108	27	3	2	96	3	3	9	16	47	22	—	2	535	58	63	2	—
Rickets	273	9	42	—	2	—	—	31	—	—	—	138	32	14	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	114	65	93	—	1
Cancer	235	35	8	15	21	6	15	17	5	1	1	24	11	6	4	1	5	1	3	4	23	24	5	2	1	179	41	11	1	—
Tabes mesenterica ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	23	10	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	11	7	2	—	—
Phthisis	2,575	592	99	180	168	66	57	112	3	2	—	315	141	41	15	11	273	17	41	28	69	169	176	13	47	2,028	310	142	26	9
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula ...	396	30	12	6	15	10	1	3	—	—	—	12	3	1	1	2	189	15	18	50	5	5	18	—	3	334	33	25	1	—
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	2,345	292	254	236	214	23	23	118	1	4	4	293	238	63	55	6	148	13	32	24	69	99	136	—	2	1,802	366	170	5	—
Diabetes mellitus ...	85	32	5	3	1	—	1	18	—	1	—	4	2	—	4	—	4	4	2	1	—	2	1	1	3	41	32	6	2	—
Leprosy	64	36	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	3	36	18	7	—	—
Marasmas ...	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	5	1	—	—
Elephantiasis ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Parangi	275	1	6	4	8	8	—	—	—	2	2	8	18	14	3	4	158	1	2	19	7	3	7	—	—	247	11	17	—	—
Developmental Diseases.																														
Premature birth ...	426	32	2	2	9	3	25	16	2	—	—	5	3	—	2	13	—	10	1	—	275	19	7	2	5	315	84	19	1	—
Imperforate anus ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	—
Old age	1,359	326	25	118	95	29	59	96	—	—	—	178	108	18	9	3	32	10	13	5	53	72	110	—	10	985	304	47	10	3

Nervous System.																														
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	8	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	1	—	—
Softening of brain ...	10	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	1	—	—
Apoplexy ...	124	15	11	2	7	1	2	2	1	—	—	7	2	1	—	34	1	31	1	—	2	3	1	1	3	23	66	27	3	1
Paralysis ...	239	100	21	27	15	—	3	10	—	—	—	19	6	8	—	—	1	1	7	—	4	13	4	2	12	177	26	20	2	—
Epilepsy ...	74	14	3	3	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	5	2	5	1	—	9	1	1	1	7	7	5	—	1	52	17	3	1	—
Convulsions ...	203	8	1	2	25	6	16	41	4	3	2	44	4	4	7	4	1	2	2	—	6	1	20	—	—	52	101	50	—	—
Infantile convulsions ...	6,327	949	260	453	190	49	85	557	61	26	22	999	365	93	104	117	513	96	126	69	612	302	279	5	50	4,280	1,400	545	31	16
Laryngismus stridulus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collapse ...	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	17	1	2	—	—
Tetanus ...	230	104	3	2	22	7	8	38	2	2	1	10	4	1	1	2	2	—	3	1	8	2	7	—	12	101	85	26	2	4
Mania ...	69	12	4	5	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	7	2	—	3	3	8	10	—	1	61	3	3	1	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ...	11	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	4	4	2	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ...	38	9	—	—	7	—	5	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	18	16	2	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																														
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ...	18	3	—	—	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	13	—	—	—
Ottitis and other diseases of ear ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ...	27	2	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	1	—	1	5	2	1	—	—	—	23	4	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.																														
Pericarditis ...	8	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	—
Valve disease of heart ...	203	51	12	21	28	3	12	—	—	—	—	25	5	4	—	—	3	—	4	—	19	9	7	2	3	149	43	4	1	1
Hypertrophy of heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope...	7	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	—
Aneurism ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Embolism, thrombosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rupture of blood vessels...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Varicose veins ...	203	61	15	4	9	7	4	2	1	—	1	30	20	—	11	2	3	1	9	3	8	4	8	—	2	151	26	21	—	3
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ...	42	34	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	3	21	11	2	—	—
Diseases of Respiratory System																														
Laryngitis ...	35	1	1	—	—	—	—	18	6	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	25	5	—	—
Croup ...	150	—	—	—	2	—	1	141	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	4	—	—
Bronchitis ...	473	43	—	7	66	9	59	34	29	—	2	4	1	1	160	2	—	2	2	2	26	2	22	2	14	51	365	49	1	—
Asthma ...	331	40	84	14	11	5	5	41	1	—	—	46	31	4	10	3	10	4	3	—	5	7	7	1	3	230	72	21	2	2
Pneumonia ...	1,301	108	10	10	137	67	103	375	23	41	25	8	5	5	111	28	54	26	14	22	90	18	21	2	15	196	997	86	—	5
Pleurisy ...	37	4	—	—	5	1	5	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	3	8	24	2	—	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Respiratory System...	715	13	7	—	221	54	149	20	2	1	—	10	—	—	21	17	71	1	6	19	73	3	27	—	5	568	113	27	—	2
Diseases of Digestive System.																														
Stomatitis ...	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dentition ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Quinsy ...	10	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	3	3	—	—
Sore throat ...	61	—	—	—	1	—	3	19	1	1	4	—	2	15	—	—	—	1	9	2	2	1	—	—	—	27	31	2	1	—

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.				Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaitivu.	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.																														
Dyspepsia ...	49	4	—	—	7	—	—	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	39	7	—	—
Hæmatemesis ...	20	5	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	14	2	2	—	—
Valulus of intestine ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach ...	84	3	—	1	9	3	5	6	—	—	2	3	3	2	23	2	4	—	1	1	3	3	—	1	1	21	51	10	—	—
Enteritis... ...	26	6	—	—	4	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	3	1	4	11	—	1	—
Ulceration of intestines ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine	23	6	—	—	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	17	—	—	1
Siphœmia of intestine ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Intussusception of intestine	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hernia	78	14	3	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	5	1	8	1	12	—	1	11	3	1	8	—	—	44	18	15	1	—
Fistula	32	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	1	1	—	2	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	28	4	—	—	—
Peritonitis ...	27	9	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	1	—	1	—	9	15	2	—	—
Ascites	68	12	2	2	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	8	7	2	—	1	9	2	7	—	2	2	4	—	—	49	18	1	—	—
Gallstones ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver ..	21	9	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	6	11	—	1	1
Other diseases of liver ...	194	26	1	13	14	5	9	36	1	1	—	25	9	3	4	—	2	6	8	1	6	21	3	5	6	92	60	28	1	2
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	378	19	2	4	16	4	7	21	10	4	—	11	45	12	173	6	9	1	2	4	13	7	8	1	2	115	194	65	1	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.																														
Diseases of the lymphatic system... ...	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen ...	33	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	16	1	—	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	6	15	11	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System																														
Nephritis ...	9	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—
Bright's disease ...	35	8	2	3	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	10	19	1	—	—
Uræmia	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Suppression of urine ...	50	12	1	5	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	5	3	1	3	—	—	1	5	1	1	1	3	—	—	37	11	2	—	—
Calculus (stone) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder ...	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Urinary System ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—

Diseases of the Organs of Generation.																														
Ovarian diseases ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	16	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	14	—	2	—	—
Disorders of menstruation	11	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—
Pelvic abscess ...	134	22	7	16	19	4	5	—	—	—	—	6	6	4	—	—	7	3	7	—	7	10	11	2	1	111	15	5	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	8	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.																														
Abortion, miscarriage ...	28	3	1	1	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	18	9	1	—	—
Puerperal mania ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal convulsions ...	1,539	119	41	58	138	75	30	3	—	—	3	58	36	24	9	2	456	14	42	88	134	51	158	—	4	1,413	49	71	1	1
Placenta prævia, flooding	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—
Phlegmasia dolens ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined accidents of childbirth ...	499	82	9	18	75	18	41	8	—	1	—	18	18	9	12	17	17	30	26	28	25	11	36	—	6	237	204	47	5	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																														
Caries, necrosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.																														
Carbuncle ...	36	5	1	5	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	6	—	3	22	8	3	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore ...	551	93	26	35	25	11	7	30	7	1	—	57	59	33	20	7	25	8	10	18	33	21	25	—	3	398	107	39	3	1
Eczema ...	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—
Pemphigus ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gangrene ...	17	—	1	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	10	—	—	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	5,486	293	331	89	530	346	33	434	33	2	1	32	17	6	456	15	1,870	67	85	300	57	202	287	—	5	4,185	736	557	1	2
Accident or Negligence.																														
Fractures, contusions ...	582	54	34	45	64	19	8	14	5	—	—	75	46	11	7	1	63	1	6	4	24	40	61	1	4	500	61	15	1	—
Gunshot wounds ...	68	4	1	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	2	2	12	—	1	2	8	3	12	—	1	55	7	5	—	—
Sunstroke ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Cut, stab ...	7	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
Burn, scald ...	107	8	3	5	34	8	18	2	—	—	—	5	5	1	1	—	5	—	—	1	8	2	1	—	1	49	51	5	1	—
Poison	32	2	—	2	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	—	25	5	2	—	—
Drowning ...	309	32	9	18	18	2	10	58	1	—	1	35	16	9	26	5	16	2	6	3	17	11	14	6	8	154	124	16	—	1
Suffocation ...	9	3	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	—	—
Otherwise ...	286	76	2	10	17	5	9	11	—	—	2	24	12	12	12	2	25	6	4	7	11	33	6	1	1	178	73	30	—	3
Snake-bite ...	171	9	8	6	5	7	2	23	2	1	1	3	4	14	15	1	26	3	10	7	12	5	7	—	—	111	49	10	1	—
Homicide.																														
Murder, manslaughter ...	100	14	7	12	11	2	3	1	—	—	—	9	3	8	2	—	10	2	4	1	6	2	3	—	1	82	16	1	—	—
Suicide.																														
Gunshot wounds ...	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
Cut, stab ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Poison	12	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	9	2	1	—	—
Drowning ...	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
Hanging ...	67	7	2	9	8	2	2	6	—	—	1	6	3	2	—	1	5	—	1	—	3	5	4	—	—	51	15	1	—	—
Otherwise ...	7	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.				Southern Province.			Eastern Province		North-Western Province.			N.Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittivu.	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Mátara	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors	Malays.	Others.
Execution.																														
Hanging	9	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified causes.																														
General dropsy ...	2,857	157	26	55	335	129	104	112	30	22	9	200	110	61	314	16	499	57	35	177	106	70	233	2	8	1,713	801	325	6	2
Debility	2,205	224	15	23	431	170	379	22	—	18	22	32	41	118	18	5	23	20	16	59	186	327	56	3	6	1,015	1,099	70	3	9
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	15	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	849	83	13	31	236	22	49	12	—	—	6	27	72	46	27	1	44	11	12	25	55	54	23	1	5	402	382	55	2	2
Inflammation ...	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	10	4	2	—	—
Abscess	22	7	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

XXVII.—Births and Deaths in the Estates in the Central and Uva Provinces in 1892 and 1893.

Year.	District.	Births.								Deaths.							
		Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1892	Kandy ...	2686	9	1	50	2619	7	—	—	2966	—	1	37	2925	3	—	—
	Mátalé ...	329	—	—	7	322	—	—	—	378	—	1	4	372	1	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1501	14	1	20	1459	7	—	—	1571	2	—	8	1558	3	—	—
	Badulla ...	849	3	1	2	843	—	—	—	963	2	2	3	956	—	—	—
1893	Kandy ...	2323	14	—	30	2273	3	3	—	3070	5	—	21	3038	4	2	—
	Mátalé ...	340	1	—	3	332	1	1	1	485	1	—	4	480	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1596	14	2	14	1563	3	—	—	1872	2	—	13	1852	5	—	—
	Badulla ...	869	3	2	7	851	3	3	—	909	—	—	2	904	1	1	1

XXVIII.—Causes of Deaths on Estates in the Central and Uva Provinces during 1892 and 1893.

Causes of Death.	1892.					1893.				
	Total.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Total.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.
All Causes ...	5,878	2,966	378	1,571	963	6,836	3,070	485	1,872	909
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic diseases	2,788	1,282	193	841	472	3,160	1,553	242	981	384
II. Parasitic diseases	56	18	3	8	27	182	60	11	10	101
III. Dietetic diseases	93	54	11	20	8	114	74	9	18	13
IV. Constitutional diseases ...	137	70	15	25	27	138	84	15	26	13
V. Developmental diseases ...	165	102	16	27	20	181	82	14	58	27
VI. Local diseases	1,133	581	70	258	224	1,124	496	104	331	193
VII. Violence	85	40	5	20	20	96	50	11	22	13
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes...	1,421	819	65	372	165	1,341	671	79	426	165
I.										
1 Miasmatic diseases	613	315	45	183	70	459	205	55	142	57
2 Diarrhœal do	2,143	956	144	649	394	2,624	1,303	179	833	309
3 Malarial do.	15	3	2	5	5	55	32	7	3	13
4 Zoogenous do	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Venereal do.	8	5	—	2	1	14	9	1	3	1
6 Septic do.	6	2	1	1	2	8	4	—	—	4
II.										
Parasitic diseases	56	18	3	8	27	182	60	11	10	101
III.										
Dietetic diseases	93	54	11	20	8	114	74	9	18	13
IV.										
Constitutional diseases ...	137	70	15	25	27	138	84	15	26	13
V.										
Developmental diseases ...	165	102	16	27	20	181	82	14	58	27
VI.										
Diseases of—										
1 Nervous system	371	201	31	77	62	305	153	27	76	49
2 Organs of special sense ...	3	—	—	3	—	11	9	—	2	—
3 Circulatory system	31	7	3	9	12	26	11	1	9	5
4 Respiratory do.	460	238	23	102	97	484	188	51	163	82
5 Digestive do.	82	32	4	24	22	128	60	11	31	26
6 Lymphatic system and ductless glands	2	1	1	—	—	4	1	1	—	2
7 Urinary system	7	2	—	1	4	13	10	—	2	1
8 Reproductive system :—										
(a) Organs of generation ...	2	1	—	—	1	7	4	—	3	—
(b) Parturition	148	87	7	40	14	120	48	11	40	21
9 Organs of locomotion ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
10 Integumentary system ...	26	11	1	2	12	25	12	2	5	6
VII.										
1 Accident or negligence ...	76	36	4	19	17	93	49	11	21	12
2 Homicide	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Suicide	8	3	1	1	3	3	1	—	1	1
VIII.										
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	1,421	819	65	372	165	1,341	671	79	426	165
Miasmatic Diseases.										
Smallpox	13	10	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Chickenpox	2	2	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	—
Measles	4	2	—	2	—	10	1	2	6	1
Whooping cough	6	1	—	4	1	6	3	—	2	1
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Typhus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	352	197	27	72	58	362	167	51	97	47
Enteric fever	3	2	—	1	—	5	4	—	1	—
Influenza	232	103	15	104	10	69	25	1	35	8
Diarrhœal Diseases.										
Cholera	223	70	31	111	11	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	1,028	412	57	302	257	1,139	638	49	273	179
Dysentery	892	474	56	236	126	1,485	665	130	560	130
Malarial Diseases.										
Remittent fever	6	1	—	3	2	8	2	1	—	5
Ague	7	2	1	2	2	10	8	—	1	1
Malarial cachexia	2	—	1	—	1	30	19	3	1	7
Malarial fever	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	3	1	—
Zoogenous Diseases.										
Hydrophobia	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.										
Syphilis	6	4	—	2	—	11	6	1	3	1
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	2	1	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.										
Erysipelas	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pyæmia, septicæmia	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	3	—	1	—	2	6	2	—	—	4
Parasitic Diseases.										
Worms (animal)	12	2	2	8	—	32	11	6	9	6
Dochmius duodenalis	44	16	1	—	27	150	49	5	1	95

XXVIII.—Causes of Deaths on Estates, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	1892.					1893.				
	Total.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Total.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.
Dietetic Diseases.										
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	92	53	11	20	8	111	72	9	18	12
Scurvy	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chronic alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.										
Rheumatism	8	3	1	3	1	10	4	2	3	1
Rickets	5	1	1	2	1	2	2	—	—	—
Cancer	4	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—
Tabes mesenterica	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
Phthisis	45	27	5	11	2	42	18	7	12	5
Other form of tuberculosis, scrofula ...	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	63	34	8	6	15	74	58	4	7	5
Diabetes mellitus	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Leprosy	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus	3	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1
Parangi	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Developmental Diseases.										
Premature birth	26	16	2	6	2	30	5	3	13	9
Imperforate anus	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Old age ...	139	86	14	21	18	150	76	11	45	18
Nervous System.										
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Apoplexy	10	7	—	2	1	5	2	1	2	—
Paralysis	9	2	1	3	3	6	3	—	2	1
Epilepsy	18	11	1	5	1	9	1	—	5	3
Convulsions	70	27	3	13	27	36	19	2	12	3
Infantile convulsions	225	141	16	44	24	213	112	20	45	36
Collapse	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tetanus	20	8	2	7	3	25	10	4	7	4
Mania	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	14	1	7	3	3	7	2	—	3	2
Organs of Special Sense.										
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye	3	—	—	3	—	6	5	—	1	—
Otitis and other diseases of ear ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Circulatory System.										
Pericarditis	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1
Valve disease of heart	4	—	—	1	3	19	9	1	6	3
Angina pectoris, syncope ...	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—
Embolism thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Varicose veins	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	22	7	3	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory System.										
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—
Bronchitis	132	68	2	43	19	137	55	8	51	23
Asthma	8	6	1	—	1	8	3	1	3	1
Pneumonia	293	155	20	55	63	295	109	40	95	51
Pleurisy	11	3	—	1	7	9	3	—	4	2
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	16	6	—	3	7	32	16	2	9	5
Digestive System.										
Stomatitis	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dentition	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sore throat	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	1
Dyspepsia	2	—	—	—	2	7	7	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Diseases of stomach	8	2	1	2	3	12	7	1	4	—
Enteritis	3	1	—	1	1	5	2	—	2	1
Ulceration of intestines ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	5	1	—	2	2	13	5	1	6	1
Siphœmia of intestine ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stricture or strangulation of intestine...	4	3	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	1
Intussusception of intestine ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia	3	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peritonitis	3	2	—	—	1	11	2	2	4	3
Ascites	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1
Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	2
Other diseases of liver ...	16	7	—	3	6	26	13	3	7	3
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	27	11	1	11	4	34	16	1	5	12

XXVIII.—Causes of Deaths on Estates, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	1892.					1893.				
	Total.	Kandy.	Mátalé	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Total.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla.
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.										
Diseases of spleen	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	2
Diseases of Urinary System.										
Nephritis	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1
Bright's disease	2	1	—	1	—	8	7	—	1	—
Suppression of urine ...	3	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Diseases of Organs of Generation.										
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pelvic abscess	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	3	—
Diseases of Parturition.										
Abortion, miscarriage	13	8	—	3	2	7	3	—	3	1
Puerperal convulsions ...	15	12	—	3	—	5	3	—	—	2
Phlegmasia dolens	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other and undefined accidents of child birth	119	66	7	34	12	107	42	11	37	17
Metritus	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.										
Caries, necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.										
Carbuncle	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Ulcer, bed sore	21	11	1	2	7	18	10	1	1	6
Eczema	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gangrene	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	4	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	3	—
Accident or Negligence.										
Fractures, contusions ...	11	5	2	2	2	6	2	4	—	—
Gunshot wounds	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
Sunstroke	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Burn, scald	25	14	1	8	2	44	22	4	14	4
Poison	2	2	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—
Drowning	22	11	—	4	7	14	7	—	4	3
Suffocation	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—
Otherwise	12	5	1	3	3	17	8	2	3	4
Snake-bite	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	1
Homicide.										
Murder, manslaughter ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide.										
Poison	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drowning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanging	5	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	1	1
Otherwise	2	2	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified causes.										
General dropsy	223	137	22	58	6	257	120	24	85	28
Debility	876	421	19	306	120	803	346	39	323	95
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	10	8	—	2	—	5	4	—	—	1
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	312	253	14	6	39	272	200	15	17	40
Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1

XXIX.—Causes of Deaths among all Races registered within the Municipality of Colombo.

Causes of Death.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals and Jails).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals and Jails).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ...	4214	29	152	2[illegible]9	394	790	441	850	630	409	310	73	308	1873	963	772	136	89
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	1767	7	70	67	184	374	142	366	281	170	106	28	104	735	470	328	63	39
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	204	—	1	6	14	35	40	30	55	14	9	—	10	118	26	45	4	1
III. Dietetic do. ...	9	—	—		1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	507	4	12	[illegible]	43	101	49	94	57	70	49	14	40	252	91	73	28	9
V. Developmental do. ...	121	1	6	11	5	29	29	19	15	1	5	1	9	63	13	27	6	2
VI. Local Diseases ...	1210	9	47	70	100	203	158	202	189	122	110	24	126	551	234	217	31	27
VII. Violence	113	7	1	7	29	8	6	34	9	9	3	4	7	38	35	25	1	3
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes	283	1	15	20	18	38	16	103	21	23	28	2	12	111	90	57	3	8
I.																		
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	729	2	41	28	109	194	83	28	114	85	45	10	38	276	165	185	38	17
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	898	5	26	39	66	178	54	236	157	79	58	16	61	415	229	133	23	21
3. Malarial do. ...	113	—	3	—	1	1	5	93	5	5	—	2	3	36	65	5	2	—
4. Zoogenous do. ...	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—
6. Septic do. ...	13	—	—	—	7	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	1	2	5	4	—	1
II.																		
Parasitic Diseases	204	—	1	6	14	35	40	30	55	14	9	—	10	118	26	45	4	1
III.																		
Dietetic Diseases	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—
IV.																		
Constitutional Diseases ...	507	4	12	28	46	93	54	94	57	70	49	14	40	252	91	73	28	9
V.																		
Developmental Diseases ...	121	1	6	11	5	29	29	19	15	1	5	1	9	63	13	27	6	2
VI.																		
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	689	—	23	51	71	147	99	29	111	91	67	6	59	323	127	139	19	16
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	60	2	—	6	6	6	12	5	12	4	7	8	7	25	9	10	1	—
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	187	2	9	7	6	17	16	85	21	8	16	4	31	81	39	25	2	5
5. Do. Digestive System ...	85	5	11	4	7	8	7	20	7	5	11	4	12	39	13	10	3	4
6. Do. Urinary System ...	17	—	—	1	1	1	4	6	1	1	2	—	4	8	2	3	—	—
7. Do. Reproductive System:—																		
(a) Organs of Generation	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	—
(b) Parturition ...	54	—	1	—	2	12	12	7	14	11	5	—	6	23	16	15	4	—
8. Do. Organs of Locomotion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
9. Do. Integumentary System	96	1	2	1	7	11	6	43	22	1	2	—	7	46	26	13	2	2
VII																		
Accident or Negligence ...	102	7	—	7	29	7	6	27	7	9	3	4	7	29	33	25	1	3
Homicide	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Suicide	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Execution	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
VIII.																		
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	283	1	15	20	18	38	16	103	21	23	28	2	12	111	90	57	3	8
Miasmatic Diseases.																		
Measles	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Whooping cough	8	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	1
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	602	—	21	27	94	169	81	11	89	70	40	4	27	223	140	162	34	12
Enteric fever	69	2	17	1	9	17	1	11	3	6	2	6	6	29	14	8	4	2
Influenza	46	—	3	—	6	5	—	6	19	4	3	—	4	18	11	11	—	2
Diarrhœal Diseases.																		
Diarrhœa	377	4	5	18	8	43	11	170	64	28	26	5	23	176	109	51	9	4
Dysentery	521	1	21	21	58	135	43	66	93	51	32	11	38	239	120	82	14	17
Malarial Diseases.																		
Remittent fever	18	—	2	—	—	—	4	4	5	3	—	—	3	7	5	2	1	—
Ague	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
Malarial fever	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. cachexia	88	—	1	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	29	57	2	—	—
Zoogenous Diseases.																		
Hydrophobia	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																		
Syphilis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethera ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Septic Diseases.																		
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia, septicæmia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	9	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	4	—	1

XXIX.—Causes of Deaths among all Races, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals and Jails).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals and Jails).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Parasitic Diseases.																		
Thrush ...	12	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	—
Worms (animal) ...	164	—	1	5	13	31	40	2	49	14	9	—	10	94	18	37	4	1
Dochimus duodenalis ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	19	8	1	—	—
Dietetic Diseases.																		
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	7	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	—	—	—		4	3	—	—	—
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Intemperance, delirium tremens ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																		
Rheumatism	19	—	—	1	1	3	4	—	2	5	3	—	1	8	3	5	2	—
Rickets	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	1
Cancer	18	—	—	—	2	4	2	3	1	5	1	2	1	7	3	4	1	—
Tabes mesenterica	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	10	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	—	—
Phthisis	341	4	10	18	30	52	41	79	37	40	30	9	30	175	57	42	20	8
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	12	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	2	1	3	—	3	4	1	3	1	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	47	—	—	5	3	5	1	4	12	9	8	—	1	21	11	12	2	—
Diabetes mellitus	23	—	—	2	4	4	3	—	1	7	2	1	2	9	7	2	2	—
Leprosy	9	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	3	3	2	—	—
Marasmus	12	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	1	—	—
Elephantiasis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Developmental Diseases.																		
Premature birth	31	1	—	3	—	2	9	9	7	—	—	1	5	17	2	6	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Old age	86	—	5	8	5	27	17	10	8	1	5	—	3	46	11	18	6	2
Diseases of Nervous System.																		
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Softening of brain	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	4	2	1	—	—
Apoplexy	14	—	1	—	4	3	—	4	1	—	1	—	3	2	7	1	1	—
Paralysis	50	—	1	4	4	8	11	9	6	3	4	1	8	25	6	9	1	—
Epilepsy	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Infantile convulsions .	506	—	17	46	59	119	80	3	62	84	36	3	34	237	96	109	15	12
Tetanus	88	—	4	1	3	15	7	7	40	3	8	—	11	43	10	18	2	4
Mania	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	—	—	5	3	—	—	—
Organs of Special Sense.																		
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.																		
Pericarditis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valve disease of heart ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope ...	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—
Aneurism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicose veins	16	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	6	2	—	—	2	7	1	6	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ...	34	1	—	5	5	4	4	5	5	1	4	5	3	17	7	2	—	—
Diseases of Respiratory System.																		
Laryngitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	41	—	6	2	1	7	3	7	4	4	7	2	13	19	4	2	1	—
Asthma	28	—	—	1	3	2	8	—	8	3	3	1	2	8	6	9	1	1
Pneumonia	103	2	2	1	2	7	3	72	9	1	4	1	11	49	26	12	—	4
Pleurisy	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	10	—	1	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	4	3	2	—	—
Diseases of Digestive System.																		
Stomatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dentition	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Quinsy	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Hæmatemesis	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Enteritis	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	—
Ulceration of intestines ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	1
Hernia	10	—	2	1	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	4	1	—
Fistula	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	9	—	1	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—
Ascites	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	2	4	1	—	—	1
Other diseases of liver ...	13	1	1	—	2	3	1	3	1	—	1	2	4	2	2	1	—	2
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	14	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	2	3	1	1	5	4	2	1	—

XXIX.—Causes of Deaths among all Races, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals and Jails).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals and Jails).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Urinary System.																		
Nephritis	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bright's disease	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	—
Uræmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suppression of urine ...	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	4	1	1	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Generation.																		
Ovarian diseases	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Disorders of menstruation	1	—	—	—	—		—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelvic abscess	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.																		
Puerperal convulsions ...	10	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	3	—	2	3	2	2	1	—
Placenta prævia, flooding ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined accidents of childbirth	53	—	—	—	1	11	11	5	12	11	2	—	4	20	13	13	3	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																		
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.																		
Carbuncle	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore	55	—	2	1	6	6	2	35	1	1	1	—	2	26	19	6	1	1
Pemphigus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System ...	34	—	—	—	1	4	4	4	21	—	—	—	3	18	5	6	1	1
Accident or Negligence.																		
Fractures, contusions ...	18	2	—	—	—	1	—	10	1	2	2	1	3	7	4	3	—	—
Gunshot wounds	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Burn, scald	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Poison	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Drowning	13	4	—	—	2	3	2	1	1		—	3	2	2	4	2	—	—
Suffocation	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Otherwise	12	1	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	6	4	1	—	1
Injury at birth	47	—	—	5	27	2	2	4		7	—	—	1	9	17	18	—	2
Snake-bite	3	—	—	—		—	—	—	3	—		—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Homicide.																		
Murder, manslaughter ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Suicide.																		
Poison	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Otherwise	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Execution.																		
Hanging	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified causes.																		
General dropsy	51	1	5	1	5	14	1	6	5	2	11	1	4	27	14	3	2	—
Debility ...	189	—	5	18	5	14	7	95	11	19	15	1	5	72	63	40	1	7
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	43	—	5	1	8	10	8	2	5	2	2	—	3	12	13	14	—	1

XXX.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon, 1887 to 1893.

ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Vehicles and Horses.							
(a) On railways :—							
Run over on line	11	1	4	8	5	9	6
(b) Vehicles other than railways :—							
Coach	1	—	2	—	—	—	2
Cart	4	15	1	10	15	12	11
Weapons and Implements.							
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab ...	74	71	82	97	51	75	75
Other wounds, &c.	7	17	10	19	54	10	12
Falls and Blows.							
Fall from height	2	9	34	21	12	11	22
Fall from trees	380	434	447	438	353	381	441
Fall of heavy substances on ...	—	—	—	—	—	44	45
Injury during fight	1	20	41	49	45	—	—
Falls	1	—	3	—	11	—	9
Falls into pits	—	—	—	—	6	8	6
Burns, Scalds, Explosions.							
Burns and scalds	96	150	95	106	68	101	108
Explosion	—	1	2	4	1	—	7
At quarry (blasting)	1	2	—	2	—	4	1
Weather Agencies.							
Lightning	13	9	16	9	13	6	11
Sunstroke	1	7	10	1	8	7	10
Asphyxia.							
(a) Drowning	257	293	314	254	319	303	309
(b) Suffocation	7	11	3	22	6	9	9
Foreign body in air passage ...	2	—	6	4	—	1	2
Poisons.							
Snake-bite	171	188	188	154	183	149	171
Other poisons	48	32	40	58	37	43	32
Other and ill-defined causes.							
Injury at Birth	5	32	17	36	15	38	97
Navel hæmorrhage	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
Injury by Wasp	13	5	4	3	1	6	7
Do. Rat	2	3	1	3	2	1	3
Do. Cat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do. Dog	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
Do. Bull	6	1	6	4	3	3	4
Do. Elephant	5	7	6	2	5	5	10
Do. Bear	2	3	1	1	3	3	4
Do. Buffalo	8	3	6	8	8	4	2
Do. Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do. Cheetah	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Do. Boar	1	2	2	2	—	1	—
Do. Crocodile	5	7	12	12	10	8	9
Do. Shark	—	—	1	—	—	—	.
Do. Horse	—	—	1	3	—	1	1
Do. Deer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Cow	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Do. Wild beasts	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Donkey	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Do. Bees	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Skate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Cock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Brahmin lizard	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Do. Hornet	—	—	—	4	1	5	1
Do. Stag	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Do. Fish	—	—	—	4	1	—	1
Do. Pig	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Injury or fracture (how caused, or of what kind, not stated)	187	82	155	125	178	238	140
Homicide.							
Murder, manslaughter	69	51	49	70	45	56	100
Suicide.							
Gunshot wounds ... ... / Cut, stab	3	13	7	4	4	10	8
Poison	5	12	7	14	7	12	12
Drowning	12	27	3	7	10	17	7
Hanging	73	75	72	59	57	58	67
Otherwise	—	—	3	1	7	14	7
Execution.							
Hanging	16	31	28	21	20	15	9

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1893.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. THE following were the charges held by Officers of the superior staff during the year under review :—

Conservator of Forests	... ...	Mr. A. F. Broun.
Assistant Conservator,	Western Province ...	Mr. M. W. Tocke from 17th January to end of the year.
Do.	Central Province ...	Mr. H. F. C. Fyers.
Do.	Northern Province ...	Mr. M. W. Tocke from 1st to 11th January. Captain A. M. Walker from 12th January to the end of the year.
Do.	Southern Province ...	Mr. A. Tatham from 1st to 6th January (acting). Mr. J. Alexander from 6th January to end of the year.
Do.	Eastern Province ...	Mr. H. R. Spence.
Do.	North-Western Province	Mr. A. M. Walker, junior, from 1st to 11th January (acting), Mr. J. E. L. Huddleston from 11th January to end of the year.
Do.	North-Central Province ...	Mr. W. H. Clark.
Do.	Province of Uva ...	Mr. A. Clark.
Do.	Province of Sabaragamuwa	Mr. F. Lewis from 1st January to 11th May and from 11th November to end of the year. Mr. W. Ferguson from 11th May to 11th November (acting).
Forester, Nuwara Eliya	... ...	1st to 9th January, Mr. J. E. L. Huddleston ; 9th January to end of the year, Mr. A. Tatham.
Forester, Trincomalee	... ...	Mr. H. P. C. Armitage.
Forester, Puttalam	... ...	Mr. A. M. Walker, junior.
Forester, Kalutara	... ...	Mr. W. Ferguson from 20th November to end of the year.
Forester on Special Duty	... ...	Mr. J. St. L. Hansard.
Superintendent, Railway Fuel Supply	...	Mr. W. Ferguson from 1st January to abolition of office on 11th May.

2. Mr. E. L. Boyd Moss was absent on leave from January to the end of the year, and Mr. F. Lewis from 11th May to 11th November. During his absence in Europe the latter officer followed classes of Botany at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

3. The changes of officers made in 1892 have resulted in a much more harmonious working between Government Agents and the Assistant Conservators, and I hope and trust that the friction which distinguished former years will no longer interfere with the work of the Department.

4. The Railway Fuel Supply Branch of this Department ceased to exist on May 11. The purchase of firewood from private forests is now done direct by the Railway Department, while the firewood from Crown forests is supplied direct to the Railway by the Assistant Conservators of the different Provinces. I was in hopes that this arrangement could be adopted by the beginning of the year, but, for reasons stated in my last Annual Report, the Provinces were not able to start their arrangements all at once, and the assistance of the Railway Fuel Supply Branch had to be retained for some time longer.

CHAPTER I.

AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

5. *Forest Settlements.*—The work of Forest Settlement Officers has again been chiefly confined to the Province of Sabaragamuwa, fresh areas, amounting to 23,921 acres, having been taken up during the year, of which 8,018 were finally settled, while the settlement of a further 17,417 acres, which had been taken up before the beginning of the year, has also been completed.

6. In my last Annual Report I complained about the settlements in Sabaragamuwa, in which large areas, which are quite useless for forest purposes, have been taken up As these settlements included those of villages surrounding the forests, I imagined that the Government Agent wished to use the Forest Ordinance as a handle to make a land settlement in his Province.

I have since been informed by the Government Agent that I was mistaken in my surmise, and I beg to express my regret at my error. I can, however, not understand why this settlement of village areas should be necessary, and why the true forest areas cannot be taken up on their own merits. As the matter stands, there are now areas upon areas of worthless chena and scrub, small detached blocks of forest not worth reservation, &c., which have been proclaimed reserved forests, and the next step regarding which will be to exclude them from the reserved forests. The Assistant Conservator in his report says : "In the Madampe and Kumburugamuwa reserves much

land that is pure chena comes back to the Department under the head of reserved forest, but, as I take it, the Forest Department is mainly concerned in the working and protection of such areas as are, from a more restricted sense of the word, forest." I would venture to suggest that part, if not all, of such chenas be again placed at the disposal of the Government Agent for sale or lease, as may be thought fit, as it cannot be of service to the Forest Department unless Government are willing to have them taken in hand on a large scale, and replanted with suitable trees. When it is considered that, for example, in Kumburugamuwa, quoted above by the Assistant Conservator, the area taken up amounted to 10,160 acres, that only 3,764 of these became so-called reserved forest, and that out of these not more than 300 acres are true forest, it will be understood how much as a forester I must deplore such complicated operations, however praiseworthy from another point of view, while there are still some 3,000 square miles in other parts of the Island, a large proportion of which only requires a very simple settlement if made soon. The greater the delay the greater will be the probability of complicated settlements owing to new rights springing up, and the greater risk of our forests being ruined.

7. The following were the areas finally proclaimed "reserved forests", during the year. It will be however understood that this does not mean *true* forest, but chena and forest.

	Acres.	Acres.
North-Western Province.		
Pyrandawa	892	
Nariagama	700	
		1,592
Sabaragamuwa.		
Ratnapura town reserve	108	
Madampe	2,058	
Kumburugamuwa	3,764	
Lewela and Walaladuwa	794	
Walawe basin	8,000	
Pannila	321	
		15,045
Grand total ...		16,637

or nearly 26 square miles. This added to the area finally proclaimed up to the end of 1892 makes a total of 52,144 acres, or 81½ square miles, not a very good record for five years' work, especially considering how much is worthless scrub.

8. The areas which have been taken up for settlement, but which have not yet been finally dealt with, are mostly in Sabaragamuwa, but some work also has been done in the Western, Central, and North-Western Provinces. They consist of :—

	Acres.	Acres.
Western Province.		
Fuel reserves		2,314
Central Province.		
Udawattakele (Lady Horton's)...	377	
Kotagala	215	
		592
North-Western Province.		
Kalugalla	10,128	
Badagama	638	
Chetticheena	3,231	
Nariagama (No. 2)	1,065	
		15,062
Sabaragamuwa.		
Kandupita pattu (No. 1)	3,522	
Do. (No. 2)	2,971	
Do. (No. 3)	1,875	
Kiriweli pattu east	5,175	
Dorawakka	2,269	
		15,812
Grand total ...	—	33,780

or 52 square miles. Of the 15,812 acres taken up in Sabaragamuwa, however, only 4,573 will, I understand, be finally reserved to the Crown.

9. Several areas which were taken up before 1893 still await final settlement. In the Western Province, the Barawa and Mitrigalla forests, which were taken up in 1890, have not yet been finally proclaimed owing to some difficulties about boundaries, and several others taken up in 1892, viz., Panyagula, Kanampella, Ingiriya, Yagirala, and Pelawatta, have not yet been proclaimed. In the Central Province, the settlement of the Galboda fuel plantations was not taken up, while the settlement report regarding the Pedrutalagala forest was sent in to Government, but in consequence of a report which I made thereon, the final proclamation has not yet been published.

In the North-Western Province the settlement of Pallekele forest has not yet been completed.

In Sabaragamuwa the settlement of Gilimalé has again been taken up, but certain gardens and fields which were included in the first settlement have this time been excluded.

10. I have above alluded to the settlement of the Pedrutalagala forest. The reasons for my objections to this report were that the Forest Settlement Officer did not appear to have dealt with claims to rights on the part of villagers like an impartial judge, but rather because he thought that the grant of these rights was necessary for the existence of these villagers. This, I submit, is not part of the duty of the Forest Settlement Officer. If the Government Agent discovers that the grant of rights and privileges is necessary for the well-being of a community, it is his duty

to represent to Government that such grant should be made, but not that of the Forest Settlement Officer, who has merely to judge the legal claims. In this case the villagers said that if they did not obtain the right they would steal, and that if they did not steal they would die. The Forest Settlement Officer's argument was that the villagers used to obtain their produce from forests close at hand, which were subsequently sold by Government without a sufficient inquiry into their rights, and that, therefore, the villagers had a right to forests further away which were still Crown property. Another defect in this settlement as well as in others made by another Forest Settlement Officer is that the quantity allowed was not stated. The Forest Settlement Officer had ample opportunity to find out how much timber was required by each villager for his household and agricultural wants. Yet he allowed unlimited right to certain kinds of produce over the greater part of the forest. Such settlements are worse than none, as they legalize the spoliation of the forest.

11. Form No. 1 in appendix shows the areas of reserved and proposed reserves, and of the estimated area of other Crown forests.

12. *Boundaries.*—The following demarcation work has been carried on by the different Provinces; the progress of the work is shown in Form No. 2 in appendix :—

Western Province.—The Assistant Conservator reports that after considerable correspondence Rs. 500 were transferred to "Demarcation," but that authority of Government was only received on 23rd November. In consequence only 70 chains of boundary lines 10 ft. wide were completed. As, however, the Assistant Conservator assured me that he could spend the whole sum allotted before the end of the year, this result does not seem to be very satisfactory.

Eastern Province.—Some very good work has been done in this Province by demarcating chenas and village forests in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts, 24,155 chains being cleared in the former and 1,192 chains in the latter district. The work was done by the villagers, and cost nothing excepting the survey. It is however proposed to set up boundary pillars during the current year. This work will again be referred to under the head "Control of Chenas." The boundaries of the Veranai block near Arugam Bay were also marked out. As the work was carried on simultaneously with improvement fellings, the expense of this portion of the work cannot be noted separately. The Assistant Conservator recommends that the southern boundary of the Province, as regards forest work, should be drawn along the new Potuvil-Mupané road, and that the forests south of this line be handed over to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Uva. I attempted to make an arrangement of this sort some three years ago, but my proposal fell through owing to want of co-operation on the part of the Government Agents. There is no doubt that the shape of the Eastern Province is a most awkward one, stretching as it does from Kokkilai to the Kumbukkan-ar, a distance of some 210 miles, with an average width of about 20 miles. The Assistant Conservator has to spend his time in running to and from distant points when, with a more compact charge, he could with greater ease supervise a much larger area.

North-Western Province.—In the Kurunégala District 2,028 chains of boundary round Sundapola forest were kept up at a cost of Rs. 244·60. Forty-eight pillars have been erected, and near 2,000 flamboyant stumps planted. In Puttalam 80 chains were cleared at a cost of Rs. 28·11, and in Chilaw 160 chains at a cost of Rs. 29·14.

North-Central Province.—Demarcation which had been started had to be abandoned, as the money allowed for that purpose had to be utilized for paying the contractors engaged by Mr. Gordon-Cumming for ebony fellings.

Sabaragamuwa.—The following work has been done :—

				Rs.	c.
257·86 chains at Talawitiya cost	...	...	...	419	2
378·50 chains at Wellankanda cost	...	...	...	709	67
200·00 chains at Madampe cost	...	...	...	375	0
202·00 chains at Walawe basin cost	...	...	...	378	0

making 1,038 chains of trench cut costing Rs. 1,882·44. Of these, the trenching of Talawitiya and of the Walawe basin reserve has been completed, the cost per acre being for the former Rs. 1·02 per acre and for the latter 4¾ cents. The difference in cost is due partly to the relative area of the two forests and partly to natural boundaries along parts of the Walawe basin reserve. Twenty-six boundary pillars were erected in reserved forests at a cost of Rs 78·50, as follows :—8 in Bambarabotuwa, 2 in Massimbula, 5 in Wallankanda, 6 in the Walawe basin, and 5 in the Morahela forest. Owing to the large area of chenas included within several of the forests which will have to be excluded from them, it is probable that considerable additional expenditure will have to be incurred in making new boundaries. The demarcation of the Wallankanda reserve has not been completed owing to the non-arrival of a theodolite which had been indented for through the Survey Department.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS AND WORKING PLANS.

13. Through the courtesy of the Surveyor-General I have again been supplied with figures showing the extent of forest surveys during the year. The surveys include forests, chenas, gardens, and fields, so they cannot be considered to be forest surveys pure and simple. I expect that only a small proportion will turn out to be high forest.

14. The following surveys were taken in hand during the year :—

Western Province.—843 acres, Tunanakanda, costing Rs. 1,687·97, or Rs. 2 per acre; 45,133 acres in the proposed reserves of the Pasdun kóralé, costing Rs. 29,526·91. or 65 cents per acre; and 326 acres in the Fuel Reserves in the Hápitigam kóralé, costing Rs. 696·63, or Rs. 2·14 per acre. The total area of forest surveys in this Province now amounts to 96,304 acres, or nearly 150½ square miles. The total cost of survey has been Rs. 92,466·97, or 96 cents per acre.

Central Province.—Although not included by the Surveyor-General in his forest surveys, certain portions of the Galboda plantations were surveyed by his Department during the year. Mr. Hansard has *pari passu* with his enumeration surveys made a plane table survey of 1,704 acres of the Nánu-oya forests. The survey is a topographical one, showing contour lines, streams, roads, &c., and is likely to be most useful to the Assistant Conservator. Including these 1,704 acres, 22,665 acres, or 35·4 square miles, have now been surveyed, costing Rs. 17,032·34, or 75 cents per acre.

Southern Province.—The surveys consisted of 3,078 acres in Masmullakele, costing Rs. 3,407·64, or Re. 1·11 per acre; 1,149 acres in Kunahalagama and Welihena, costing Rs. 268·34, or 43 cents per acre; 1,126 acres in Morawakkanda, costing Rs. 950·42, or 84 cents per acre; and 991 acres in Mahayaya forest, costing Rs. 902·10, or 91 cents per acre. The total area surveyed up to date in this Province amounts to 30,530 acres, or 47·7 square miles, costing Rs. 20,925·53, or 68 cents per acre.

Eastern Province.—Rough surveys were carried out by the Forest Department staff over 40,143 acres of village chena blocks and 1,350 acres of Veranai forest. Mr. Armitage has also, in Trincomalee, surveyed a cross line about 9½ miles long from the 13th milepost on the Trincomalee-Kandy road to the Trincomalee-Anurádhapura road at a cost of Rs. 32·76; another line, further east, and about 7 miles long, was surveyed at a cost of Rs. 25·66.

North-Western Province.—597 acres were surveyed in the Galagedara forest at a cost of Rs. 510·86, or 85 cents per acre. This brings up the total area surveyed to 67,948 acres, or 106·2 square miles, the cost of survey amounting to Rs. 28,329·45, or 42 cents per acre.

Sabaragamuwa.—11,891 acres were surveyed in Eratna, at a cost of Rs. 9,674·60, or cents 81 per acre; 1,424 acres in Ilukpitiya, Madampe, and Talawitiya, at a cost of Rs. 3,690·07, or Rs. 2·59 per acre; and 2,739 acres in Newatuwa, Godagampola, and Mahahena, at a cost of Rs. 6,236·53, or Rs. 2·28 per acre. The total area surveyed up to date amounts to 120,208 acres, or 187·8 square miles; and the cost Rs. 108,040·47, or nearly 90 cents per acre. Besides the above, the Assistant Conservator conducted some boundary surveys himself in Wallankanda, the Walawe basin, and the Ratnapura town reserve, at a cost of Rs. 93·87. More would have been done by the Assistant Conservator, but owing to the non-receipt up to the close of the year of a theodolite, which had been indented for, no further work could be taken in hand.

15. The total area surveyed during the year, exclusive of the linear surveys conducted by the Assistant Conservator, Sabaragamuwa, and the Forester, Trincomalee, amounts to 112,504 acres, equivalent to 175·8 square miles, the cost of survey being Rs. 57,903·75, or 51 cents per acre. This added to the 267,158 acres surveyed up to the end of 1892, makes a total of 379,662 acres, equivalent to 593·2 square miles, surveyed at a cost of Rs. 267,906·79, or nearly 71 cents per acre.

16. Although a large area has been covered by the forest surveys, this Department has as yet not derived a very considerable benefit on account of the want of maps. It is greatly to be regretted that the maps are not printed and published. It now takes a long time to produce a copy of any series of maps, and the officers of the Department are all crying out for maps, which cannot be produced fast enough for their requirements.

17. *Working Plans.*—The block of 200 acres near Mirigama, which was taken up some five years ago to work and re-afforest by the chena system, has not yet been touched. Year after year I have had to report that nothing had been done, but that it was the intention to start the work during the next monsoon. Now it seems to have slipped out of memory altogether, and even the survey lines, which were marked on the ground, have got obliterated. I now despair of the work being ever started. Had it been taken up, as was intended, five years ago, we should now know how far this system of chena plantations could be extended.

18. Mr. Hansard completed the working plan of the Conical Hill forests above the Railway near Nánu-oya, and the working plan has been sanctioned by Government. It will however be, I believe, necessary to slightly alter the order of fellings, and to make one or two alterations to make the working somewhat easier. Felling was commenced in compartment I. in accordance with the working plan. Eight strips were felled, covering an area of 38¼ acres, from which 4,512 cubic yards of fuel, or over 120 yards per acre, besides timber, amounting to 50 trees, 906 jungle posts, 1,391 rough rafters, and 29,500 shingles. Four of the strips were cleared and planted with *Eucalyptus robusta* and *Acacia decurrens*. This is the first working plan which has been completed in the Island, and it is of the highest importance that simple plans of operations be made for all our forests as soon as possible. The Ceylon forests are generally most difficult to work. The valuable species form a comparatively small percentage of the stock, and large areas have consequently to be gone over to obtain moderate supplies of timber. This necessitates greater care in the selection and marking of trees, increased efforts to foster more abundant natural reproduction and to encourage existing growth, and heavier outlay on transport, as timber has to be brought together from distant points. Unfortunately, next to nothing has as yet been done. The officers of the Department have most of their time taken up by reports on lands for sale and chenas, &c.; and, as regards forest work proper, the limited time which is left at their disposal has to be confined to supplying in the best way they can (*i.e.*, by taking the timber wherever it may be found) the demands of the Public Works Department and other purchasers.

19. The Director or Public Works having applied to Government that, in the Jaffna peninsula, palmyrah timber be supplied by the Forest Department, I applied for and obtained the permission of Government to depute an officer to ascertain what areas in and near the peninsula bearing and capable of bearing palmyrah were the property of the Crown, and also to inquire into the best methods of re-afforesting land with that palm. Mr. Hansard having completed his work near Nánu-oya, was accordingly selected for the work, and started in September. Very little attention appears to have been paid to the settlement of Crown rights in the peninsula, and I have little doubt that a large proportion of the palmyrah timber sent over to India, and of the palmyrah fibre collected, came from what is Crown land, or should have been Crown land, had not prescription been allowed to alienate the Crown title.

20. The working plan of the Railway Fuel forests near Mirigama has had to remain uncompleted owing to the absence of Mr. Ferguson on other duties. As the settlement of these areas is now being taken in hand, and as it is possible that the rights of villagers to certain areas may be admitted, it is perhaps just as well that there has been some delay.

21. *Sample Plots.*—The selection of sample plots in different Provinces is gradually progressing. Measurements of growth are taken in most plantations, the results of which are reported later on under the head "Artificial Reproduction." What is however required is measurements of the rates of growth of the principal species yielding the chief outturn of our forests, such as satin, ebony, halmilla, palu, milla, ná, dun, kumbuk, ranai, and others. A few such sample plots have been started; but I hope that this work may be taken up more energetically.

22. The following work has been done in the different Provinces :—

Western, Northern, Southern, and *Uva Provinces,* no work done.

Central Province.—The measurements taken by the late Assistant Conservator in the sample plot in the Pelhera forest near Dambulla have been discovered, and are given below with those of 1892 and 1893 :—

Species.	No. of Trees measured.	Mean girth in Inches.			Mean girth increments from 1892 to 1893.	Annual mean girth increment for two years.
		1891.	1892.	1893.		
					Inches.	Inches.
Milla (*Vitex altissima*) ...	1	34	34	34	0·00	0·00
Panaka (*Pleurostylia Wightii*) ...	2	66	66·5	66·5	0·00	0·25
Wewarana (*Persea semecarpifolia*) ...	3	52	53	53	0·00	0·50
Do. do. ...	6	30	31	31·25	0·25	0·62
Halmilla (*Berrya Ammonilla*) ...	4	21	23	23·75	0·75	0·37
Do. do. ...	5	42	43	43·25	0·25	0·62

The above result is certainly not encouraging. There was little or no growth between 1892 and 1893, and in the case of milla none between 1891 and 1893. This may however be due to the treatment of the sample area. The trees have been practically isolated, and have no doubt suffered from isolation during the dry months of the year.

Eastern Province.—Four sample plots which had been selected and measured during 1892 were remeasured, with the following results :—

Description of Trees measured.	Maha-oya.			Tumpalamcholai and Rugam.			Veranai.		
	No. of Trees measured	Average girth in Inches.	Mean increment during last year in Inches.	No. of Trees measured	Average girth in Inches.	Mean increment during last year in Inches.	No. of Trees measured	Average girth in Inches.	Mean increment during last year in Inches.
Lunumidella ...	16	43·94	1·58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranai ...	20	26·29	·29	—	—	—	20	40·29	·59
Ebony ...	20	40·73	·36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halmilla ...	20	31·32	·22	20	30·67	·44	20	30·58	·08
Tumpalai ...	—	—	—	20	35·52	·61	—	—	—
Milla ...	—	—	—	20	53·44	·74	20	45·99	·14
Panichchai ...	—	—	—	20	38·79	·66	—	—	—
Satin ...	—	—	—	20	41·78	·61	20	29·75	—·45*
Palu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	45·08	—·06*
Chalampai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	50 13	·08
Kumbuk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	58·30	1·35

The growth in these areas does not as a rule appear to be rapid ; it is however too early after one year's growth to deduce any facts regarding the rate of growth, as the year may have been exceptional.

North-Western Province.—The sample plot in Kurunégala forest mentioned in my last report consists of only twelve trees, viz., 6 tammana (*Mischodon zeylanicus*) and 6 palu (*Mimusops hexandra*). Such small numbers of sample trees do not give very reliable data. However, I may state that, as regards the former, the average girth was in 1891 37·08 inches, in 1892 37·41 inches, and in 1893 37·91 inches, thus showing a mean girth increment during last year of 0·5 inch and for the two years of 0·41 inch.

The average girth of the palu trees were in 1891 63·11 inches, in 1892 63·71 inches, and in 1893 64·04 inches. The mean increment last year was therefore 0·33 inches, and for two years 0·31 inches.

North-Central Province.—The two sample areas which were measured in 1891 and 1893 have been remeasured early this year. The first one, it will be remembered, consisted of small clusters of trees or of single trees taken here and there, and consisting not only of indigenous but also of introduced species. The following are the measurements obtained :—

Species.	No. of Trees measured.	Average girth in inches.			Mean girth increment between 1893 and 1894.	Mean girth increment. between 1890 and 1894.	Mean annual girth increment for 4 years.
		1890.	1893.	1894.			
					Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Teak	8	7·87	19·37	21·75	2·38	13·88	3·47
Spathodea	11	24·00	49·09	52·90	3·81	28·90	7·22
Grevillea	4	6·75	13·75	19·75	6·00	13·00	3·25
Mora (*Nephelium Longana*) ...	1	4·50	9·00	10·00	1·00	5·50	1·37
Satin	31	26·75	30·31	29·87	0·44	3·12	0·78
Milla (*Vitex altissima*) ...	4	10·50	12·50	13·50	1·00	3·00	0·75
Halmilla (*Berrya Ammonilla*) ...	27	21·50	27·70	26·18	1·52	4·68	1·17
Flamboyant (*Poinciana regia*) ...	3	21·66	38·00	41·00	3·00	19·34	4·83
Ranai (*Persea semecarpifolia*) ...	1	38·75	40·75	41·00	0·25	2·25	0·56

* Satin and palu in Veranai forest show a decreased girth on previous years' measurements on account of the bark falling or having been rubbed off.

Comparing these results with those obtained last year, it will be observed that in most cases the mean annual increment has been somewhat reduced, and that only in two cases, viz., grevillea and milla (which are both still in the pole stage), the mean increment during last year is higher than the mean annual increment. This is probably explained by the statement of the Assistant Conservator that the year was not favourable to the growth of trees in the Province.

The Nuwarawęwa plot was remeasured this year, but the Assistant Conservator reports that it will probably not be remeasured, as the land on which it stands has been sold. The following were the measurements obtained :—

Cleared Portion.

Species.	No. of Trees measured.	Average girth in inches.			Mean girth increment between 1893 and 1894 in Inches.	Mean girth increment between 1890 and 1894 in Inches.	Mean annual girth increment for four years in Inches.
		1890.	1893.	1894.			
Halmilla	244	10·13	12·06	13·53	1·47	3·40	0·85
Ranai	3	24·00	29·00	30·66	1·66	6 66	1·41
Ebony	1	6·50	8·50	9·50	1·00	3·00	0·75
Milla	2	8·50	18·50	20·00	1 50	11·50	2·87

In this case the mean annual increment is on the increase, and the mean increment as regards three out of the four species is still higher than the mean annual increment. This would point to increased vigour of growth after recovery from the stock of isolation.

Uncleared Portion.

Species.	No. of Trees measured.	Average girth in inches.			Mean girth increment between 1893 and 1894 in Inches.	Mean girth increment between 1890 and 1894 in Inches.	Mean annual girth increment for four years in Inches.
		1890.	1893.	1894.			
Halmilla	77	9·32	13·24	14·74	1·50	5·42	1·35
Ebony	1	4·00	6·50	8·00	1·50	4·00	1·00

It will be observed that although the mean annual increment has also increased in this case, it has been more steady. The increase of girth during last year has still been higher than in the cleared portion, but the difference is not so great as in former years. It is a pity that this experiment cannot be continued ; the Assistant Conservator has selected two other plots, in one of which his predecessor had made a still heavier clearance of inferior species, and measurements have been taken for the first time. The Assistant Conservator also proposes to start another sample plot to ascertain the rate of girth of satinwood.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The enumeration carried on at Gabbela in 1892 was repeated in 1893. Some trees have died, and this accounts for the reduction in the number of first and second class trees. Subjoined are the results of this enumeration :—

Number per Acre.	1892.	1893.
First class, girth 6 ft. and above ...	0·33 ...	—
Second class, girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. ...	6·00 ...	4·66
Third class, girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. ...	24·67 ...	27·00
Fourth class, girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. ...	38·67 ...	34·00
Total ...	69·67	70·66

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

23. The following changes took place in the upper subordinate staff during the year :—

Head Office.—The death of Mr. O. T. Mottau, which took place early in the year, as mentioned in my report, left the post of second clerk vacant. Mr. Mattheisz, Clerk and Depôt-keeper, Trincomalee, was appointed to fill the vacancy, but owing to the opposition of the officers appointed to take Mr. Mattheisz's place at Trincomalee, he was unable to join my office before the close of the year. Mr. Mendis, who was attached to my office after the abolition of the office of Superintendent, Railway Fuel Supply, was dismissed for refusal to go to Trincomalee.

Mr. Ohlmus, fourth clerk in my office, was transferred to the Treasury, and Mr. E. S. F. A. Jayawardana appointed in his place.

Western Province.—Mr. W. H. Fernando, Forest Ranger, exchanged duties with Mr. Karunaratna, Forest Guard, Kęgalla, on 1st April. Mr. Galagoda, Forest Guard, Héwągam kóralé, was allowed to exchange duties for six months with Mr. S. P. Fernando, Forest Guard, Haputalé ; Mr. Ebert, Inspector, Railway Fuel Supply, was on abolition of that branch appointed Forest Guard; Mr. Coorey, Depôt-keeper, Hanwella, was transferred to Puttalam, but was dismissed for not obeying orders (he was however subsequently re-appointed with loss of seniority); Mr. Sumanasekara, Depôt-keeper, Kalutara, was transferred to Kurunęgala on 1st June. Mr. R. O. L. F. Morgan was appointed Depôt-keeper, Hanwella, on 5th September, and Mr. R. G. Dickson, Depôt-keeper, Kelaniya, on 18th November, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Silva.

Northern Province.—Mr. M. Paul was promoted to a Forest Guardship from 1st January, 1893.

Southern Province.—As recorded in my last report, Mr. S. Anthony Pillai, Forest Guard, Hambantota, died on 3rd February. His place was filled by Mr. J. A. Kodippilly, appointed 14th March, a former student of the Agricultural School who had taken prizes in several subjects. Mr. S. Gunawardane, Depôt-keeper, Mahamodara, was, without sanction of Government, transferred to Mátara on 30th April, and his place taken by Mr. G. B. Karunaratna, Depôt-keeper, Mátara; on Mr. Karunaratna's transfer to Haputalé on 8th December, Mr. Gunawardana returned to Mahamodara.

Eastern Province.—Mr. B. Jansz, Forest Ranger, Batticaloa South, exchanged duties on 31st January with Mr. P. David, Forest Guard, Trincomalee.

North-Western Province.—Mr. T. R. Anderson, Forest Guard, Puttalam, was permitted to resign his appointment. His place was filled by Mr. S. Perera, appointed 26th July; Mr. J. C. Hatch, Clerk and Depôt-keeper, Kurunégala, retired on pension on 19th June, and Mr. B. M. A. Sumanasekara was transferred from the Western Province to take his place.

North-Central Province.—Mr. Abeyasingha, Clerk and Depôt-keeper, Anurádhapura, tendered his resignation before the end of the year, and has since retired.

Province of Uva.—Mr. J. B. Samat, Clerk and Depôt-keeper, Haputalé, who was suspended on 10th December, 1892, was dismissed on 27th October, 1893. Mr. E. T. Abeynaika was appointed second clerk and Depôt-keeper, Badulla, on 6th June. Mr. S. P. Fernando, Forest Guard, Haputalé, exchanged duties temporarily with Mr. Galagoda, Forest Guard, Western Province.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Mr. C. F. Karunaratna, Forest Guard, Kégalla, exchanged duties with Mr. W. H. Fernando, Forest Ranger, Western Province; Mr. G. T. Wijesekara, Inspector, Railway Fuel Supply Branch, was appointed a Forest Guard in this Province.

24. The following officers deserve special mention for good work :—

Head Office.—My Head Clerk, Mr. P. P. Jansz. The office was undermanned throughout the year and work on the increase. He has therefore had a hard struggle to keep everything up to time.

Central Province.—Messrs. Carron and Seneviratna.

Southern Province.—Mr. Erskine.

Eastern Province.—Messrs. Outschoorn, B. Jansz, P. David, and Pietersz.

North-Western Province.—Messrs. Felsinger, Fontyn, and S. Perera.

Uva.—Messrs. F. Modder, Jumar, Jayman, and Galagoda.

Sabaragamuwa.—Mr. Ratranhamy.

Central Timber Depôt.—Messrs. Gillam and Fernando.

25. The officers who have shown want of zeal or efficiency were :—

Western Province.—Mr. Ebert, who is getting too old for his work.

Central Province.—Mr. Moses, who was reduced to the grade of Forest-watcher.

Southern Province.—Mr. Jonklaas, and Mr. Kodippilly, who, notwithstanding the brilliant testimonials which he brought with him from the Agricultural School, shows a great want of activity. Mr. Goonewardane, the Depôt-keeper, Mahamodara, narrowly escaped dismissal on account of inefficiency.

North-Western Province.—Mr. Sumanasekara, clerk of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, does not give complete satisfaction. Mr. Anderson, Forest Guard, Puttalam, who was permitted to resign his appointment, worked very badly.

North-Central Province.—The Assistant Conservator reports that the work of Mr. Abeysingha left much to be desired.

26. The Assistant Conservators on the whole speak well of the headmen, especially of the superior headmen. There were numerous cases in which inferior headmen were implicated, a thing not to be wondered at, considering what opportunities they have for robbing Government. There is however little doubt that the system of employing unpaid headmen for the protection of our forests has many disadvantages.

27. The relations between Government Agents and Assistant Conservators have been much more cordial than heretofore. The Assistant Conservators are now in most cases considered by the Government Agents to be, as Government intends them to be, their Assistant Agents in forest matters. A certain amount of friction must always arise when a new Department is started, but I hope that we have now for good entered into more peaceful lines.

28. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to allow the distribution of Rs. 3,000 per annum, left for disposal by Mr. Gordon-Cumming's retirement, among Assistant Conservators, by increasing the salaries of two of them to Rs. 4,000 and of three to Rs. 3,500 per annum from January 1, 1894. By this provision Messrs. A. Clark and H. F. C. Fyers were promoted to Rs. 4,000, and Messrs. E. L. Boyd Moss, H. R. Spence, and F. Lewis to Rs. 3,500 per annum.

29. The number of Forest Rangers, Guards, and Watchers in the Department is still much too small. Our staff is not sufficient to carry on the increased duties which fall upon it, much less to attempt improved forest management, of which there is an urgent need, as our forests are crying for cultural operations to promote the reproduction and growth of valuable species.

30. The duties of Assistant Conservators and their staffs do not comprise only forest operations pure and simple. These officers have to report on lands for sale, on applications for chenas, and for free grants; to supervise the transport and shipping of timber, and in some cases the granting of chenas. It is therefore impossible for them to give full attention to their forest duties proper. One way out of the difficulty would be for each Assistant Conservator to submit a list of forests which it might be desirable at a future time to reserve; to treat these forests as proposed reserves, and for Government to permit Government Agents to deal with the areas outside of these forests without reference to the Forest Department. The forest officers would thus be free to devote much more attention to their legitimate work.

31. *The Forest Ordinance.*—Under the Forest Amendment Ordinance No. 1 of 1892, section 25, power is given to the Governor in Executive Council to place certain reserved forests under the direct control of the Conservator of Forests. In accordance with this provision I was directed to submit a list of reserves, and by Government notification of October 24, 1893, forest reserves in the Central, North-Western, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces were placed under my direct charge from January 1, 1894. I have, however, discovered that several of the reserves in

Sabaragamuwa contain very little forest, and others a very large proportion of chena. The notification will therefore have to be cancelled to enable the partition of chenas and forests to be made.

32. So far the new Forest Ordinance has in no way made Forest Administration and the prosecution of offences easier, except in so far that the Municipality of Colombo has been excluded from the operation of the Forest Ordinance. The framing of the Forest Amendment Ordinance necessitated the drawing of a fresh set of rules and regulations. According to order of Government I submitted a set of consolidated forest rules and regulations, which were discussed at the Government Agents' durbar held in Colombo in August. The result of this discussion was that a number of the proposed rules were altered or expunged. The proceedings were referred to me for report, and I in my turn protested against several of the alterations. Among others, the rules for control of village forests, of grazing, and of free extraction of forest produce on the part of villagers, were the most important to prevent the denudation of forests, but they were much altered by the Government Agents. As regards village forests they were entirely expunged. I drew them up in order to prevent their being exhausted, as they had been in Puttalam, where the influential natives have helped themselves to what there was to take. If stringent rules are not made, there will soon be an outcry for fresh blocks, as the old ones did not satisfy the household wants of the communities.

33. The want of new rules is very much felt, as courts will not convict cases taken under the old rules, and numerous offences are committed with impunity in consequence.

34. *Prosecutions under the Forest Ordinances.*—The ruling of the Supreme Court in several cases has caused much dissatisfaction to officers of the Department, as some of the instances noted below will show. It is therefore not to be wondered at that Assistant Conservators prefer to compound cases to taking them into court.

35. Form No. 4 in appendix shows Province by Province the number of cases taken into court and those compounded. Of the former 2,585 cases were disposed of, implicating 1,196 persons: 299 cases resulted in the conviction of 512 persons, and 266 cases in the acquittal of 684 persons.

Three hundred and eighty cases were compounded, resulting in conviction of 383 persons in 240 cases.

36. The following cases deserve special mention :—

Western Province.—In one case in which two persons were convicted of stealing firewood from a depôt, a fine of 2½ to 5 cents each was imposed. Such a sentence does far more harm than an acquittal.

Eastern Province.—The most important cases of the year were the "Vettedukadu and Tattakai" cases. In the former accused bought a block of Crown land and applied to the Assistant Government Agent to show him his boundaries. The Assistant Government Agent ordered the Vanniah to do so, but he deputed the Police Vidáné, who found only the western boundary of the block sold. As some people were chênaing to the east of this line, the Vidáné said that his land must be to the west of it. He therefore started felling to the west. The error was discovered, and the timber seized. The Police Magistrate inquired carefully into the case, and on the accused admitting that he had felled to the west and not to the east of the line, he convicted the accused, and handed the timber over to the Forest Department. The Acting Chief Justice, however, acquitted the accused, and ordered the release of the timber which the accused himself had admitted to have been cut on Crown land.

The "Tattakai" case was of a similar nature. The accused cut some timber north of Love lane, Trincomalee. He was requested by the Assistant Conservator to produce his title plan, which was for another block. This was verified not only by the Assistant Government Agent, but by the Chief Surveyor. The Police Magistrate fined the accused, and handed the timber over to the Forest Department. In appeal the Supreme Court acquitted the accused, and released the timber.

The Judges of the Supreme Court appear to disregard section 72 of the Forest Ordinance, which distinctly presumes all timber in dispute to be the property of the Crown, until the contrary is proved. It is also to be assumed that the Attorney-General's Department cannot have bestowed sufficient care on such two clear cases as these mentioned here.

North-Central Province.—Eight cases were taken in the Police Court against certain boutique-keepers for collecting or being in possession of "Nux Vomica" seed. In each case the seeds were confiscated and the accused fined, the accused pleading guilty, but stating that they were not aware that they committed an offence. In two cases the accused appealed, and the Supreme Court ordered the seed to be restored and the fine to be remitted. In consequence of this decision four more appealed and were likewise let off.

Uva.—The Assistant Conservator, like the Assistant Conservator, Eastern Province, also complains of the decisions of the Supreme Court—the latter having reversed the decision of the Police Magistrate in case 11,035 on the grounds that it was for the Crown to prove title to ownership of land in which a forest offence had been committed, the provisions of section 72 of the Forest Ordinance notwithstanding.

In a case instituted on account of the removal of timber from private land without a pass, the Magistrate held that as no regulations had been proclaimed under Ordinance 1 of 1892, the offence charged was no longer an offence. This view is upheld by the Supreme Court.

Control of Chena Cultivation.—I am glad to be able to report marked progress in one Province—the Eastern Province. In this Province there should be now no difficulty in keeping chenas under proper control. Blocks have been marked out for each village which cover an area more than equivalent to seven years' chenas. The headmen were consulted, and gave it as their opinion that a seven-years' growth is all that is necessary for chena cultivation. Altogether 41,653 acres, that is, 40,548 in Batticaloa and 1,105 in Trincomalee, were thus set apart and demarcated. The work done reflects great credit on Mr. H. R. Spence, the Assistant Conservator, and Mr. H. P. C. Armitage, the Forester at Trincomalee, the latter of whom had to re-start the work, when acting as Assistant Conservator, as it had been discontinued during Mr. Spence's absence at home. Mr. Spence only complains of one instance in which one headman—the Vanniah of Poretivu—disregarded the provisions made for proper chena cultivation, and allowed chenas in different parts of his division. As this officer has already on a former occasion been censured by Government, he deserves punishment. In the other Provinces the same success has not been obtained. Sufficient care is not always taken to have proper reports about situation of chena blocks before permits are granted. Thus valuable pieces of high forest are at times allowed to disappear

while I know of cases of extensive chenas having been permitted by an Assistant Government Agent in the very middle of a block which the Assistant Conservator proposed to reserve. Likewise the Assistant Conservator, North-Western Province, speaks of a chena, the granting of which has ruined the water supply of some paddy fields. Of all the Provinces the North-Central is the one in which most damage is done by unchecked chena, although in the Mátalé District of the Central Province there does not seem to be much more system in the control. In the former Province the Acting Government Agent at first attempted to grant only much smaller areas under supervision of the Forest Officers. The villagers appear to have appealed to Government, and some correspondence ensued, which resulted in the Government Agent giving up all control. A large number of chenas were accordingly opened, the sight of which was sufficient to make one despair of ever saving the fast vanishing forest areas of the Province. The Government Agent, Southern Province, complains that in the Mágam pattu sufficient attention has not been paid by the Forest Guard to the numerous chenas, which are unnecessary, owing to the labour provided by the irrigation and salt works now being carried on.

38. I hope that a system of control on the same lines as that adopted for the Eastern Province may be started all over the Island, and that the grant of chenas may be made with a more sparing hand than hitherto. The want of check in the matter of chenas has had a most demoralizing effect on a people which is already naturally indolent. The more the State helps these people, the more they expect to be helped, and I fear that there is a tendency among the more tender hearted revenue officers to take it for granted that all that is asked for is necessary for the existence of the people, and to gratify all their demands, and thus to encourage a want of thrift. The members of the community who receive less aid from the State are those who are the most thrifty, and it is thus that, with all the assistance which the people receive from Government, they allow themselves to fall into the hands of money-lenders.

39. *Forest Fires.*—The remarks made in my last annual report still hold good—the grazing grounds are being annually burnt over, so as to provide young herbage for the cattle. I have little doubt that the patanas of Uva were once covered with a forest of the same type as that now found between Bibile and Ekiriyankumbura. This is a type of forest found at the foot of the Himalayas, having grass as undergrowth, instead of dense brushwood as in other forests of the Island. The flora of these forests is strikingly similar to that of the sub-Himalayan forests, some of the species being rarely found elsewhere in the Island. Such are *Anogeissus latifolia* (dawa), *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, *Terminalia Chebula* (aralu), and *Pterocarpus Marsupium* (gammalu). The latter is found to extend as far as the patanas above Náwalapitiya. Their associates are also essentially Indian species—such as *Terminalia Bellerica*, *Phyllanthus Emblica*, *Careya arborea*, while the most common *Phyllanthus* is very like the *Phyllanthus nepalensis* found in the sub-Himalayan forests. The undergrowth of grass in these forests being so readily burnt, it is not difficult to imagine that after repeated firing the trees disappeared and gave way to coarse grass such as is found on the patanas.

40. Many fires are lit by villagers and Veddahs searching for shed horns. Thus, several of the teak chenas, which are most of them surrounded by vast talawas covered with illuk grass, are injured year after year. Sufficient care has, I think, not been bestowed on their protection. It seems to be waste of time and money to plant up large areas with valuable trees, and then to allow these to be killed or mutilated by annual conflagrations. I have directed the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Eastern Province, to appoint fire watchers from among the villagers themselves during the dangerous season.

41. *Natural Reproduction.*—In a table in Appendix A I have again attempted to show the degree of success of seeding and natural reproduction in the different Provinces. This is now the third year that this has been attempted, and I was pleased to note that in this respect we have taken the lead of India, as a circular issued during the year by the Inspector-General of Forests requests all forest officers to make a note of abundant seed years, as owing to a want of knowledge as to when to expect them opportunity has been lost to make preparatory fellings to encourage the springing up of the seed.

42. The reports sent in are, in some instances, rather vague, and denote that Assistant Conservators only write from memory, without having noted facts carefully, as they should have done. There is however a distinct advance on previous years, and only one Province, that of Uva, has abstained from sending in any report whatever. Considering that a very important item of revenue, viz., that from the leasing of the aralu nut, depends on abundance of seed crop, it might have been imagined that the Assistant Conservator would have exerted his powers of observation a little more. On the whole the year has been a very fair one for seed, but the drought in some parts of the Island, and the collection of edible fruit by villagers and others, whether for sale or consumption, have interfered with the natural reproduction. The fruits which are most sought after are palu (*Mimusops hexandra*), damba (*Eugenia species*), mora (*Nephelium Longana*), vira (*Hemicylia sepiaria*), mi (*Bassia longifolia*), hal (*Vateria acuminata*), beralia (*Doona cordifolia*), and others, while the trade in aralu nuts (*Terminalia Chebula*), unless kept under control, will interfere with the natural reproduction of that species. It will therefore be advisable to allow rest during certain years, so as to enable the tree to reproduce itself.

43. The lopping of large branches, or in cases the felling of trees of palu, mora, damba, &c., for fruit still continues to be carried on, and it seems to be hopeless to try and stop this abuse. It is however satisfactory to hear from the Assistant Conservator, Northern Province, that the scrubby trees in sandy tracts bear most fruit, and are therefore the ones which suffer most, and that the trees in heavy forest are not so badly used. I myself have, however, seen plenty of large trees almost deprived of all their branches.

44. The necessity of encouraging natural reproduction by making preparatory seed fellings is making itself felt; nothing has as yet been done in any Province. I fear that as long as Forest Officers have most of their time taken up with reports on lands for sale, chenas, &c., they will not devote much attention to this important work.

45. *Artificial Reproduction.*—According to figures given in statement No. 5 in appendix, the area of plantations at the end of the year was smaller by 32 acres than at the end of the preceding year, 88 acres having been excluded, while only 57 were added. The exclusion of 88 acres was due to rectification of area after re-survey in the Central and North-Western Provinces,

and not to failure of plantations. It is however probable that a large proportion of the teak plantations in the Eastern Province, which have been much injured by fire, should be excluded.

The total area at the end of the year according to Form No. 5 was 1,617 acres, and the total cost of the plantations has been up to that time Rs. 70,090, or Rs. 43·35 per acre; or, after deducting the revenue obtained from sale of timber and firewood from the areas planted over, the cost is reduced to Rs. 33·24 per acre. It must however be noted that although on the one hand the revenue from areas felled and planted over in the Haputalé forest have been omitted by error on the part of the Assistant Conservator, yet most of the teak chenas in the Eastern Province and of the plantations in the Western Province have cost nothing, having been taken in hand before the organisation of the Department.

46. It is a question whether, in the present unorganized state of the Department, when so much money has to be laid out on demarcation, improvement of communications, and on improvement and seed fellings, it would not be better to abstain from making further plantations excepting in places which have been disafforested by former too heavy felling operations, or in a few other exceptional cases, such as the planting of rubber or the supply of townships in which there is at present a famine of timber or firewood. In any case I am much opposed to the plantation of small plots here and there over the Island, and would much rather see a large area taken in hand at one place and completely planted over before another is attempted. Such small plots have been started in Uva without my knowledge, and with, I think, unsatisfactory results.

47. The following has been the work done in different Provinces :—

Western Province.—The small teak plantation at Kotadeniya, which had previously been omitted, has been included in the list of plantations of the Province. Rs. 139·50 were expended on the jak chena at Haligankanda, on cutting of creepers and undergrowth, and on a boundary line 10 ft. wide round the plantation. The Assistant Conservator reports that domba trees in the plantation show fair growth, while jak is more at a standstill.

Central Province.—Fifteen acres were added to the Nánu-oya strip plantations, and five acres planted in the Kotagala forest, which has been very heavily worked. A detailed survey of the Galboda plantations having been made, the area of these was found to be only 368 acres, *i.e.*, 52 acres smaller than had previously been estimated.

The principal work at Galboda has been the supplying of the many blank acres, no less than 185,758 plants being put out. On Blackwater field 4,300 *Eucalyptus robusta* were put out. These are doing fairly well, but some supplies are still required. The soil of this field is generally very poor. On Dekinda 740 *Grevillea robusta*, 2,524 damba, 1,269 pehimbiya, 100 milla, and 325 del were planted. Very unfavourable weather set in soon after the planting, and in some places a good number of *Eucalyptus* died. On Penhros 35,138 supplies were set in. They consisted chiefly of *Grevillea* (16,182 plants), damba (8,419 plants), teak (4,190 plants), *Acacia decurrens* (2,908 plants), and *Adenanthera pavonina* (1,343 plants). Teak was put out for the first time, and is doing well; the others are also doing fairly well, but I doubt whether *Acacia decurrens* will do well at this low altitude. On Mapakanda, which had been the most unsuccessfully planted of all, no less than 131,567 plants were put out; they were however not all supplies, as 82 acres which had been cleared and holed during 1892 were entirely planted up this year. The species planted include most of the species enumerated above, but I doubt the wisdom of planting such slow-growing trees as milla, of which 772 plants were put in, and tamarind, of which no less than 7,854 were planted. Some of the portions supplied are doing well, but others still look very bare. The jak plants suffered considerably from rats. On Penhros upwards of 1,000 fine jak plants standing 12 to 18 inches high, were completely eaten down, and it was found necessary to cover all the plants with bamboo baskets. The roots of *Eucalyptus robusta* are frequently attacked by maggots, and it is no unusual occurrence to see a fine sapling suddenly die down. The casuarina grows well, but yet it must be considered a failure owing to its liability to be killed by white ants. Numerous gaps have been made in an otherwise successful plantation owing to the ravages of these insects. Taking into account the very trying planting weather experienced during both monsoons, the supplies have come on well, while the older plants are looking far more promising than they did formerly.

The total expenditure during the year has been Rs. 8,835·84, or a little over Rs. 23 per acre. Since the beginning of the plantation the cost has been Rs. 32,836·84, or Rs. 89·23 per acre.

The small plantation of five acres in the Kotagala forest was planted up entirely with *Eucalyptus robusta*, which is doing well.

No new area was taken up at Nuwara Eliya, but the former plantations are doing very well. At Nánu-oya 15 acres of strip fellings have been planted up, chiefly with *Eucalyptus robusta*.

The clearings of 1889 are not in a satisfactory state, the blue gums having been attacked by canker and dying in numbers. The other plantations show good growth. Elephants, pigs, red deer, and sambur cause considerable damage to many plants, and about 10 acres had in consequence to be almost entirely planted up.

The following measurements were taken in the Central Province plantations :—

Species.	Name of Plantation.	Year of Planting.	Average girth in Inches.		Average height in Feet.		Number of Trees measured.
			In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	
Eucalyptus globulus ...	Kachchéri, Nuwara Eliya ...	1888	17·00	17·54	40	42	6
	Nursery, Nuwara Eliya ...	1888	12·04	13·85	28	35	6
	Nánu-oya	1889	7·82	9·33	25	30	6
	do.	1890	9·03	10·44	26	32	6
Eucalyptus robusta ...	Nursery, Nuwara Eliya ...	1891	4·62	8·77	14	2	6
	Nánu-oya	1891	6·40	9·95	16	22	5
	Blackwater, Galboda ...	1891	4·75	11·25	8	16	4
Acacia decurrens ...	Nursery, Nuwara Eliya ...	1888	23·67	28·00	40	48	3
	Nánu-oya	1889	8·87	10·90	30	38	3
	do.	1890	7·75	10·50	24	30	2
	do.	1891	5·10	8·70	13	18	5
Acacia melanoxylon ...	Kachchéri, Nuwara Eliya ...	1888	6·25	8·58	20	22	6
	Nánu-oya	1891	2·69	4·37	9	18	4

The *Eucalyptus robusta* from the Blackwater plantation are mostly from a particularly successful patch.

The cost up to date of plantations in the Central Province has been Rs. 40,961·17, or Rs. 83·42 per acre, or after deducting the revenue obtained, Rs. 27,702·12, or Rs. 56·42 per acre.

Eastern Province.—A clearing of seven acres was made opposite to Tumpalancholai resthouse, all worthless trees being removed and the few valuable trees left. The area left was then planted with teak. The clearing at the back of the same resthouse was extended by another two acres. This plantation is doing well, except over a very small area which has shallow soil.

Two small teak chenas of five acres each were granted on condition that the licensees will not only plant them up with teak, weed and supply them for five years, but also replant their old chenas, and weed them during that time.

As stated before, the old teak chenas have much suffered from fires, and little advantage can accrue from them to Government unless they are carefully protected. Once the young trees form leaf canopy the illuk grass dies, and fire cannot do so much damage as it now does. It is therefore of paramount importance that a strict watch be kept until at least that time. Many of the old chenas have been planted on soil not well suited for teak, and the trees do not promise as well as those at Puttalam.

I have received a list of measurements of trees in different plantations, but as the trees were picked trees, and only taken here and there, the results obtained would be misleading, and I therefore omit them.

The expenditure on plantations during the year has been Rs. 1,499·70.

North-Western Province.—In the Kurunégala District Rs. 95 were spent in the upkeep of the Kumbalpola jak and teak plantation, and in Sundapola the 82 acres of plantation have not been extended, but several unplanted strips have been planted, and the entire plantation resupplied. Among supplies the Assistant Conservator mentions flamboyant, and states that its growth is even better than that of the large leaf mahogany, but in my opinion he would have done better to put in a more valuable tree. The plantation is doing well, although jak suffers much from attacks of elk. Rs. 1,142 were spent during the year on this plantation, while Rs. 300 were realized from the sale of fuel and sawn timber.

At Puttalam the area of plantation has been reduced to 82 acres, as the former estimate is stated to have been incorrect. The last two planting seasons have been failures, owing to the failure of the rains, and much money had to be spent on watering to prevent plants from dying. The thinning made in the plantation of 1886 mentioned in my last annual report has had beneficial results.

The following measurements have been supplied by the Forester :—

Year of Plantation.	Age in Years.	No. of Trees measured.	Average Girth in Inches.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.	Mean Girth Increments during last Year in Inches.
Teak, 1880	13	20	26·75	2·06	0·77
Teak, 1881	12	20	20·50	1·71	0·05
Satin, 1880	13	10	21·35	1·64	0·30

The mean girth increment between 1891 and 1892 having been in these three sample areas 1·70, 0·99, and 1·20 inches respectively, and between 1892 and 1893 0·63, 1·41, and 0·40, it would appear that the great drought of these two years has resulted in smaller rings of growth. No measurements appear to have been made in the younger plantations, which is a pity.

The total cost of plantations in this Province has been Rs. 10,955·26, or Rs. 60·53 per acre, or, after deducting the revenue obtained, Rs. 8,526·07, or Rs. 47·11 per acre.

Province of Uva.—At Badulla a light thinning was made on Judge's Hill plantation, and the sale of the wood cut out realized Rs. 20·75. Rs. 87·71 were spent on this plantation during the year on pruning and light weeding, but more expenditure was avoided owing to the heavy initial cost. On the whole, the plantation is doing well, especially on the few places where the soil is unfavourable, but it is still a little patchy.

At Elladaluwa the 25 acres cleared last year were planted up, but great mischief has been done by buffaloes and by porcupines. The older portions of this plantation are doing well, and require little more weeding. Rs. 710·58 were spent here during the year. In the Haputalé reserve 5 acres were cleared and planted with *Eucalyptus robusta* at a cost of Rs. 194·15. Rs. 471·43 were also spent in clearing 40 acres more and leaving 20 trees standing per acre. The Assistant Conservator gave the work out on contract, but the contractor failed, and he had to take the matter in hand departmentally. The two new plantations taken in hand at Bandárawela, by order of the Government Agent, have not been a success. They are trodden down by coolies, and their goats crop down the plants. Half an acre of the depôt plantation has been handed over to the Bishop as a site for a church. The sum of Rs. 149·86 was spent on these plantations during the year. They were started without my knowledge or approval. At Moratota another plantation has been started, without my approval, on patana land seven miles from Badulla. It would appear that a wiser policy would have been to have planted patana land, which is abundant somewhat nearer to the centre of consumption. I was not at all pleased to find money spent over little patches of plantation, which it will be impossible to supervise properly.

A small plot of land about three-quarters of an acre in extent was planted up with "large leaf" mahogany ; 98 plants are growing well, but several others have suffered from want of protection. Taken as a whole, the planting work in Uva has not been a success, and proper advantage has not been taken of what is said to have been a very good planting year. The total cost of plantations in this Province up to the end of the year has been Rs. 9,253·33, or Rs. 102·25 per acre. The Assistant Conservator not having stated the revenue obtained from areas planted at Haputalé, the net cost cannot be stated.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The area left unplanted at the Para plantation at Yattipowa was planted up during the year. It is not as forward as the rest of the plantation, the plants having

been first put into a nursery. Experience shows that when seeds are first put into baskets and at once planted out basket and all, they grow better than when first planted in a nursery and then put out. The growth of the plantations planted previously both at Yattipowa and Edangoda gives promise of success. It is, however, unfortunate that there is no more room available for further plantations of Para close by. It will therefore be necessary to make a selection of another, and if possible more extensive, site in the Western Province.

The experiment tried at Edangoda of planting jak on poor chena land has, notwithstanding constant damage by deer, hares, &c., proved to be a success.

The hal planted at Edangoda and Yattipowa is not making much progress. It is probable that this tree requires partial shade in its infancy. Mendora, which was planted below flood level at Edangoda, is doing well so far. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 1,596, and the total expenditure on these two plantations up to the end of the year Rs. 6,027, or Rs. 94·17 per acre, or, after deducting the total revenue from sale of produce, Rs. 5,402, or Rs. 84·41 per acre.

48. *Improvement Fellings and Creeper Cutting.*—I regret to say that very little has been done in the way of improvement fellings. To my mind the work is much more improtant than most of the plantations taken in hand. Thousands of seedlings, which have sprung up within the forests, are kept back without substantially adding to their growth from one end of the year to the other, because the overhanging cover prevents them from shooting up. Most of our valuable species, although they require a light and low cover, or lateral shelter during their first infancy, are light-loving, and require freedom for their crowns as soon as they are strong enough to stand drought and the rays of the sun. The only operation of the kind carried on during the year has been a combined creeper cutting and light cleaning in the Veranai forest near Potuvil in the Eastern Province; some 1,350 acres were cleared of creepers and of useless small trees which interfered with the growth of valuable saplings (chiefly halmilla) at a cost of Rs. 120, or about 9 cents per acre. Mr. Spence recommends that improvement fellings and clearings be carried on in the Trincomalee District, where seedlings abound, and where these operations would soon result in a crop of valuable trees close to an important market centre.

49. Creeper cuttings have also been carried out, with beneficial results, in the Central and North-Western Provinces. In the former a block in the Inamalawa forest consisting almost entirely of palu in all stages of growth was cleared of creepers. The Assistant Conservator reports a considerable improvement in the appearance of the forest, which was cleared in 1892. Up to date nearly 300 acres have been cut over. In the Kalugalla forest, Kurunégala District, 147 acres were cleared at a cost of Rs. 179·45, or Re. 1·22 per acre; at Kanganimulla 10 acres at a cost of Rs. 10·96, or at Re. 1·10 per acre; and at Baddagama, in the same district, 42 acres at Rs. 65·25, or at Re. 1·55 per acre. The total area cleared in this Province amounts, therefore, to 199 acres, costing Rs. 255·66, or Re. 1·28 per acre.

50. *Experiments in Exotics.*—Small quantities of teak seed were sent to the Central Province and Uva to test how this tree would grow at Galboda and near Badulla at about 2,000 feet elevation. The seed comes from Travancore, where the tree grows well up to 3,000 feet elevation. If it can, therefore, be made to grow well in the midst of the planting districts, the planting should turn out remunerative. The Assistant Conservator, Uva, reports that there are in and around Badulla a number of fine young sandalwood trees which have come up from seed distributed some twenty years ago by Mr. Sharpe. Several of these trees have seeded, and Mr. Clark proposes to get seed and to put out as many as possible.

51. *Communications and Buildings—(a) Roads.*—The construction of roads being of very great importance, I cannot help quoting the words of the Inspector-General of Forests in India in his "Review of Forest Administration during the year 1891–92." He says:—

> Attention cannot be too frequently drawn to the fact that the cost of transport of bulky forest produce represents almost invariably to the consumer the greater portion of its price.
>
> The improvement of roads and other means of communication should consequently be insisted upon, not merely in the interests of State as the proprietor, but in that of the consumers as well.

52. Form No. 6 in appendix shows the lengths and kinds of roads made by the Department. A great decrease will be observed in the Northern Province. The Assistant Conservator states that the roads indicated in this statement in former years are mere export tracts cut all over the forests, which are not intended to be of a permanent nature, and that he has therefore struck them out. I agree with him that only such roads should be entered in this form as are intended to be of a fairly permanent nature, but I have noticed that in the high forests in the dry zone these jungle cart tracks keep fairly well cleared for a great number of years, and that very little labour would transform them into permanent roads. In the Central Province a considerable addition has been made. This is due to the inspection paths in the Galboda plantations having been included, although they were omitted in former returns. The roads made for fuel operations in the Western Province, on which Rs. 604 were spent, were not included in the statement, not being of a permanent nature. The Kandapolla cart road has not yet been completed. So far the work done has been very good, but I fear that the expenses on metalling will have to be brought down by doing without a metal foundation. I propose, when the road is finished, to tap the forest by means of a sledge road of sufficiently easy gradient to allow of the sledges being pulled by bulls.

53. *(b) Buildings.*—Statement No. 7 in appendix shows the number of buildings constructed by the Department and their cost. The following shows the progress in construction of forest buildings during the year.

Western Province.—The forest bungalow at Udugama near the Yagirala forest has been completed at a cost of Rs, 1,128·21. This bungalow is, I think, of a much better class than what is at present required by our officers. It is much better to have numerous fairly comfortable shelters costing between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 than one expensive bungalow, especially if the latter is situated in a not very frequented place. The original estimate for this bungalow was, if I recollect rightly, for Rs. 250, but during my absence in Europe a higher estimate was sanctioned, and the building of other small bungalows, near other forests in the Pasdun kóralé, abandoned. I think that this is a mistake—camping is hardly possible in a moist climate like that of the Pasdun kóralé forests, and to induce Forest Officers to penetrate into them properly, good water-tight huts are required, raised

a few feet from the ground. No other work was done in the Province unless it be the pulling down of a shed at Hanwella, which it was intended to put up again at Kaduwela, but it turned out to be too much decayed. I believe one of the Hanwella sheds was sold to the district for a market, but I believe I have not heard officially on the subject.

Central Province.—In Kandy a new depôt shed 100 ft. by 25 ft. was built for Rs. 1,500. The temporary timber shed at Mátalé was also rethatched and extended. At Nuwara Eliya a great improvement was made in transfering the depôt sheds and office from the high ground above the kachchéri to a site close to the Kandapolla road, below the Roman Catholic cemetery. The office and all sheds were reconstructed with brick pillars.

A wire shoot from Pedro conveys firewood to within a few yards of the depôt.

Northern Province.—The only building put up was a new shed intended for an office for the depôt-keeper at the firewood depôt. The cost was Rs. 200, but some additional sum will be required during 1894 for its completion.

Southern Province.—All the cadjan-covered sheds have been repaired during the year at a cost af Rs. 275·17. A wooden gate for the Galle Firewood Depôt cost Rs. 20.

North-Western Province.—Accommodation for coolies at Sundapola being insufficient, a shed was erected at a cost of Rs. 30·62. At Batagala a hut and cattle shed costing Rs. 44·95 were put up, as also a hut at Baddagama costing Rs. 50. In the teak garden near Puttalam a temporary cadjan building costing Rs. 42·16 was erected. In the Pyrandawa reserve a small bungalow was constructed at a cost of Rs. 100. Rs. 75 were also spent on the extension of the Chilaw depôt.

North-Central Province.—The Assistant Conservator's bungalow at Anurádhapura has at last been put into fair order by the Public Works Department, but the kitchen and other outhouses are still in the old ruinous state ; it is I believe intended to rebuild them in 1894. A small shed for sawn timber was put up in the Anurádhapura Depôt, but its cost has not been stated.

Province of Uva.—A bungalow built near the railway at Ohiya by Mr. O'Brien was purchased by the Department. As villagers, &c., had stolen some of the doors and windows, some money had to be spent on repairs. The total cost was Rs. 270.

A shed for sawn timber was built at Ohiya, and cost Rs. 100. It has since turned out to be too small. The sawn timber sheds at Badulla depôt being in a semi-ruinous state, they were pulled down, rebuilt, thatched, and extended at a cost of Rs. 450. A shed for timber in the log was also erected at a cost of Rs. 200. At Haputalé the shed in the depôt was rebuilt and shingled at a cost of Rs. 185. This shed requires extension. A forest hut, a house for the forest watcher, and a charcoal shed costing Rs. 120 were put up at Moratota, wherefrom the supply of firewood and charcoal for Badulla is obtained.

54. The want of headquarter bungalows for Forest Officers is very much felt. The officers of the Public Works Department are provided with houses everywhere, but among Forest Officers of the superior grade only the Assistant Conservator, North-Central Province, and the Forester, Puttalam, enjoy that privilege. In most outstations houses are difficult to obtain, and where they are obtainable high rents have to be paid for often inferior accommodation. It is, I think, only fair to officers who have to lead a very rough life in the jungle that they be provided with tolerably comfortable quarters, when they come to their stations, on their paying the usual percentage on their salaries for house rent. Negotiations which had been started for the acquisition of a house at Batticaloa, situated conveniently near the saw-mill and depôt, were, to my regret, allowed to fall through. The Assistant Conservator, North-Western Province, also complains that he can only get a house two miles from the town at a rent of Rs. 45 per mensem, or Rs. 450 per annum, which is a large sum for an officer drawing Rs. 3,500 per annum. I hope, therefore, that Government may take the matter into consideration and that provision may be made for headquarter bungalows. A house costing about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 would suffice, and would give Government a very fair return on the money invested.

55. *Other Works.*—At Batticaloa a jetty 40 ft. by 14 ft. has been constructed in front of the depôt, the timber used being timber rejected by the Public Works Department. A tripod was erected alongside of the jetty to raise logs out of the water. This is however now of less use, as rails have been run into the water and the logs can be easily lifted on a trolly which is dragged by the depôt elephant along wooden rails right up to the saw-mill. Another line of rails has been put down to where the heaviest logs in the depôt lie. The saw-mill itself is working well, 1,015 logs having been sawn during the year, and a saving of some Rs. 160 per month having been effected on the sawing ; but the engine is not quite powerful enough for the large logs, especially for palu. The Factory Engineer advised the manufacture of a wheel of a certain dimension to increase the power ; this wheel was made in the Factory, but has proved useless, and a locally made wooden one, which he had condemned, had to be used again. After eight months' delay the Public Works Department sank a well alongside the engine and adjusted a pipe, which enabled the engine to pump up its own water. The shed over the saw-mill requires an iron or tile roof, the present cadjan roof being much too liable to catch fire.

56. Wire shoots have been erected at different places in the Central and Uva and in the Western Province, and have saved a great deal of labour. One wire shoot which had been sent up by rail to Nuwara Eliya was lost in transit, and the endeavours of the Railway Department to trace it have not yet been successful.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

57. The value of timber and other produce sold during the year amounts to Rs. 361,051·17, as against Rs. 480,885·47 in 1892. This large difference is due chiefly to the Railway Fuel Supply from private forests having been discontinued this year. As the value of that firewood was in 1892 Rs. 106,766·58, this amount should be subtracted from the total value of sales before making a comparison. Even then the value of sales falls short from that in 1892 by Rs. 13,067·72. The decrease is ascribed chiefly to a smaller demand for building timber on the part of the planting community, and to diminished sales of satinwood in the North-Western Province.

The value of produce sold to Public Departments and to private purchasers is shown below :—

Province.	Public Departments.		Private Purchasers.		Total.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western ...	6,939	88	7,541	45	14,481	33
Central ...	19,485	34	20,019	93	39,504	47
Northern ...	13,927	28	21,468	62	35,395	90
Southern ...	38,224	0	14,335	0	52,559	0
Eastern ...	18,111	8	49,239	57	67,350	45
North-Western	18,236	63	10,416	62	28,653	25
North-Central	5,776	97	48,718	70	54,495	67
Uva ...	27,998	53	12,120	36	40,118	89
Sabaragamuwa	23,259	40	5,232	61	28,492	1
Total ...	171,959	11	189,092	6	361,051	17

The greatest decrease of value sales has been in the Central Province, where their value fell from Rs. 44,696 to Rs. 39,504 ; in the North-Western Province, where they fell from Rs. 42,086 to Rs. 28,653 ; and in Uva, where the decrease was from Rs. 52,983 to Rs. 40,119. This bears out the reasons given above. In all the other Provinces, excepting in the North-Central Province, where there was a slight falling off, there has been a rise in the value of sales. The sales of produce to private purchasers are this year larger than those to Public Departments. It is however not likely that this will be permanent, as the sales of firewood to the Railway during 1894 will be considerably higher than in 1893.

58. Form No. 11 in the appendix shows the values of sales of different kinds of produce by the Department. It does not however show all the issues of produce, for numerous free grants of timber were made. These will be dealt with separately further on.

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS.

59. Form No. 8 in appendix shows the results of sales from depôt during the year, and Form No. 10 the number of trees felled by the Department.

60. *Timber : Supply to Public Departments.*—As compared with 1892 the following are the results of sales during the year under report :—

	1892.		1893.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Logs ...	37,046	57	30,306	74
Sleepers ...	7,260	16	14,903	7
Other sawn timber ...	69,053	37	68,935	92
Ebony ...	67	93	—	
Shingles ...	3,507	75	1,437	85
Small round timber ...	6,525	27	4,220	65
Warichchies and uman sticks ...	3,413	87	3,645	98
Total ...	126,874	92	123,450	21

Thus there has been a slight falling off under all the above heads except under the head "Sleepers," under which the sales were doubled. It is probable that the sales of timber to Public Departments will, with small fluctuations, remain more or less constant, and a very great rise or fall in the sales cannot be looked forward to except once in a way. There are, however, certain departments which obtain their supplies of timber—I do not know for what reason—from the Colonial Store. I am glad to say, however, that Government has lately given permission to the Railway Department to indent on this Department for any timber required locally for construction. This will doubtless increase our sales to Public Departments.

61. There has been the usual amount of friction between this Department and that of the Public Works. I suppose that it is hardly to be avoided when officers are trying each on his side to work to the best advantage of his own Department. The chief cause of dissension has been over-delay in handing over timber, and no doubt, in some cases, Forest Officers are to blame ; but in others officers of the Public Works Department suddenly send in orders for timber of unusual dimensions and expect to be served at once, forgetting that it is not equally easy at all seasons of the year to bring timber from the forest. The principal works for which timber has been supplied were the passenger jetties at Galle, Kalkuda, and Trincomalee, markets at Kalmunai in the Eastern Province and Trincomalee, and the Deduru-oya bridge in the North-Western Province.

62. Telegraph posts were supplied by several Provinces, but most reports are very meagre on the subject. In the Southern Province 368 ná posts were supplied, of which 318 were for the line along the Bentota-Ambalangoda extension and 50 for repairs between Mátara and Hambantota. In the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province 296 posts were sawn, valued at Rs. 1,351·99, but not all taken over by the end of the year. The Eastern Province supplied satinwood posts, number and value not stated, while Rs. 2,043·60 were realized on the supply of posts in Sabaragamuwa, but the number of posts has not been stated. No further details are available, the Northern and North-Central Province reports ignoring the matter entirely.

63. The excess in the supply of sleepers is due almost entirely to an increase in Sabaragamuwa, from which Province 4,511 red dun sleepers were supplied to the Railway Extension Department. In the Western Province 600 sleepers, which had formerly been rejected by the Railway Department, were sold at Re. 1·50 each for the Kelani bridge works, and from the Central Province 634 kumbuk sleepers were supplied to the Railway Extension Department. No new orders have been received from the Railway Department, and until the palu and kumbuk sleepers have been tested, it is unlikely that we shall have a large order, unless creosoting of less durable but more common woods can be taken in hand.

64. *Sales to Private Purchasers.*—The following have been the sales to the general public; for comparison the figures for 1892 are also given :—

	1892. Rs.	c.	1893. Rs.	c.
Logs	46,186	43	40,390	70
Sleepers	421	80	215	37
Other sawn timber	17,768	66	14,516	61
Ebony	46,804	46	48,068	79
Shingles	1,928	25	1,437	85
Small round timber	5,985	0	6,013	29
Warichchies and common timber... ...	5,628	75	2,447	25
Total ...	124,723	35	113,089	86

There has been a falling off in the sales from depôts to general public, the only items showing an increase being ebony and small round timber. The decrease is largely due to diminished sales in Uva. The Assistant Conservator of this Province, as well as the Assistant Conservator of the Central Province, ascribe the decrease of sales to planters to most factories having been completed. I have also been obliged to prevent large sales of satinwood in the North-Wertern Province, as I feared that that tree was being over exploited.

65. The satinwood brought for sale at the Central Depôt has had a very good sale, good logs fetching up to Rs. 2·50 per cubic foot. Flowered satin, for which there is a good demand at home, fetched prices up to Rs. 6 per cubic foot. Unfortunately the supply of this kind of timber is very limited.

66. For halmilla there has been little demand ; the market at present seems to be slack, but it is hoped that it will rise again before long.

67. Altogether over 524 tons of ebony were sold during the year. Of these 394 came from the fellings made by Mr. Gordon-Cumming in the North-Central Province, and 105 tons—all dead wood collected in the forests where ebony was felled several years ago—in the North-Western Province. 25 tons of dead ebony were also sold in the Central Province.

68. The work at the Central Depôt has been carried on diligently by Mr. Gillam, the Superintendent. Owing to his efforts the sales have increased, and good prices have been realized. It is however impossible to bring this depôt into thorough trim as long as it cannot be made permanent. The logs are exposed to sun, rain, and wind, and deteriorate, and have sometimes to be sold at a considerable loss. The shed, which serves as office, is as hot as an oven and often filled with dust from coal landed at the jetty, and altogether unfit for occupation. The value of sales at this depôt during the year amounted to Rs. 61,628·80. The value of timber sold in 1892 was Rs. 58,644·25. There is, therefore, an increase of Rs. 2,984·55.

69. (*b*) *Firewood: Railway Fuel Supply.*—For reasons explained at the beginning of this report the Railway Fuel Supply Branch was abolished during the year. For the first four months the services of the Superintendent and his staff were retained to supplement the supplies from the different Provinces with private firewood. This firewood was handed over to the Railway Department at the same price as that which was paid to the contractors. The transactions of this Railway Fuel Branch are therefore not taken into consideration, but only the amounts of firewood supplied by the different Provinces. These amounts were this year small in consequence of the delay in starting the supply, and the amounts realized small likewise. In future years, however, it is anticipated that the amounts of firewood supplied by this Department will be much larger, and that the revenue will also increase notwithstanding the fact that the firewood is delivered at a price little higher than the cost of supply.

70. As compared with 1892 the following were the amounts supplied from Crown forests during the year :—

Province.	1892. Cubic yards.	Value. Rs.	c.	1893. Cubic yards.	Value. Rs.	c.
Western ...	4,720	6,672	67	3,223	4,684	50
Central ...	3,369	5,245	20	6,780	9,826	75
Southern ...	—	—		1,945	2,363	0
North-Western ...	6,652	9,441	30	1,018	1,389	0
Uva ...	—	—		3,047	5,111	86
Sabaragamuwa ...	1,202	1,705	60	1,596	2,164	62
Total ...	15,943	23,064	78	17,609	25,489	73

The quantity delivered from Crown forests is thus slightly larger than in 1892, but in that year 71,958·55 cubic yards were delivered from private forests, for which a commission was paid by the Railway to this Department. This has now been lost and, I think, rightly.

71. Smaller quantities of firewood were also supplied to other Departments, chiefly in the Northern Province, where the Public Works were supplied with 202 tons for Rs. 620, and in the Eastern, where the military at Trincomalee were supplied with 298 tons at a price of Rs. 1,119·45. The arrangements for this supply were not satisfactory, as the Department paid contractors at rates per cubic yard, and sold by the ton. This year, however, other arrangements have been made, and firewood is sold by the cubic yard.

72. The value of sales of charcoal to Public Departments was nearly the same as in 1892, 49 tons and 2,519 bushels being sold for Rs. 706·73, the Central, Eastern, North-Central, and Uva Provinces supplying the above quantities.

73. The sales of firewood to the public have increased during the year, being 14,233 cubic yards and 2,440 tons, having a value of Rs. 32,633·58, as against 10,647 cubic yards and 2,897 tons, valued at Rs. 27,744·59. Jaffna still takes the lead in sales of firewood, amounting to 2,438 tons, valued at Rs. 12,194. Galle comes next with a sale of 6,970 cubic yards, worth Rs. 9,154. The

value of sales in Uva amounts to Rs. 3,489·09 for 2,303 cubic yards. The Assistant Conservator however complains that his sales are diminishing owing to large quantities of firewood being brought in from chenas, over which there is no check, now that no new rules for the control of private timber in transit have been passed. The sales in the Eastern Province amounted to 2,049 cubic yards, worth Rs. 2,934·18. Small quantities were sold in most of the other Provinces.

74. The sales of firewood to estates have in some places become a very difficult problem. Near Talawakele there is almost a famine of firewood, and the planters have applied to Government to help them out of the difficulty created by the wasteful felling carried on by them in former days. There are two forests from which they can be supplied, that near Ambawela and that on the Great Western. As regards the former, unfortunately, the freight by rail is so very high that it will be impossible to supply except at a high rate. The Assistant Conservator has, therefore, been instructed to see whether a wire shoot could not be stretched from the Great Western across to Dimbula. I believe that it could be done, but a very stout rope will be required, and some masonry foundations will have to be made for the anchors. This will of course raise the cost of supply, but if the demand is sufficiently large, the cost of the shoot will be soon paid off, and the firewood could be delivered at a cheaper rate than by means of the Railway.

75. The sales of charcoal to the public show a marked decrease in Uva. In this Province only 783 bushels were sold, as against 3,049 in 1892. The Assistant Conservator ascribes the falling off to the facilities in the absence of rules of bringing in firewood and charcoal from chenas. There has been a slight increase of sales in the Central Province as well as in the Eastern Province, but altogether the value of charcoal sold amounts to Rs. 602·55, as against Rs. 1,201·55 in 1892. The demand for charcoal from the Mâtalé District is however on the increase owing to its superior quality—the demand for the Nuwara Eliya brewery alone being now six tons per month. The Assistant Conservator contemplates manufacture in large kilns, and hopes that there will soon be a large sale of this produce.

76. Some 2,628 canes were sold in the Western Province for Rs. 100. No other sales of canes or minor produce were made from depôts.

77. The total value of sales from depôts amounted to Rs. 299,006·47, as against Rs. 312,228·59 in 1892. The year can therefore hardly be called a satisfactory one.

PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS AND PURCHASERS.

78. Form No. 9 in appendix shows the amounts realized on payment of royalty. There has been an increase of sales, the value of produce sold amounting to Rs. 62,044·70, as against Rs. 56,941·60 in 1892.

Timber.—The following were the sales of timber on payment of royalty as compared with 1892 :—

	1892.		1893.	
	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.
Small trees ...	64,310	16,747 95	30,771	28,777 12
Warichchies ...	129,077	1,111 38	200,292	1,333 42
Shingles ...	3,934	23 60	15,000	28 50
Cubic feet of large timber	92,987	25,567 6	72,593	15,340 21
	Total	43,449 99		45,479 25

Thus, although there has been a falling off in the sale of large timber, better prices were realized for small trees, and the total value of sales has increased. Had we a larger and better trained staff, I should be very glad to encourage an increase of sales by payment of royalty. The trees could be stamped by the Department, and all the cost of transport, which is such a heavy item, and runs away with most of our profits, would be avoided. At present I fear that a good deal of damage is being done to forests owing to unscientific treatment.

79. The largest sales were made in the Eastern Province and in Uva. In the former Province most of the timber came from lands about to be put up for sale. In Uva the sales were mostly to the Railway Extension Department. The share contract of dead halmilla was continued up to this year without my knowledge. I was under the impression that the term of contract was completed a couple of years ago. The mistake of accepting a share in kind has been exemplified once more. The contractor took away his timber, and offered Rs. 1,300 for the Government share. This the Acting Government Agent refused to accept, and the timber is now lying exposed at Okanda. Had the share been a portion of the proceeds of the sale the contractor would, rather than risk the deterioration of the timber, have bought it at a reasonable price.

80. *Firewood and Charcoal.*—The value of sales of firewood and charcoal sold on payment of royalty has risen from Rs. 1,650·27 in 1892 to Rs. 3,787·95. This is almost entirely due to an increase of sales in Uva, chiefly for the Railway Extension Department. I have already, last year, stated that I am not in favour of allowing purchasers into the forests for the purpose of making charcoal, as damage can easily be done without detection. Notwithstanding this the number of permits has evidently increased, since Rs. 306·14 were realized from these, as against Rs. 164·79 in 1892.

81. *Bamboos and Canes.*—There has been a slight increase in the sales. In 1892 20,081 bamboos and canes were removed, and Rs. 76·58 were realized. In 1893 35,930 of these brought in a revenue of Rs. 100·49. The sales were mostly in the North-Western Province, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa.

82. *Minor Produce.*—I am glad to be again able to record a rise in the sales of minor produce, Rs. 12,677·01 having been realized, as against Rs. 11,764·76 in 1892, notwithstanding that the lease of aralu nut in Uva was only sold for Rs. 4,000, while in 1892 it fetched Rs. 7,500. As regards the falling off of prices realized at this sale, it is almost certain that there was a combination amongst the bidders. I think that, in this case, it would have been better not to have sold the right to collect the produce at all, and to have given the forest one year's rest. The traders would probably have come round had they seen the determination of Government not to be victimized. The price obtained in the Eastern Province for the same right only fetched Rs. 1,650. Small

amounts were also realized by the sale of vempadam bark (*Ventilago maderaspatana*), chiretta (*Munromia pumila*), ranawara bark (*Cassia auriculata*), leaves (of *Pongamia glabra*) for manure, also for sand, brick earth, edible birds' nests, &c. I think that too much attention cannot be paid to the development of a trade in minor produce. There are a number of fibres, dyes, gums, resins, and medicines which can be obtained from our forests, and which only require a little additional energy on the part of our officers to become better known. As I have stated before, however, too much cannot be expected as long as Forest Officers have a large proportion of their time taken up with matters which interfere with the true departmental work.

STOCK IN DEPÔTS AT THE BEGINNING AND CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

83. The subjoined statement shows the respective values of produce in depôt at the beginning and close of the year :—

	On hand on January 1. Rs. c.	On hand on December 31. Rs. c.
Timber	... 221,534 10	... 216,725 50
Firewood and charcoal ...	... 9,096 13	... 19,464 2
Bamboos and cane ... } Other produce ... }	... 300 67	... 52 15
Total ...	230,930 90	236,241 67

The figures given above for January 1, 1893, do not agree with those given in my last report for produce on hand on December 31, 1892. I have in vain tried to get my officers to explain the frequent and obvious discrepancies in their reports, but to no effect. I have therefore simply to accept the last figures given as being correct.

84. The statement shows an increase in value of stock amounting to Rs. 6,310·77. This is entirely due to the increase of firewood laid down by the line for the railway. Under the head "Timber," notwithstanding the fact that the sales were smaller than last year, the stock in depôt is also smaller. The decrease is chiefly due to the large stock of small timber in the Eastern Province depôts having been almost got rid of. Form No. 12 shows the quantities of produce in stock and the value.

FREE GRANTS OF FOREST PRODUCE.

85. In my report for 1892 I stated that free grants of timber were made in opposition to orders from Government on the subject. During one of my tours of inspection in the Trincomalee District I discovered that, since the present Assistant Agent's arrival, the number of free grants had very materially increased, and that, in fact, in a poorly populated district like that of Trincomalee the quantity of timber given free was far higher than in any other Province in the Island. As valuable timbers had, on certain occasions, been granted without the authority of Government, I reported the matter. In consequence of this report I am now furnished by Government Agents with duplicates of all the returns of free grants sent in to Government; and the names of valuable species, the timber of which cannot be granted without special authority, have also been noted in a circular issued shortly after the end of the year.

86. In my humble opinion the free grants of timber to villagers require much restriction. I have noted that free grants were made to people who had no claim to be called *bonâ fide* villagers. If free grants are made to such people, there is no reason why members of the European and Burgher communities should not have their personal requirements in timber satisfied without payment. There is a belief among certain Revenue Officers that all the demands which "poor starving villagers" are making should be promptly complied with, but to me this compliance seems to be a direct encouragement of the slothfulness and want of enterprise which characterize the rural population in the wooded parts of the Island. These people, as they are supplied by a paternal Government with as much as is required for their personal requirements, have no ambition to better themselves. They cultivate just enough to keep themselves and their families alive, and try to do no more. To such people the abolition of the paddy tax has been no boon. They merely cultivate less. Forest produce costs them nothing, therefore they have nothing to produce for its payment. Had they to pay for timber, fence sticks, &c., they would take much greater care of them than now when they are granted with such ease. The villagers of Ceylon are much better off in the way of taxes than their neighbours of India. They are treated with the greatest liberality, but yet they have not taken advantage of these benefits. This country is extremely backward in its cultivation; the little paddy that there is is cultivated in a manner which the Indian cultivator would laugh at, and that is because they can get what they require without any effort.

87. Exclusive of the Western Province, which has sent no returns, the following are the values of free grants made during the year :—

	Rs. c.
Central Province	615 97
Northern Province	82 0
Southern Province	1,892 0
Eastern Province	7,356 29
North-Western Province	2,855 45
North-Central Province	506 19
Uva	1,420 34
Sabaragamuwa	275 54
Total ...	15,003 78

It will be seen from the above that owing to the numerous free grants in the Trincomalee District, the value of which amounted to Rs. 5,993·13, the Eastern Province not only heads the list, but gave almost as great a value as the other seven Provinces put together.

88. Regarding the grants made for the Chicago Exhibition, I was informed that the Commissioner would refund to this Department the value of the timber which had not been utilized but sold by him, but I have as yet received nothing.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

89. Notwithstanding an increase of sales at the Central Depôt, the year has been a very bad one financially. Although, exclusive of the revenue obtained from the fuel from private forests for the Railway, the revenue has increased by Rs. 10,098, yet the corresponding expenditure has increased by Rs. 32,872. At the same time there has been for four months an expenditure on the Railway Fuel Supply Branch, which not only did not yield the usual commission on private timber, but which, as the firewood had to be given over to the Railway at the price paid to the contractors, was a dead loss of Rs. 1,011·95 to the Department in the way of salaries and allowances to the staff. From among the scanty and, at times, very incorrect information contained in the reports and statements received from certain Assistant Conservators, it is difficult to explain the increase in expenditure on timber, unless the explanation given by the Assistant Conservator, Western Province, applies also in a certain measure to other Provinces, viz., that the expenditure includes cost of felling and conveying 5,000 cubic yards of firewood which have not yet been brought to the side of the line, and have, therefore, not been included in the returns. There has been an increase of capital expenditure on roads, buildings, demarcation, plantations, &c., amounting to Rs. 8,969, and also an increase of Rs. 4,671 on transport.

The following comparative statement shows the receipts and charges for the last two years. As my report has to be in by 1st May, and the Provincial reports have only reached me late, I have not been able to verify certain statements which are not in accord with the text of the reports.

Province.	1892.				1893.			
	Receipts	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Province	11,280	22,834	—	11,554	17,758	35,847	—	18,089
Central Province	49,096	63,091	—	13,995	37,745	64,547	—	26,802
Northern Province	33,565	25,907	7,658	—	35,913	25,384	10,529	—
Southern Province	40,072	35,858	4,214	—	50,864	44,477	6,387	—
Eastern Province	52,882	40,143	12,739	—	75,566	47,942	27,624	—
North-Western Province ...	42,433	53,537	—	11,104	27,687	46,174	—	18,487
North-Central Province ...	55,759	27,552	28,207	—	51,068	40,779	10,289	—
Province of Uva	51,148	32,563	18,585	—	39,701	30,812	8,889	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	19,425	30,435	—	11,010	29,456	26,455	3,001	—
Central Depôt	—	3,010	—	3,010	—	1,819	—	1,819
Railway Fuel Supply Branch ...	106,767	104,619	2,148	—	—	1,012	—	1,012
Conservator's Office	—	36,056	—	36,056	—	39,508	—	39,508
Total ...	462,427	475,491	73,551	86,615	365,758	404,756	66,719	105,717
Net ...	—	—	—	13,178	—	—	—	38,998

The deficit thus amounts to Rs. 38,998, which is considerably larger than that of the two preceding years. As stated before, we had this year not the benefit arising from the transactions of the Railway Fuel Supply Branch as in former years, and the sales to planters in the Central and Uva Provinces were greatly diminished. In the North-Western Province the sales of satinwood had to be reduced for fear of overworking the forests, and in the Provinces along the railway line stocks of firewood had to be laid in for the supply of 1894. Notwithstanding this the results are very disappointing, for, with the exception of the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, there is no sensible increase in the surplus, while those of the North-Central and Uva Provinces have fallen considerably, and the deficits in the Western, Central, and North-Western Provinces have much increased. It is much to be wondered at that the Western Province, within which is situated the chief market centre of the Island, and with an easy river transport at several points, is unable even with a capital expenditure amounting to less than Rs. 1,500 to pay its own way.

90. The financial statement reduces the deficit to Rs. 26,959·21. This is the fairest way of looking at the transactions of the Department, but all the same it does not show them in a very favourable light. Subjoined is the statement referred to :—

Cr.	Rs.	c.
Increase in value of stock in depôt	5,310	77
Excess of outstandings due *by* Department at the *beginning* over those at the *close* of the year	1,746	54
Value of free grants (eight Provinces)	15,003	78
	22,061	9

Dr.	Rs.	c.
Deficit (excess of expenditure over revenue credited in Treasury) ...	38,998	34
Excess of outstandings due to the Department at the *beginning* over those at the *close* of the year	10,021	96
	49,020	30
Difference against the year	26,959	21

91. Form 14 in appendix shows the revenue under the forest budget heads, and Forms 15 (*a*) and (*b*) show the expenditure, while Forms 16 and 17 (*a*) and (*b*) show respectively the outstandings due to and by the Department.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

92. *Provincial Annual Reports.*—There has been a greater promptness in the submission of annual reports, but there are always some Provinces which are behind hand, and which keep back the compilation of my report.

93. *Health of Officers.*—There has been a good deal of fever during the year. Forest Officers are very liable to attacks of fever, as their work takes them at all seasons of the year into places impregnated with malaria. The officers of the Department have now sent in a memorial to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, in which they pray that the terms of retirement granted to the Public Works and Survey Departments be also granted to them. The grounds on which they base their application are chiefly that their work causes them to lead very exposed lives, and also that the above terms of pension were granted to me. I hope sincerely that the justness of their claim will be acknowedged, and that the extra five-sixtieths of their pay will be granted to them on retiring on pension.

94. *Sales of Forest Land.*—Considerable alarm has been expressed of late to the effect that Government is allowing forest lands to be sold for purposes of extending tea cultivation. Whether it is advisable to sell more land for tea is a question which it is hardly my duty to deal with, but all applications for large lots of land which are sent to me by Government Agents are carefully considered, and if in my opinion the land should be reserved, I decline to agree to the sale. Thus at the end of the year I requested the Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province, to delay the sale of a block of 1,000 acres of forest land near Laxapana until I had inspected it. My inspection satisfied me of the desirability of reserving the block with the rest of the Adam's Peak forest to which it belongs, and the sale was withdrawn. It is not likely that blocks of forest will be set up for sale unless they are too small for reservation, or unless their position renders them of little use to the Government.

95. *Opening of the Haputalé Extension.*—The opening of the Haputalé Extension has rendered accessible for exploitation the large stretch of forests between Nánu-oya and Haputalé. A portion of these forests will yield the fuel for working the trains on the extension, but large areas are available for the supply of timber and firewood to estates. The freights on the Railway are unfortunately high, and the prices of produce brought out of the forests must of necessity cover something more than the price of transport. If, however, the rates on freight of timber are reduced we should be able to satisfy all the requirements of the country near the Railway.

96. *Game Laws.*—It cannot be said that the Game Laws are sufficient to prevent the slaughter of wild animals in the low-country. The imposition of an export duty on hides has, no doubt, done some good. It will only be when the game will be able, as in India, to retire within reserved forests that it will have a chance of avoiding the annual butchery. The only portion of the Island where the game is on the increase is in the hills, and there the Game Laws are hardly necessary. Elk and deer are rarely shot in the hills, and the packs of hounds kept by sporting members of the planting community are hardly sufficient to keep down the game. The open season is now the most unfavourable one for hunting, and some owners have been obliged to sell their hounds in consequence. The Forest Department plantations at Nuwara Eliya and Nánu-oya are suffering much from the attacks of red deer and elk. In some places as new plants are put in they are browsed down. I should not be surprised to hear that private properties suffer in the same way. It would be therefore desirable to make some provisions for keeping the game down within reasonable limits.

97. *Proposed Forestry Branch at the School of Agriculture.*—Owing to the courtesy of the Government of India, some of our superior officers have been able to study at the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun, and in 1894 two rangers are to be sent from here. It has however struck me that, with the present staff of the Agricultural School, together with some additions from the Forest Department, it would be possible to give to our rangers and guards, and also to candidates for appointment in those grades, a training which, although not equal to that obtainable at the Indian school, would materially help in a proper and careful treatment of our forests. Large sums of money are no doubt spent on the Dehra Dun school; the best Professors are obtained from all parts of India, and an experience of thirteen years has now shown the best way to impart a practical knowledge of forestry and its appendant sciences, and we cannot hope all at once to compete with Dehra. But, whereas this Government cannot afford to send more than three or four men at a time for a lengthened period of time to a distant place like the north of India, it may be more practicable to have classes in Colombo and to teach forestry in the very forests in which officers will be called upon to practise it. I have therefore been ordered by Government to discuss the matter with the Director of Public Instruction, who has kindly offered to give all the assistance possible. The final proposals have not yet gone in, but we shall submit them before long.

98. *Acknowledgment.*—I have again to thank the Inspector-General to the Government of India for a number of papers on Forest Administration in India, and for further volumes of the Dictionary of Economic Products.

A. F. BROUN,
Conservator of Forests

Form 1.—Area of Forests.

Province.	Area on January 1, 1893.		Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Total on December 31, 1893.	
	In Acres.	Equivalent in Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in Square Miles.
Reserved Forests.						
(Finally proclaimed in *Government Gazette.*)						
Central	6,494	10·15	—	—	6,494	10·15
North-Western	5,477	8·56	1,592	—	7,069	11·04
Uva	710	1·11	—	—	710	1·11
Sabaragamuwa	22,826	35·67	25,525	10,480	37,871	59·17
Total ...	35,507	55·49	27,117	10,480	52,144	81·47
Proposed Reserved Forests.						
(First notice given in *Government Gazette.*)						
Western	14,824*	23·16	2,314	—	17,138	26·77
Central	12,400	19·36	—	—	12,400	19·36
Southern	15,028	23·48	—	—	15,028	23·48
North-Western	36,145	56·48	37,304†	1,592‡	71,857	112·15
Sabaragamuwa	26,271	41·05	33,972	25,525	34,718	54·25
Total ...	104,668	163·53	73,590	27,117	151,141	236·01
Other Crown Forests.						
Western	64,020*	100·03	—	2,314§	61,706	96·42
Central	178,182	278·41	—		178,182	278·41
Northern	476,773	744·95	—	76,773*	400,000	625·00
Southern	128,000	200·00	—	—	128,000	200·00
Eastern	282,471	441·34	—	2,967	279,504	436·72
North Western	245,000	382·81	—	37,304§	207,696	324·52
North-Central	448,000	700·00	—	—	448,000	700·00
Uva	160,000	250·00	—	—	160,000	250·00
Sabaragamuwa ...	82,561	129·72	83,156	69,977	95,740	149·59
Total ...	2,065,007	3,227·26	83,156	189,335	1,958,828	3,060·66
Grand total ...	2,205,182	3,446·28	183,863	226,932	2,162,113	3,378·11

* Corrected area. † Partly corrected area. ‡ Added to reserved forests. § Added to proposed reserves.

Form 2.—Boundaries.

Province.	Up to 1893		During 1893		Total.		Cost.	
	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Of the Year.	Total.
Western ...	2,040	277	70	—	2,110	277	25	675
Central ...	10,244	12	—	—	10,244	12	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	25,347	—	25,347	—	—	—
North-Western ...	3,377	48	240	—	3,617	48	302	930
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	1,179	10	1,038	26	2,217	36	1,963	4,088
Total ...	16,840	347	26,695	26	43,535	373	2,290	5,693

Form 3.—Surveys.

Province.	Area Surveyed in Acres.			Cost.	
	Up to 1893.	During 1893.	Total.	Of the Year.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	50,002	46,302	96,304	31,912 0	92,468 0
Central	20,961	1,704	22,665	—	17,032 0
Northern	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	24,186	6,344	30,530	5,822 0	20,926 0
Eastern	—	41,503	41,503	58 0	58 0
North-Western	67,351	597	67,948	511 0	28,329 0
North-Central	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	504	—	504	—	1,084 0
Sabaragamuwa	104,156	16,054	120,208	19,601 0	108,040 0
Total ...	267,158	112,504	379,662	57,904 0	267,937 0

Form 4.—Prosecutions in Courts of Law and Cases compounded under Section 76 of Forest Ordinance of 1885.

Province.	New Cases of the Year.					Total Cases.	Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at the close of the Year.
	Cases pending from 1892	Unauthorized Felling or Removing.	Illicit Chena.	Other Offences	Total.		Convictions		Acquittals.		Total.		
							Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	
Prosecutions :—													
Western* ...	9	46	56	20	122	131	91	113	36	105	127	218	4
Central ...	2	27	14	—	41	43	28	66	8	24	36	90	7
Northern ...	2	7	2	—	9	11	8	13	3	53	11	66	—
Southern ...	189	46	1784	7	1,837	2,026	—	—	—	20	20	—	6
Eastern ...	17	22	12	2	36	53	35	48	11	27	46	75	7
North-Western ...	50	151	59	6	216	266	64	137	142	306	206	443	60
North-Central ..	6	3	—	8	11	17	8	8	9	18	17	26	—
Uva	2	19	33	4	56	58	28	60	26	82	54	142	4
Sabaragamuwa ...	20	18	31	9	58	78	37	67	31	69	68	136	10
Total ...	297	339	1991	56	2,386	2,683	299	512	266	684	2585	1196	98
Compositions :—													
Western* ...	—	4	—	33	37	37	17	23	20	55	37	78	—
Central ...	8	16	13	—	29	37	4	23	12	23	16	46	21
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	10	12	6	28	28	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Eastern ...	—	28	—	4	32	32	32	42	—	—	32	42	—
North-Western ...	—	22	16	7	45	45	45	57	—	—	45	57	—
North-Central ...	—	1	10	4	15	15	15	39	—	—	15	39	—
Uva	—	3	3	—	6	6	6	7	—	—	6	7	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	23	46	139	26	211	234	121	192	80	129	201	321	33
Total ...	31	130	193	80	403	434	240	383	112	207	380	590	54
Grand total ...	328	469	2184	136	2,789	3,117	539	895	378	891	2965	1786	152

* Incomplete.

Form 5.—Area of Plantation.

Province and District.	Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres. On January 1, 1893.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1893.	Receipts. Of the Year.	Charges. Of the Year.	Total. Receipts. Since Beginning.	Total. Charges. Since Beginning.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.									
Negombo ...	Pohonnoruwa ...	40	—	—	40	—	—	No	record
	Haligankanda ...	40	—	—	40	—	139 0	—	—
	Kotandeniya ...	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Colombo ...	Hanwella ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	83	7	—	90	—	139 0	—	—
Central Province.									
Nuwara Eliya ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	36	—	—	36	2349 0	3737 0	9523 0	7897 0
	Nánu-oya ...	67	15	—	82				
Kandy ...	Kotagalla ...	—	5	—	5	—	227 0	—	227 0
	Galboda ...	420	—	52	368	159 0	8836 0	3736 0	32837 0
	Total ...	523	20	52	491	2508 0	12800 0	13259 0	40961 0
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa ...	Teak ...	682	19	—	700	-	1500 0	—	2755 0
North-Western Province.									
Kurunégala ...	Kumbalpola ...	10	—	—	10	—	95 0	—	620 0
	Sundapola ...	89	—	—	89	300 0	1143 0	1473 0	4077 0
	Teak ...	118	—	36	82	178 0	—	956 0	6258 0
	Total ...	217	—	36	181	478 0	1238 0	2429 0	10955 0
Province of Uva.									
Badulla ...	Judge's Hill ...	25	—	—	25	21 0	88 0	21 0	4887 0
	Elladaluwa ...	40	—	—	40	—	711 0	—	3139 0
	Haputalé Reserve ...	4	5	—	9	—	194 0	—	474 0
	Bandárawela Depôt...	5	—	—	5	—	69 0	—	241 0
	Do. Reservoir	5	—	—	5	—	81 0	—	302 0
	Moratota ...	—	6	—	6	—	210 0	—	210 0
	Total ...	79	11	—	90	21 0	1353 0	21 0	9253 0
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura ...	Edangoda ...	27	—	—	27	76 0	1596 0	625 0	6027 0
	Yatipowa ...	37	—	—	37				
	Total ...	64	—	—	64	76 0	1596 0	625 0	6027 0
	Grand total ...	1648	57	88	1617	3083 0	18626 0	16334 0	70090 0

Form 6.—Roads and Paths made by the Department.

	Length in Miles. On January 1, 1893.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1893.	Charges of the Year. Rs. c.
Cart Roads.					
Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	604 0
Central Province ...	4	—	—	4	4000 0
Northern Province ...	92·5	—	92·5	—	—
Southern Province ...	1·3	0·1	—	1·4	85 0
Eastern Province ...	0·15	0·11	—	0·26	—
North-Western Prov.	5·14	1·14	—	6·28	71 0
North-Central Prov....	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	103·09	1·35	92·5	11·94	4760 0
Bridle Paths.					
Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province ...	3	9	—	12	—
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Prov.	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Prov ...	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	7·05	—	6	1·05	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	4·50	—	4·50	—	50 0*
Total ...	14·55	9	10·50	13·05	50 0

* Contribution towards a District Road Committee road.

	Length in Miles. On January 1, 1893.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1893.	Charges of the Year. Rs. c.
Inspection Paths.					
Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	112 0
Central Province ...	9	—	—	9	—
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
North - Western Prov.	0·8	0·5	—	1·3	8 0
North-Central Prov....	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	4·18	0·4	4·03	0·55	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	0·55	0·6	—	1·15	102 0
Total ...	14·53	1·5	4·03	12·0	222 0
Grand total ...	132·17	11·85	107·03	36·99	5,032 0

Form 7.—Buildings belonging to the Department.

Province.	Permanent. Bungalows.	Permanent. Subordinates' Houses.	Permanent. Depôts and Sheds.	Semi-permanent. Bungalows.	Semi-permanent. Subordinates' Houses.	Semi-permanent. Depôts and Sheds.	Temporary (Cadjan). Bungalows.	Temporary (Cadjan). Subordinates' Houses.	Temporary (Cadjan). Depôts and Sheds.	Cost of the Year. Rs. c.
On January 1, 1893.										
Western ...	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
Central ...	4	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	295 0
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
North-Western ...	2	—	—	—	5	9	2	1	—	75 0
North-Central ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	635 0
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7	8	5	—	8	16	2	3	17	1005 0
Added during the Year.										
Western ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1128 0
Central ...	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	3041 0
Northern ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	268 0
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Uva ...	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	690 0
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	3	6	2	2	2	—	6	3	5327 0
Excluded during the Year.										
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Central ...	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
On December 31, 1893.										
Western ...	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1128 0
Central ...	4	5	6	—	1	—	—	2	1	3041 0
Northern ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	200 0
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	295 0
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
North-Western ...	2	—	—	1	6	9	2	4	1	343 0
North-Central ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Uva ...	1	1	—	1	2	7	—	—	1	1325 0
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	9	8	9	2	10	18	2	8	15	6332 0

Form 8.—Timber and other Produce sold from Depôts during the year 1893.

Province.	Logs. No. P.D	Logs. No. P.P.	Logs. No. Total	Logs. Cubic Feet. P. D.	Logs. Cubic Feet. P. P.	Logs. Cubic Feet. Total.	Logs. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Logs. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Logs. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Sleepers. No. P.D.	Sleepers. No. P.P.	Sleepers. No. Total	Sleepers. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Sleepers. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Sleepers. Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	1	74	75	300·5	—	300·5	390 0	248 50	638 50	69 0	372	972	900 0	140 0	1040 0
Central ...	—	18	18	18	2761	2779	22 70	1255 83	1278 53	634	2	636	1842 75	4 50	1847 25
Northern ...	430	600	1030	267	838	1105	11629 28	6561 62	18190 90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	222	1	223	2598	24	2622	4582 0	42 0	4624 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	97	1275	1372	5907·07	15666·1	21573·8	7573 53	26348 32	33921 85	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	6	28	34	3199	1496	4695	3265 66	2712 8	5977 74	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	—	—	—	3261	1662	4923	2788 52	3222 35	6010 87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	9 49	—	9·49	22 30	—	22 30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragam.	—	—	—	317·5	—	317·5	32 75	—	32 75	3277	63	3340	12160 32	70 87	12231 19
Total ...	756	1996	2752	15878·19	22447·1	38325·29	30306 74	40390 70	70697 44	4511	437	4948	14903 7	215 37	15118 44

Province.	Other Sawn Timber. Cubic Feet. P. D.	Cubic Feet. P. P.	Cubic Feet. Total.	Superficial Feet. P. D.	Superficial Feet. P. P.	Superficial Feet. Total.	Running Feet. P. D.	Running Feet. P. P.	Running Feet. Total.	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	506	8400	8906	—	24304	24304	17095	35713	52808	1010 26	6443 53	7453 79
Central ...	—	—	—	20107	15566	35673	13923	2421	16344	5238 97	2399 22	7638 19
Northern ...	770	82	852	—	—	—	—	—	—	1187 0	76 0	1263 0
Southern ...	16509	486	16995	—	14813	14813	—	—	—	28447 0	1557 0	30004 0
Eastern ...	3410	472	3882	2574	359	2933	4740	—	4740	5337 6	723 74	6060 80
N.-Western	5008	337	5345	10093	1789	11882	18485	3119	21604	10343 78	982 79	11326 57
N.-Central	1146	—	1146	—	—	—	—	—	—	2096 71	—	2096 71
Uva ...	2597·95	1255·28	3853·23	16897·76	9271·56	26169·32	25879	19709	45588	6499 39	2318 8	8817 47
Sabaragam.	5447·61	81·22	5528·83	—	—	—	—	—	—	8775 75	16 25	8792 0
Total ...	35594·56	11113·05	46508·06	49671·76	66102·56	115774·32	80122	60962	141084	68935 92	14516 61	83452 53

Province.	Ebony. Tons. P. D.	Ebony. Tons. P. P.	Ebony. Tons. Total.	Ebony. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Ebony. Value. P. P. Rs. c	Ebony. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Shingles. No. P. D.	Shingles. No. P. P.	Shingles. No. Total.	Shingles. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Shingles. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Shingles. Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	38	—	0 10	0 10
Central ...	—	25	25	—	1939 25	1939 25	127600	75117	202717	1577 50	1113 75	2691 25
Northern...	—	·5	·5	—	37 0	37 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	·25	·25	—	36 87	36 87	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	105·08	105·08	—	5231 68	5231 68	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	—	394	394	—	40823 99	40823 99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	54000	21600	75600	910 0	324 0	1234 0
Sabaragam.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	524·83	524·83	—	48068 79	48068 79	181600	96755	278355	2487 50	1437 85	3925 35

Province.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. No. P. D.	No. P. P.	No. Total	Running Feet. P. D.	Running Feet. P. P.	Running Feet. Total	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total. Rs. c.	Wabichchies and Uman Sticks. No. P. D.	No. P. P.	No. Total.	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	20	199	219	—	—	—	4 0	25 65	29 65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	640	2025	2665	13039	13146	26185	373 31	738 1	1111 32	10600	8625	19225	85 82	70 75	156 57
Northern...	1616	3529	5145	—	54950	—	166 0	1244 0	1410 0	—	7970	7970	—	77 0	77 0
Southern...	4561	10861	15422	40060	—	95010	1264 0	1600 0	2864 0	24116	—	24116	1568 0	—	1568 0
Eastern ...	2110	10150	12260	—	2724	—	265 51	1980 8	2245 59	14938	98901	113839	800 30	1528 78	2329 8
N.-Western	1586	570	2156	11595	—	14319	1830 96	327 66	2158 62	23247	19016	42263	1140 61	714 17	1854 78
N.-Central	173	364	537	—	—	—	221 15	74 64	295 79	1440	2515	3955	21 25	53 55	74 80
Uva ...	200	172	372	—	—	—	60 0	18 25	78 25	3000	2700	5700	30 0	3 0	33 0
Sabaragam.	114	—	114	—	—	—	35 72	5 0	40 72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	11020	27870	38890	64694	70820	135514	4220 65	6013 29	10233 94	77341	139727	217068	3645 98	2447 25	6093 23

Province.	Firewood (not including wood from private forests for railway fuel supply.) Cubic Yards. P. D.	Cubic Yards. P. P.	Cubic Yards. Total.	Tons. P. D.	Tons. P. P.	Tons. Total.	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total. Rs. c	Charcoal. Tons. P. D.	Tons. P. P	Tons. Total.	Bushels. P. D.	Bushels. P. P.	Bushels. Total.	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	3223	457·5	3680·5	·25	2·25	2·5	4635 62	414 67	5050 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	6780	2222	9002	—	—	—	9826 75	4246 50	14073 25	—	—	—	727	1026	1753	146 16	337 15	483 31
Northern...	—	—	—	202·16	2438·17	2640·33	620 0	12194 0	12814 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern...	1945	6970	8915	—	—	—	2363 0	9154 0	11517 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	2049	2049	298	—	298	1119 45	2934 18	4053 63	49	51	100	—	—	—	12 25	12 75	25 0
N.-Western	1018	222	1240	21·5	—	21·5	1496 50	194 71	1691 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	62·75	9·25	72	—	—	—	36 9	6 43	42 52	—	—	—	508 35	543	127 0	8 75	135 75	—
Uva ...	3047	2303·5	5350·5	—	—	—	5111 86	3489 9	8600 95	—	—	—	1284 783	2067	421 32	243 90	665 22	—
Sabaragam.	1596	—	1596	—	—	—	2164 62	—	2164 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	17671·75	14233·25	31905	521·91	2440·42	2962·33	27373 89	32633 58	60007 47	49	51	100	2519	1844	4363	706 73	602 55	1309 28

Province.	Bamboo and Cane. No. P. D.	No. P. P.	No. Total.	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total. Rs. c.	Total Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Total Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Total Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	—	2628	2628	—	100 0	100 0	6939 88	7372 45	14312 33
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	19113 96	12104 96	31218 92
Northern...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13602 28	20189 62	33791 90
Southern...	—	—	—	—	—	—	38224 0	12353 0	50577 0
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15108 10	33564 72	48672 82
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	18077 51	10163 9	28240 60
N.-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	5290 72	44189 71	49480 43
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13054 87	6396 32	19451 19
Sabaragam.	—	—	—	—	—	—	23169 16	92 12	23261 28
Total ...	—	2628	2628	—	100	0 100 0	152580 48	146425 99	299006 47

Form 9.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests on Payment of Royalty.

TIMBER.

Province.	Trees. No. P. D.	Trees. No. P. P.	Trees. No. Total.	Trees. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Trees. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Trees. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Warichchies. No. P. D.	Warichchies. No. P. P.	Warichchies. No. Total	Warichchies. Value P. D Rs. c.	Warichchies. Value P. P. Rs. c.	Warichchies. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Shingles. No. P. D.	Shingles. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Cubic Feet. No. P. D.	Cubic Feet. No. P. P.	Cubic Feet. No. Total.	Cubic Feet. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Cubic Feet. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Cubic Feet. Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	—	8	8	—	169 0	169 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	360	360	243 13	7234 68	7477 81	—	5000	5000	—	32 0	32 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	46	8	54	128 0	19 0	147 0	22581	17847	40428	194 0	117 0	311 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	1150	1150	—	456 0	456 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	5839	5297	11136	1931 44	11520 99	13452 43	3613	413	4026	66 59	16 5	82 64	—	—	2050	142	2192	1004 95	59 42	1064 37
North-Western ...	—	—	—	111 62	10 0	121 62	2300	4958	7258	47 50	31 2	78 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	3606	6485	10091	249 10	3994 78	4243 88	30140	84919	115059	211 15	372 19	583 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	4809	1999	6808	645 87	286 82	932 69	20700	6500	27200	103 70	32 50	136 0	—	—	48655·58	2601·08	51256·66	11156 88	990 65	12147 53
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	1164	1164	—	1776 69	1776 69	—	1321	1321	—	109 92	109 92	15000	28 50	—	19149·14	19149 14	—	2128 31	2128 31
Total ...	14300	16471	30771	3309 16	25467 96	28777 12	79334	120958	200292	622 74	710 68	1333 42	15000	28 50	50705·58	21892·22	72597·80	12161 83	3178 38	15340 21

FIREWOOD.

Province.	Tons. No. P. D.	Tons. No. P. P.	Tons. No. Total.	Tons. Value. P. D R. c.	Tons. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Tons. Value. Total Rs. c.	Cubic Yards. No. P D.	Cubic Yards. No. P P	Cubic Yards. No. Total	Cubic Yards. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Cubic Yards. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Cubic Yards. Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	822	912	128 25	513 25	641 50
Northern ...	16	31	47	3 0	14 0	17 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	4·5	4·5	—	0 90	0 90	—	110	110	—	13 75	13 75
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	726	726	—	18 77	18 77
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	17	121	26 0	5 2	31 2
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3510·5	168	3678·5	2632 87	126 0	2758 87
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	16	35·5	51·5	3 0	14 90	17 90	3704·5	1843	5547·5	2787 12	676 79	3463 91

CHARCOAL.

Province.	Tons. No. P. D.	Tons. No. P. P.	Tons. No. Total.	Tons. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Tons. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Tons. Value. Total Rs. c.	Bushels. No. P. D.	Bushels. No. P P.	Bushels. No. Total.	Bushels. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Bushels. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Bushels. Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	33·12	33·12	—	80 20	80 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1642	—	1642	164 20	—	164 20
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	—	234	61 74	—	61 74
Total ...	—	33·12	33·12	—	80 20	80 20	1876	—	1876	225 94	—	225 94

BAMBOOS AND CANES.

Province.	No. P. D.	No. P. P.	No. Total	Value P. D. Rs c.	Value P. P. Rs. c.	Value Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	100	100	—	2 0	2 0
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	9000	9000	—	4 50	4 50
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	40 0	40 0
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	1 0	1 0
Uva ...	16580	—	16580	49 74	—	49 74
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	10250	10250	—	3 25	3 25
Total ...	16580	19350	35930	49 74	50 75	100 49

OTHER PRODUCE. — TOTAL VALUE.

Province.	Other Produce. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Other Produce. Value. P. P. Rs. c	Other Produce. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Total Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Total Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Total Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	169 0	169 0
Central ...	—	134 24	134 24	371 38	7914 17	8285 55
Northern ...	—	1127 0	1127 0	325 0	1279 0	1604 0
Southern ...	—	1526 0	1526 0	—	1982 0	1982 0
Eastern ...	—	3979 4	3979 4	3002 98	15674 85	18677 83
North-Western ...	—	153 74	153 74	159 12	253 53	412 65
North-Central ...	—	156 0	156 0	486 25	4528 99	5015 24
Uva ...	190 60	4288 7	4478 67	14943 66	5724 4	20667 70
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	1122 32	1122 32	90 24	5140 49	5230 73
Total ...	190 60	12486 41	12677 1	19378 63	42666 7	62044 70

Form 10.—Statement of Trees felled during 1893.

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total.
I.—PRINCIPAL SPECIES.													
Sapu (Michelia Nilagirica and Champaca)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	72	72
		—	15	—	—	—	—	—	57	—			
Ná (Mesua ferrea and Thwaitesii)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	642	—	—	—	3	293	—	938	938
		—	—	—	642	—	—	—	3	293			
Dún (Doona and Shorea, spp.) ...	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	63	—	52	—	—	—	64	226	—	405	405
		—	63	—	52	—	—	—	64	226			
Mendora and Tumpalai (Vatica Roxburghiana, affinis & obscura)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	125	37	—	—	—	—	—	162	162
		—	—	—	125	37	—	—	—	—			
Halmilla (Berrya Ammonilla) ...	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	44	—	49	—	
	Green ...	—	1	16	—	490	143	117	—	—	—	767	816
		—	1	16	—	405	143	117	44				
Satinwood (Chloroxylon Swietenia) ...	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	829	—	—	—	—	829	—	
	Green ...	—	17	46	25	1,943	200	241	22	—	—	2,494	3,323
		—	17	46	25	2,772	200	241	22	—			
Gammalu and Tamarind (Pterocarpus Marsupium and Tamarindus indica)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3
		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Kumbuk (Terminalia glabra)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	47	5	—	3	14	17	8	40	—	134	134
		—	47	5	—	3	14	17	8	40			
Palu and Munamal (Mimusops, hexandra and Elengi)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	520	—	—	—	—	520	—	
	Green ...	—	113	501	165	582	117	243	—	—	—	1,721	2,241
		—	113	501	165	1,102	117	243	—	—			
Ebony (Diospyros Ebenum)	Dry ...	—	20	—	—	—	2,751	—	—	—	2,771	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	21	1,110	1	—	—	1,132	3,903
		—	20	—	—	—	2,772	1,110	1	—			
Milla (Vitex altissima)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	40	—	
	Green ...	86	16	—	35	214	6	15	14	131	—	517	557
		86	16	—	35	254	6	15	14	131			
Ranai (Persea semecarpifolia)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	—	—	129	—	
	Green ...	—	14	3	—	672	74	38	11	—	—	812	941
		—	14	3	—	801	74	38	11	—			
II.—AUXILIARY SPECIES.													
Kina and Madol (Calophyllum and Garcinia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	339	—	120	111	3	—	46	17	—	636	636
		—	339	—	120	111	3	—	46	17			
Hora & Hal (Dipterocarpus and Vateria acuminata)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	228	38	—	336	—	42	—	37	40	—	721	721
		228	38	—	336	—	42	—	37	40			
Pohimbiya (Filicium decipiens)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	11	11
		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	—			
Panakka (Pleurostylia Wightii)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—			

Form 10—*continued.*

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total.
Margosa, Lunumidella, and Hulanhik (Melia spp., and Chickrassia tabularis)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	68	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	
		—	—	—	—	68	—	15	—	—			83
Mara, Huri and Suriya Mara (Albizzia spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			3
Ubberiya and Dawata (Caralia calycina and integerrima)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	6	—	47	—	—	—	—	13	—	66	
		—	6	—	47	—	—	—	—	13			66
Damba and Naval, &c., (Eugenia spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	110	—	
	Green ...	—	584	1	—	21	—	3	104	22	—	735	
		—	584	1	—	131	—	3	104	22			845
Liyan (Homalium zeylanicum)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
		—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			4
Mi and Wanami (Bassia longifolia and fulva)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	14	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	22	
		—	14	—	—	5	—	—	3	—			22
Mihiriya and Tawenna Gordonia and Dichopsis spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	187	—	—	—	—	—	331	29	—	547	
		—	187	—	—	—	—	—	331	29			547
Kudu Dawula (Litsea zeylanica)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	
		—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			39
Tammana (Mischodon zeylanicus)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	10	—	—	100	2	—	—	—	112	
		—	—	10	—	—	100	2	—	—			112
Jak and Del (Artocarpus, integrifolia & nobilis)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	13	7	—	19	—	—	—	1	12	—	52	
		13	7	—	19	—	—	—	1	12			52
III.—ACCESSORY SPECIES.													
Other Species ...	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	34	1,140	—	—	—	1,174	—	
	Green ...	6,400	135	11	1,439	257	5,156	57	1,562	1,055	—	16,072	
		6,400	135	11	1,439	291	6,296	57	1,562	1,055			17,246
Total ...	Dry ...	—	20	—	—	1,735	3,891	—	44	—	5,690	—	
	Green ...	6,727	1,645	595	3,005	4,335	5,876	1,861	2,273	1,878	—	28,195	
		6,727	1,665	595	3,005	6,070	9,767	1,861	2,317	1,878	—		33,885

Table 11.—Abstract showing Total Value of Forest Produce sold during 1893.

Province.	Timber.		Firewood.		Charcoal.		Bamboos and Canes.		Other Produce.		Total.	
	P. D.	P. P.	P. D.	P. P.	P. D.	P. P.	P. D.	P. P.	P. D.	P. P.	P. D.	P. P.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	2304 26	7026 78	4635 62	414 67	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	6939 88	7541 45
Central ...	9384 18	14787 99	9955 0	4759 75	146 16	337 15	—	—	—	134 24	19485 31	20019 13
Northern ...	13304 28	8131 62	623 0	12208 0	—	—	—	2 0	—	1127 0	13927 28	21468 62
Southern ...	35861 0	3655 0	2363 0	9154 0	—	—	—	—	—	1526 0	38224 0	14335 0
Eastern ...	16979 38	42214 25	1119 45	2948 83	12 25	92 95	—	4 50	—	3979 4	18111 8	49239 57
North-Western ...	16740 13	10009 40	1496 50	213 48	—	—	—	40 0	—	153 74	182.36 63	10416 62
North-Central ...	5587 88	48541 50	62 9	11 45	127 0	8 75	—	1 0	—	156 0	5776 97	48718 70
...	19427 94	3973 30	7744 73	3615 9	585 52	243 90	19 74	—	190 60	4288 7	27998 53	12120 36
Sabaragamuwa ...	21033 4	4107 4	2164 62	—	61 74	—	—	3 25	—	1122 32	23259 40	5232 61
Total ...	140622 9	142446 88	30164 1	33525 27	932 67	682 75	49 74	150 75	190 60	12486 41	171959 11	189092 6

Form 12.—Abstract showing Value of Timber and other Produce in Depôt at the beginning and close of the Year 1893.

Description of Timber or other Produce.	Province.	On hand at commencement of the year.							On hand at close of the year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
I.—TIMBER, INCLUDING CABINET WOODS.								Rs. c.							Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
(a) Logs	Western ...	106	—	—	—	—	—	450 0	303	—	—	—	—	—	3,856 0	3,406 0	—
	Central ...	35	8,202	—	—	—	—	12,313 7	42	10,585	—	—	—	—	15,155 56	2,842 49	—
	Northern ...	1,301	—	—	—	—	—	17,279 0	861	—	—	—	—	—	13,696 0	—	3,583 0
	Southern ...	398	8,300	—	—	—	—	9,279 76	263	6,200	—	—	—	—	4,710 0	—	4,569 76
	Eastern ...	1,709	—	—	—	—	—	27,179 52	2,686	—	—	—	—	—	33,886 46	6,706 94	—
	North-Western	1,276	6,462	—	—	—	—	19,342 98	1,523	3,971	—	—	—	—	17,591 40	—	1,751 58
	North-Central	—	8,370	—	—	—	239	35,020 0	—	21,190	—	—	—	290	54,306 93	19,286 93	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,033	—	—	—	—	2,446 75	2,446 75	—
	Sabaragamuwa	106	2,165	—	—	—	—	1,594 50	—	220	—	—	—	—	220 0	—	1,374 50
	Central Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	4,931	33,499	—	—	—	239	122,458 83	5,672	44,199	—	—	—	290	145,869 10	34,689 11	11,278 84
(b) Sleepers	Western ...	2,168	—	—	—	—	—	2,834 0	1,196	—	—	—	—	—	1,794 0	—	1,040 0
	Central ...	206	—	—	—	—	—	549 0	83	—	—	—	—	—	83 0	—	466 0
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	264	—	—	—	—	—	876 25	184	—	—	—	—	—	679 0	—	197 25
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa	—	8,690	—	—	—	—	3,752 0	—	3,228	—	—	—	—	3,496 13	—	255 87
	Central Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	2,638	8,690	—	—	—	—	8,011 25	1,463	3,228	—	—	—	—	6,052 13	—	1,959 12
(c) Other sawn timber	Western ...	—	9,370	10,210	—	—	—	3,591 0	—	3,156	14,443	832	—	—	4,748 0	1,157 0	—
	Central ...	—	—	84,078	21,811	—	—	10,627 86	—	103	38,591	28,746	—	—	10,216 0	—	411 86
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	12,100	21,360	—	—	—	19,340 86	—	12,100	—	9,900	—	—	16,689 0	—	2,651 86
	Eastern ...	1,036	—	—	—	—	—	3,472 87	2,703	—	—	—	—	—	9,811 15	6,338 28	—
	North-Western	6,970	3,379	10,984	7,680	—	—	10,607 90	—	6,284	12,888	6,840	—	—	9,878 15	—	729 75
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	618	—	—	—	77 25	77 25	—
	Uva ...	—	337	17,752	181,489	—	—	8,188 76	—	893	21,560	164,881	—	—	8,389 77	201 1	—
	Sabaragamuwa	—	2,377	—	—	—	—	3,772 2	—	487	—	—	—	—	605 55	—	3,166 47
	Central Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	8,006	27,563	144,384	210,980	—	—	59,601 27	2,703	23,023	88,100	211,199	—	—	60,414 87	7,773 54	6,959 94

I.—TIMBER, INCLUDING CABINET WOODS—*contd.*

(*d*) Small round timber ...	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	72	—	—	8,296	—	—	316 40	119	—	—	1,713	—	—	18 0	—	298 40
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	2,063	—	—	—	—	—	25,980 1	69	—	—	—	—	—	25 68	—	25,954 33
	North-Western ...	4,379	—	—	—	—	—	763 97	1,909	—	—	—	—	—	332 8	—	431 89
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	6,514	—	—	8,296	—	—	27,060 38	2,097	—	—	1,713	—	—	375 76	—	26,684 62
(*e*) Warichchies and umansticks	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	1,652	—	—	—	—	—	17 95	2,069	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	7 5	—
	Northern ...	4,779	—	—	—	—	—	225 0	5,667	—	—	—	—	—	166 0	—	59 0
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	30,604	—	—	—	—	—	832 96	53,001	—	—	—	—	—	1,714 8	881 12	—
	North-Western ...	30,810	—	—	—	—	—	1,376 96	26,381	—	—	—	—	—	1,239 20	—	137 76
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	67,845	—	—	—	—	—	2,452 87	87,109	—	—	—	—	—	2,144 28	888 17	196 76
(*f*) Shingles ...	Western ...	14,575	—	—	—	—	—	235 90	14,537	—	—	—	—	—	235 80	—	0 10
	Central ...	84,365	—	—	—	—	—	997 35	69,765	—	—	—	—	—	1,045 0	47 65	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	47,750	—	—	—	—	—	716 25	35,034	—	—	—	—	—	588 56	—	127 69
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	146,690	—	—	—	—	—	1949 50	119,336	—	—	—	—	—	1,869 36	47 65	127 79
	Total of I. ...	236,624	69,752	144,384	219,276	—	239	221,534 10	218,380	70,450	88,100	212,912	—	290	216,725 50	43,398 47	47,207 7

Abstract showing Value of Timber, &c., in Depôt—*continued.*

Description of Timber or other Produce.	Province.	On hand at commencement of the year. No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	On hand at close of the year. No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	Difference in Value. In favour of the year.	Against the year.
								Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs.
II.—FIREWOOD AND CHARCOAL.	Western ...	—	—	—	—	457	2	426 61	—	—	—	—	2,839	—	3,690 70	3,264 9	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	635	—	1,251 25	—	—	—	—	2,332	—	3,542 0	2,290 75	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	500	2,500 0	—	—	—	—	—	875	3,411 0	911 0	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	920	—	753 0	—	1,420	—	—	—	—	2,254 0	1,501 0	—
(a) Firewood ...	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	1,693	—	2,427 59	—	—	—	—	2,575	—	3,131 94	704 35	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	103	—	102 0	—	—	—	—	153	—	146 20	44 20	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	150	—	50 0	—	—	—	—	48	—	14 40	—	35 60
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	417	—	917 50	—	—	—	—	250	—	600 88	—	316 62
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,564	—	2,357 40	2,357 40	—
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	4,375	502	8,427 95	—	1,420	—	—	9,761	875	19,148 52	11,072 79	352 22
						Bushels							Bushels				
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	1,081	—	492 71	—	—	—	—	14	—	7 0	—	485 71
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Charcoal ..	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	876	—	129 82	129 82	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	405	—	132 87	—	—	—	—	589	—	178 68	45 81	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	284	—	42 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 60
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	1770	—	668 18	—	—	—	—	1,479	—	315 50	175 63	528 31
	Total of II ...	—	—	—	—	Cub. yds. 4,375 Bushels 1,770	502	9,096 13	—	1,420	—	—	Cub. yds. 9,761 Bushels 1,479	875	19,464 2	11,248 42	880 53
III.—BAMBOO, CANE, AND OTHER MINOR PRODUCE.	Western Province ...	1,875	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	1,247	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	20 0
	North-Western ...	195	—	—	—	—	—	270 67	195	—	—	—	—	—	42 15	—	228 52
	Total of III. ..	2,070	—	—	—	—	—	300 67	1,442	—	—	—	—	—	52 15	—	248 52
	Grand total value ...	238,694	69,752	144,384	219,276	Cub. yds. 4,375 Bushels 1,770	741	230,930 90	219,822	71,870	88,100	212,912	Cub. yds. 9,761 Bushels 1,479	1,165	236,241 67	54,646 89	48,336 12

Form 14.—Summary of Revenue credited in the Treasury during the Year 1893.

Province.	I. Timber and other Produce removed from Forest by Government Agency. (a) Timber.	(b) Firewood.	(c) Bamboo and Cane.	(d) Minor Produce.	Total.	II. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers. (a) Timber.	(b) Fire-wood.	(c) Bamboo and Cane.	(d) Minor Produce.	Total.	III. Drift, Waif, and confiscated Produce.	IV. Miscellaneous. (a) Fines and Forfeitures.	(b) Refunds.	(c) Other Sources.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	9,522 80	6,405 13	100 0	—	16,027 93	144 1	—	—	—	144 1	248 81	385 48	272 10	679 72	1,337 30	17,758 5
Central ...	17,091 3	12,567 86	—	—	29,658 89	6,705 53	488 25	23 74	98 75	7,316 27	92 76	149 37	175 37	351 77	676 51	37,744 43
Northern ...	21,383 0	12,837 0	—	—	34,220 0	547 0	17 0	2 0	1,127 0	1,693 0	—	—	—	—	—	35,913 0
Southern ...	36,999 0	11,517 0	—	—	48,516 0	456 0	2 50	0 50	1,250 0	1,709 0	273 0	366 0	—	—	366 0	50,864 0
Eastern ...	51,971 65	3,984 25	—	—	55,955 90	14,599 44	94 85	4 50	3,979 4	18,677 83	377 12	259 25	—	296 24	555 49	75,566 34
North-Western ...	25,755 35	1,424 43	—	—	27,179 78	200 14	18 77	40 0	153 74	412 65	46 21	40 0	—	8 0	48 0	27,686 64
North-Central ...	47,992 84	166 27	—	—	48,159 11	2,723 76	31 2	1 0	16 50	2,772 28	—	66 52	69 0	1 0	136 52	51,067 91
Uva ...	12,771 24	8,775 3	—	—	21,546 27	14,185 57	2,772 25	60 60	523 77	17,542 19	40 0	572 76	—	—	572 76	39,701 22
Sabaragamuwa ...	21,390 3	1,405 75	—	—	22,795 78	3,959 92	104 34	3 25	—	4,067 51	1,122 32	—	—	1,470 39	1,470 39	29,456 0
Total ...	244,876 94	59,082 72	100 0	—	304,059 66	43,521 37	3,528 98	135 59	7,148 80	54,334 74	2,200 22	1,839 38	516 47	2,807 12	5,162 97	365,757 59

Form 15 *a*.—Summary of Expenditure disbursed on Conservancy and Works (A) during the Year 1893.

Province.	I. Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency (a) Timber.	(b) Firewood.	Total	II. Timber removed from Forests by Purchasers.	III. Drift, Waif, and confiscated Produce.	IV. Purchase of Live Stock, Stores, & Tools	V. Communications and Buildings. (a) Roads and Bridges.	(b) Buildings.	(c) Other Work.	Total.	VI. Settlements, Demarcations, Planting, Survey, &c. (a) Demarcation.	(b) Survey and Working Plans	(c) Compensation for Land and Rights.	(d) Sowing and Planting.	(e) Settlements and other Works.	Total.	VII. Miscellaneous. (a) Refunds.	(b) Law and other Charges.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	8431 60	12094 37	20525 97	—	12 50	571 96	—	500 0	9 28	509 28	395 88	—	—	—	—	395 88	—	—	—	22015 53
Central ...	20759 5	9693 9	30452 14	—	—	1687 17	4000 0	1861 39	21 60	5882 99	—	650 36	—	11137 49	—	11787 85	—	—	—	49810 13
Northern ...	5808 0	9407 0	15215 0	—	—	243 0	—	200 0	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 0	31 0	15689 0
Southern ...	22016 6	12617 23	34633 29	—	—	156 57	134 95	295 17	—	430 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35219 98
Eastern ...	21130 36	4892 72	26023 8	—	82 0	2303 56	—	3091 77	—	3091 77	488 39	96 81	—	1500 43	—	2085 63	44 40	37 0	81 40	33667 44
North-Western ...	26926 82	2252 52	29179 34	—	7 50	259 97	100 12	810 37	—	910 49	394 60	—	—	2240 77	—	2635 37	—	—	—	32992 67
North-Central ...	32424 75	37 0	32461 75	—	3 0	39 91	56 9	197 79	—	253 88	183 67	—	—	—	—	183 67	—	13 58	13 58	32955 79
Uva ..	10741 40	5700 0	16441 40	—	—	681 47	—	487 11	—	487 11	—	—	—	2253 52	—	2253 52	—	839 22	839 22	20702 72
Sabaragamuwa ...	11978 46	3348 46	15326 86	—	—	175 32	134 48	240 0	—	374 48	1963 19	93 87	500 0	1492 53	—	4049 59	—	—	—	19906 25
Railway Fuel Depôt...	—	40 0	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0
Central Timber Depôt	222 31	—	222 31	—	—	13 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235 91
Conservator's Office ...	—	—	—	—	—	6 65	—	—	600 0	600 0	—	12612 5	—	—	—	12612 5	—	—	—	13218 70
Total ...	160438 75	60082 39	220521 14	—	105 0	6119 10	4425 64	7683 60	630 88	12740 12	3425 73	13453 9	500 0	18624 74	—	36003 56	44 40	920 80	965 20	276454 12

Form 15 *b*.—Summary of Expenditure on Establishments (B) during the Year 1893.

Province.	I. Salaries. (*a*) Superior Staff.		(*b*) Subordinate Staff.		Total.		II. Travelling Allowances.		III. Contingencies. (*a*) Stationery.		(*b*) Sundries.		Total.		Total.		Grand Total of Expenditure (A and B).	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western	3,500	0	7,276	64	10,776	64	3,004	32	50	0	—		50	0	13,830	96	35,846	49
Central	6,000	0	5,758	33	11,758	33	2,978	75	—		—		—		14,737	8	64,547	21
Northern	6,000	0	1,971	0	7,971	0	1,681	0	43	0	—		43	0	9,695	0	25,384	0
Southern	3,462	35	3,051	13	6,513	48	2,693	81	49	34	—		49	34	9,256	63	44,476	61
Eastern	6,072	58	3,741	37	9,813	95	4,327	47	133	10	—		133	10	14,274	52	47,941	96
North-Western	6,000	0	3,195	96	9,195	96	3,820	54	119	22	46	9	165	31	13,181	81	46,174	48
North-Central	3,088	71	2,790	0	5,878	71	1,887	42	56	78	—		56	78	7,822	91	40,778	70
Uva	3,500	0	3,725	0	7,225	0	2,799	3	62	7	23	2	85	9	10,109	12	30,811	84
Sabaragamuwa	2,619	48	1,670	0	4,289	48	2,195	87	63	72	—		63	72	6,549	7	26,455	32
Railway Fuel Department...	—		850	0	850	0	121	95	—		—		—		971	95	1,011	95
Central Timber Depôt	—		1,490	0	1,490	0	—		—		93	19	93	19	1,583	19	1,819	10
Conservator's Office	19,687	50	2,584	24	22,271	74	3,767	8	115	88	134	87	250	75	26,289	57	39,508	27
Total ...	59,930	62	38,103	67	98,034	29	29,277	24	693	11	297	17	990	28	128,301	81	404,755	93

Form 16.—Summary of Outstandings due to the Department at the Close of the Year 1893.

Province.	I. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Government Agency. (*a*) Timber.		(*b*) Firewood.		(*c*) Bamboo and Cane.		(*d*) Minor Produce.		Total.		II. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers. (*a*) Timber.		(*b*) Firewood.		(*c*) Bamboo and Cane.		(*d*) Minor Produce.		Total.		III. Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.		IV. Miscellaneous. (*a*) Fines and Forfeitures.		(*b*) Refunds.		(*c*) Other Sources.		Total.		Grand Total.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western	1,609	64	74	5	—		—		1,683	69	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1,683	69
Central	2,257	91	3,960	70	—		2	62	6,221	23	2,292	12	—		—		—		2,292	12	—		50	0	83	80	—		133	80	8,647	15
Northern	1,416	0	—		—		—		1,416	0	9	0	—		—		—		9	0	—		—		—		—		—		1,425	0
Southern	1,695	0	—		—		—		1,695	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1,695	0
Eastern	3,947	22	157	64	—		—		4,104	86	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		4,104	86
North-Western ...	6,773	77	84	10	—		—		6,857	87	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		6,857	87
North-Central ...	2,363	64	30	0	—		—		2,393	64	2,103	46	—		—		139	50	2,242	96	—		—		—		—		—		4,636	60
Uva*	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		8,292	34
Sabaragamuwa ...	7,296	60	758	87	—		—		8,055	47	55	0	—		—		—		55	0	—		—		—		—		—		8,110	47
Central Timber Depôt ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Conservator's Office ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Total ...	27,359	78	5,065	36	—		2	62	32,427	76	4,459	58	—		—		139	50	4,599	8	—		50	0	83	80	—		133	80	45,452	98

* Details not furnished.

Form 17 *a*.—Summary of Outstandings due by the Department on Conservancy and Works (A) at close of the year 1893.

Province.	I. Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency. (*a*) Timber.	(*b*) Firewood.	Total	II. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers.	III Drift, Waif, and confiscated Produce.	IV Purchase of Live Stock, Stores, Tools, &c.	V. Communications and Buildings. (*a*) Roads and Bridges	(*b*) Buildings.	(*c*) Other Works.	Total.	VI. Settlements, Demarcations, Sowing and Planting, &c. (*a*) Demarcations.	(*b*) Surveys and Working Plans.	(*c*) Compensation for Land and Rights.	(*d*) Sowing and Planting.	(*e*) Settlements	Total.	VII. Miscellaneous. (*a*) Refunds.	(*b*) Law and other Charges.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	83 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 81
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	1,064 95	25 0	1,089 95	—	—	98 20	18 0	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	103 50	—	103 50	—	—	—	1,309 65
Central Timber Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conservator's Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,064 95	25 0	1,089 95	—	—	182 1	18 0	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	103 50	—	103 50	—	—	—	1,393 46

Form 17 *b*.—Summary of Outstandings due to the Department at close of the year 1893.

Province	I. Salaries. (*a*) Superior Staff	(*b*) Subordinate Staff.	Total	II. Travelling Allowance.	III. Contingencies. (*a*) Stationery.	(*b*) Sundries.	Total.	Total.	Grand Total of outstandings due by Department (A and B).
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	99 50	0 89	—	0 89	100 39	184 20
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	136 88	—	—	—	136 88	1,446 53
Central Timber Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conservator's Office ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	236 38	0 89	—	0 89	237 27	1,630 73

Appendix A.—Statement showing abundance of Seed Crop and Seedlings.

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.
Low-country Kina	Calophyllum tomentosum ...	M B	—	—	G G	—	—	—	No Report.	—
Hill Kina ...	Do. Walkeri ...	—	B ?	—	—	—	—	—		—
Ná ...	Mesua ferrea ...	M B	—	—	G G	—	—	—		M ?
Mihiriya (hill) ...	Gordonia zeylanica ...	—	B ?	—	—	—	—	—		—
Hora ...	Dipterocarpus zeylanicus ...	G M	—	—	G G	—	—	—		F M
Dun (hill) ...	Doona zeylanica ...	M B	G M	—	—	—	—	—		F G
Low-country Dun	Do. trapezifolia ...	—	G B	—	G G	—	—	—		—
Napat Yakahalu...	Do. macrophylla ...	—	—	—	G G	—	—	—		—
Bereliya ...	Do. cordifolia ...	—	—	—	G G	—	—	—		—
Tiniya ...	Do. congestiflora ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		G G
Mendora (swamp)	Vatica Roxburghiana ...	G G	—	—	—	—	—	—		F F
Galmendora ...	Do. affinis	—	—	—	F F	—	—	—		—
Tumpalai ...	Do. obscura ...	—	—	—	—	G G	—	—		—
Hal ...	Vateria acuminata ...	G G	G B	—	—	—	—	—		G M
Halmendora ...	Stemonoporus zeylanicus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Hal-milla ...	Berrya Ammonilla ...	—	—	—	—	G F	G ?	B B		M M
Lunumidella ...	Melia dubia	M M	—	—	—	—	—	—		F M
Margosa ...	Do. indica ...	—	—	G ?	—	G G	G ?	B B		—
Hulanhik ...	Chickrassia tabularis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	B F		—
Satinwood ...	Chloroxylon Swietenia ...	—	G G	G G	? ?	G G	G M	M B		B F
Mora ...	Nephelium Longana ...	M M	—	—	—	G F	—	G G		—
Nedun ...	Pericopsis Moonana ...	B B	—	—	—	—	—	—		B B
Kumbuk ...	Terminalia glabra ...	—	—	—	—	G G	G ?	G F		M B
Mi ...	Bassia longifolia ...	M M	—	G ?	—	F M	G ?	F F		B B
Palu ...	Mimusops hexandra	—	B G	G B	—	F B	G M	G B		—
Mihiriya ...	Dichopsis grandis ...	—	—	—	G G	—	—	—		—
Ebony ...	Diospyros Ebenum ...	—	G ?	—	—	F B	G M	B B		M ?
Calamander ...	Do. quæsita ...	—	—	—	? ?	—	—	—		B B
Milla ...	Vitex altissima ...	M B	—	—	? M	—	—	B B		M B
Teak ...	Tectona grandis ...	G M	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Wewarana ...	Persea semecarpifolia	—	G G	—	—	F M	—	G B		—
Del ...	Artocarpus integrifolia ...	G G	—	—	—	—	—	—		B ?

N B.—G stands for Good
F do. Fair
M do. Moderate.
B do. Bad.
? do. No report given.

The first letter indicates the seed crop, and the second the seedling crop of the year.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1893.

CONTENTS.

1.—Pérádeniya Gardens.
2.—Hakgala Garden.
3.—Henaratgoda Garden.
4.—Anurádhapura Garden.
5.—Badulla Garden.
6.—Interchange of Plants and Seeds.
7.—Additions to the Collections.
8.—Notes on Economic Plants.
9.—Herbarium, Museum, and Library.
10.—Receipts from Sales.
11.—Expenditure.

1.—PÉRÁDENIYA GARDENS.

Roads and Paths.—The long carriage-drive extending round the Gardens by the river, which had in many places become very uneven from rain-wash and drip from trees, was taken in hand, and occupied most of our labour-force for the greater part of the year. About 1,400 yards were thoroughly remade; and I hope to complete the whole this year. We were much helped in this work by the use of metal from the Kandy Jail, broken by the prisoners, our pebble deposit in the Garden being almost, like the accompanying gravel, exhausted.

Buildings.—During the year the Public Works Department has completed the repairs to the Director's bungalow, put a new roof on the store, and attended to the Arachchi's house. We have partly tiled the Plant-Collector's house. I am pleased to report that Government has at length resolved on the destruction of the old Public Works store in which the Head Gardener has been forced to live for so long, and on building a new house for that officer. This change, besides affording him proper accommodation, will greatly improve the approach to the Director's bungalow.

The buildings generally are in good order, the only one requiring attention being the Museum, which needs new guttering and general painting, whitewashing, &c.

Improvements.—The principal addition to the resources of the Garden during the year has been the erection of a new large Conservatory on the site suggested in my last report. The mode of construction is the same as that employed in the existing house, the framework being of railway iron (kindly given by Government), and the whole covered in with wire-netting over which an open matting of coir is spread. The form is octagonal (but the effect of the interior when finished will be circular) with a diameter of 50 ft. 9 in., the central part is 16 ft. high with a diameter of 25½ ft., the outer portion surrounding this being 12½ ft. wide and only 9½ ft. high. The wire-net covering the sides supports a living screen of a Passion-flower (*Passiflora holosericea*), which is found to be an admirable plant for the purpose. Our funds have not allowed me to finish the house in 1893, but for the current year a small grant has been made for the purpose which will enable us to erect brick and cement stages, cement the floor, and bring a water supply. A large number of plants in pots and tubs have already been placed here, greatly relieving the Orchid-house which was much crowded.

The Fern-house and Orchid-house were both recovered with coir-net.

In my last report I made some remarks on the condition of the Herbaceous Ground. I have greatly improved this during the year. Duplicate specimens have been removed, many new ones planted, nearly the whole have been labelled, and a capable man put in charge of the ground. As the brick labels generally employed in the Garden were not suitable here, I have employed for the labels the very hard palu wood (*Mimusops hexandra*). Each label is tarred in the lower part and the names painted in white on a black ground: I hope they may resist the attacks of termites. This named collection will be found very useful by persons desiring to know the names of the smaller plants generally met with in the low-country of the colony.

Cultivation.—To make room for the planting of new trees a considerable number of more or less damaged or sickly old ones have been removed. Scarcely any were of interest, and of all we have numerous other specimens. Among them was the original *Grevillea robusta* (planted in 1856), some large Coniferæ (*Juniperus bermudiana*, *Callitris robusta*, and *Araucaria Cookii*) which blocked out the light from the Herbarium, and one of the *Ficus elastica* (planted in 1833) at the entrance, which had dropped most of its branches.

More Conifers, of eleven species, have been put out on the hill in the South Garden, and additional creepers to the trellisses. Of the latter we find that many fail, the metal apparently becoming too heated for the plants to lay hold.

Scale-insects of the *Coccus* family have always been a great pest in Pérádeniya, and fresh kinds frequently appear. In the early part of the year I first noticed a new one, *Orthesia nacrea*, at first only on acanthaceous plants, but since spreading on to very many other shrubby plants.

So bad has this pest become that we have twice had to cut down whole borders of shrubs. These insects have a tendency to spread themselves over all the world, and there is I think little doubt that the sending of living plants in Wardian cases is a principal mode of transport.

New Plants in Flower.—The year 1893, being a dry one, was especially favourable for the production of flowers; in April and May a quite unusual display was made. The following species flowered for the first time:—*Impatiens mirabile*, *Erythrina caffra*, *Heteropterys chrysophylla*, *Gasteria dicta*, *Ochna mozambicensis*, *Wagatea spicata*, *Myrospermum frutescens*, *Petrea erecta*, *Allamanda violacea*, *Tecoma Smithii*, *Eranthemum velutinum*, *Phyllarthron comorense*, *Mimusops Erythroxylon*, *Noronhia emarginata*, *Columnea Schiedeana*, *Anthurium ferrieriense*, *Suya undulata*, *Sansevieria cylindrica*; and the following Orchids:—*Dendrobium luteolum*, *D. canaliculatum*, *D. dixanthum*, *D. Brymerianum*, var. *histrionicum*, *D. Falconeri*, *Vanda Bensonii*, *Aërides Savageanum*, *A. falcatum*, *A. Lawrenceanum*, var. *Sanderianum*, *Cœlogyne Dayana*, *Cattleya Forbesii*, *C. guttata*, var. *Leopoldi*, *C. Schofieldiana*, *Arachnanthe Lowii*, *Lycaste* sp. *Anguloa Rueckeri*, *Catasetum tridentatum*, *Oncidium Wentworthianum*, *Cypripedium grande*.

Weather.—The year was again exceptionally dry, the rainfall more than 14 in. below the average, the deficit being especially noticeable in May and in July–October. Yet the fall was on the whole well distributed, and on about the usual number of days, and the Gardens suffered but little from drought. June and the early part of July was very wet, as was also November, and there was much dull sunless weather also in these months. Some unusually low temperatures were recorded in the early mornings at the end of January and beginning of February—on 31st January as low as 52° F.

The following table gives the fall in each month for the year, and the averages for the past 9–10 years:—

Rainfall at Pérádeniya.

	1893.		Average.		
	Rainfall. Inches.	Rainy Days.	Rainfall. Inches.	Rainy Days.	
January	0·83	4	1·67	4	For 9 years, 1884–92
February	2·65	3	1·69	3	
March	7·32	13	4·79	6	
April	9·67	15	9·77	13	
May	4·31	14	8·78	13	
June	13·44	18	10·18	19	
July	5·22	19	7·09	16	For 10 years, 1883–92
August	3·85	16	6·18	15	
September	2·11	7	6·19	13	
October	8·08	19	11·55	19	
November	11·52	19	9·72	16	
December	3·37	5	8·09	11	
Year	72·38	152	86·56	154	For 9 years

Visitors.—The names signed in the Visitors' Book at the Lodge during the year amount to 2,046, nearly all being those of travellers from other countries. No record is kept of visits by Ceylon residents. On the 6th January the Gardens were visited by Grand-Duke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, heir to the Crown of Austria-Hungary, who was pleased to plant an Asoka tree (*Saraca indica*) as a memorial of the occasion.

I prepared a new (the 4th) edition of my little "Hand-Guide" at the end of the year, and it was published on 1st January, 1894. It is somewhat fuller than previous ones, contains a new plan (prepared by the Surveyor-General) and an index to the more interesting plants mentioned.

Cattle Trespass.—During the whole of my residence here the Gardens have been defaced and damaged by the cattle of my neighbours. It is the immemorial custom of the country for every one to possess himself of a few miserable half-wild and useless bullocks, regardless of whether or not he be able to afford to keep them. If he cannot do so he turns them out on the road or elsewhere and trusts to their picking up a living for themselves, which is probably at his neighbours' expense. These active little creatures wander widely and cannot easily be caught; they do damage not only in what they eat, but by breaking down and trampling. The injury to newly-planted trees in the Gardens from this cause has been very great. I have fought against this nuisance for years, but without much effect, as the existing laws and public opinion appear to be against any really efficacious measures. I am advised that I must fence the grounds, but I find that in this community no ordinary live fence is any protection; anything that is not actually impenetrable is useless; as an indication of private property it possesses no force or significance.

The nuisance is a general one in the East, and other Botanic Gardens have been forced to protect themselves. The Calcutta Gardens have a high brick wall along the whole roadside, whilst Buitenzorg is protected partly by a high iron deer-fence and along the high road by five strands of barbed wire. It is my intention to take some effectual measures shortly, as the nuisance has become intolerable.

Racecourse Reserve.—This piece of land in front of the Gardens has been further dealt with by Government during the year. In my report for 1890 I recorded what had been done up to that date. A further portion has now been leased to the New Pérádeniya estate for tea-growing, and the portion reserved and left under my charge is only about 3½ acres. This is quite sufficient to secure the frontage opposite the Gardens, and I shall be able to keep this smaller area in proper order. I have already cleaned and levelled the whole, filling up the old ditch and well by which water was formerly brought to the Gardens. Most of the trees have been removed and a few groups of shrubs planted, but it is not my intention to attempt any ornamental gardening here, as the land is unfenced, and it is also impossible to plant shade-trees, which would interrupt the view of the course.

2.—HAKGALA GARDEN

The works mentioned in my last report as needed in this Garden have all been either carried out during the year, or will be done with special votes in 1894. Several improvements to the Superintendent's house have been effected, adding to its comfort as a residence; and the Foreman's quarters have been repaired.

With the small sum granted for the erection of a shed for sheltering the horses and carriages of visitors, ten pillars of cemented brickwork were erected and timber sawn for the roof; work had then to be stopped for want of funds, but an additional sum has now been granted with which a corrugated iron roof will be provided and the building, which is 36 ft. by 16 ft., finished off.

In April and May the Public Works Department took in hand the reservoir; the leaks have been at last successfully stopped, and it is now in satisfactory working order. A special vote has been sanctioned to enable us to carry water from this reservoir to various parts of the Garden by means of zinc spouting communicating with small tanks in various places; this work has been commenced, and will be pushed on to completion as rapidly as possible.

The removal of a row of old *Casuarina* trees has greatly improved the appearance of the entrance to the Garden; and the upper and lower ponds have been rendered pretty ornaments to the grounds by being thoroughly cleaned out, their margins evenly sloped, and the overflows properly arranged.

In my last report I made some remarks on the inadequate supply of manure; this want is now more pressing owing to the loss of that formerly obtained from the Badulla coach-houses. I therefore support the suggestion made by Mr. Nock (see report for 1891, p. 5) that a few breeding cows be purchased and kept in the Garden for the sake of their manure.

I think that the time has now arrived for making an accurate survey and plan of such part (about 26 acres) of the Hakgala Reserve as is occupied by the Botanic Garden. Such a plan would be of much use to me and to the Superintendent in carrying out works of improvement, as well as to the public.

From Mr. Nock's full report for the year I make the following extensive extracts. They show that he is continually endeavouring to develop the Garden, which yearly increases in interest and beauty:—

Carriage Drives and Paths.—The main drive 893 yards long and 960 yards of footpaths were put in good order at the beginning of the year, but on 28th March over an inch of rain fell in half an hour, which caused much damage to them, and considerable labour was needed to put them in order again.

The path leading from the site of the visitors' carriage shed to the plant sheds and anemometer was made of an easier gradient for 80 yards, and a new path 4 feet wide and 21 feet long was made across the turf near by. A new path 48 feet long and 4 feet wide was made across the plot of land above the plant sheds, and the one near the *Dahlia* bed was altered and repaired for a distance of 59 yards. A path 4 feet wide and 120 yards long was made leading from the lower arbour on the south side, through the scrub below the rubbish-yard, across the gully and out into the drive near the Herbaceous Garden. This has opened up that part of the grounds, and allows of visitors returning to the main drive without going over the same paths. Another new path of the same width and 62 yards long was made from the drive near the lower pond, past No. 3 arbour to the ornamental bridge below. The total length of new paths made during the year was 450 yards, and 380 yards of the old watercourse path were cleared up.

Fernery.—Many alterations and improvements were carried out in the fernery during the year. All the rock-beds and borders were dug up, the encroaching jungle roots removed, new soil and manure added with a light dressing of coral lime, and the beds replanted. 14,674 plants of ferns, *Begonias*, &c., were used up in this work, the greater part being plants collected from the forests close by and from the Horton Plains. 140 plants of native Orchids were fixed on the trees.

A new path 4 feet wide and 204 feet long was made through the upper portion joining the old path near the *Adiantum* bed. The old path 183 feet long from the *Adiantum* bed to the old entrance near the large *Callistemon* tree has been considerably improved. The part where it crosses the little stream was raised 2 feet, the steep part a little higher up cut down 2 feet, and the lower part near the *Adiantum* bed filled up. A six-inch stone drain has been laid along each side of the path and paved with small stones, and the path itself paved throughout. This now makes a comfortable and easy walk, the gradient in no part being more than one in fifteen. A new rock-bank has been made in the angle at the point where the path led up to the old cinchona plantation. This path, which was not used and was very unsightly, has now been done away with. All the narrow paths which wind about the beds and borders were made even with stiff red soil, sand put on the top and well stamped down. A small triangular bed near the main path in the upper part of the fernery was dug out 20 inches deep, and filled in with good soil. In this were planted 118 sturdy plants of *Primula obconica*, with a row of "Beaconsfield Primrose" in front. The former have done remarkably well, and have been in flower for months. An interesting addition to the fernery this year was a plant of the English Royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), kindly given by Mr. Dodwell F. Browne of Colombo.

Plant Sheds and Nurseries.—Two of the plant sheds were blown down by the high winds in June, and considerable damage was done to the pots and plants underneath. The sheds were so badly damaged that it was necessary to entirely remove them, and as the remaining one was in a decayed state it was also removed. Three new sheds were then erected on the site of the old ones, the material for them being cut from the Garden property, and the work done by the garden carpenter and coolies.

3,840 fence sticks were cut from the jungle at Sita Eliya, and a new close fence 300 yards long and 6 feet high was made round the nursery, replacing the old one which had entirely rotted away. Two new wicket gates were made, fixed, and tarred.

During the drought in February the young plants and cuttings here, as elsewhere in the Garden, suffered considerably and many died, and in November and December they were very much damaged by the heavy rain, accompanied by dull, foggy weather.

The propagation and cultivation of the usual stock of plants for distribution and for the upkeep of the Garden was kept up. A fine batch of plants of the camphor (*Cinnamomum Camphora*) was raised, and these will be ready for distribution next year, as also a good quantity of *Pinus Massoniana*.

Many of the apples, and pears, and most of the plums grafted last year have done well, and part have been distributed and part planted out. 235 scions of plums have been grafted this year on to stocks of the common cooking plum: but owing to a want of suitable stocks we have been unable to graft any apples and pears.

847 pans and boxes of seeds were sown, besides many beds, 73,502 seedling plants were pricked out or transplanted, 71,037 cuttings of various garden plants and shrubs were put in the nursery and propagating house, and 5,567 plants plotted. Other work in connection with the nursery and propagation was the making of 5,708 wooden tallies, 795 tin plant-protectors, 101 plant boxes, and 17 large plant tubs.

Borders and Shrubberies.—70,961 plants and seedlings of ornamental trees and shrubs, general garden plants, and annuals were planted out during the year in the supply and upkeep of the gardens and grounds. Besides these 41,000 roots of *Paspalum conjugatum* and other grasses were planted in different parts of the Garden.

The borders were several times pointed over, supplied, and kept attractive for the greater part of the year. All the shrubberies were dug over about 6 inches deep, and thousands of supplies, chiefly bulbous plants and shrubs, were put in them. Manure was supplied, when available, to those plants which required it most, and pruning and thinning out was done as time allowed.

Improvements.—The row of dying *Casuarinas*, 54 in number, near the entrance gates, was removed. Besides looking unsightly these were greatly impeding the growth of the young plants of *Cupressus macrocarpa*, planted below them, at regular distances, to form an avenue, which will in time take the place of the *Casuarinas*. As the lower side of the drive here is very steep and falls away suddenly from the grass verges, and the *Casuarinas* were so close to the drive, the grass verges could not grow properly, and always looked untidy. The *Cupressus macrocarpa* plants, which are to form the future avenue, are planted well away from the edge, and leave room for the formation of a flower border. A retaining wall with an average height of 3 feet has been built the whole way along, 90 yards. The space between this and the drive was filled in with sifted soil from the potting-shed and rubbish holes, the edge at the back being 6 inches higher than the front. The border, which is 3 feet wide, has been planted with roses, flowering *Begonias*, and *Gladiolus* at the back, the edging in front with *Echeveria* and three kinds of *Alternanthera*, placed alternately; and the middle space filled in with showy flowering plants of low growth, such as *Pansies*, *Portulaca*, *Pinks*, *&c.*

One of the largest works during the year was the improvement of the upper ornamental pond. The water was let out, the mud and silt removed, and the bottom made even. The unsightly wooden piles at the north-east side were removed, the curves altered, and the banks turfed all round. A ledge 2 feet wide all round was formed and turfed. A sloping turf bank 18 inches high was then made. On a level with this a new border 100 yards long was made round the south and south-west sides, with a margin of turf 12 inches wide. Over 7,000 bulbs of *Cyrtanthus Mackenii* were planted as an edging all round, and the space at the back planted with showy foliage and flowering plants. Thirteen plants in tubs have been placed on the grass ledge at intervals of a few yards. A new outlet and spill was made in masonry and pointed in cement, and the whole is now in good working order.

The silt from the inlet of the lower ornamental pond was cleaned out and used to form a bank under the clump of tree-ferns above. This was turfed to prevent it from slipping down again, and 112 assorted ferns and *Begonias* planted on top of it. This has greatly improved the appearance of this part.

During the high winds a large *Eucalyptus globulus* tree was blown into the water, and as the tree was over 100 feet long and 24 inches in diameter at base, it was rather a difficult matter to remove it; this was, however, done. The brick margin which had been badly damaged by the tree was repaired, and the whole of the top layer pointed in cement.

The plot of land above the plant sheds was made even and laid out. The lower portion was filled up with soil taken from above, and a bank 16 yards long and 3 feet high was formed to hold up the soil. On top of this a hedge, composed of 31 plants of the cherry-laurel, was planted, and I am glad to be able to report that these plants are growing very well indeed. A path 4 feet wide and 28 feet long has been made across this plot in a line with the flight of steps leading up the steep bank. Borders were made, the paths altered, and the turf and turf-verges laid down; sites for specimen-plants of foreign shrubs were prepared, and the plants set out.

All the scrub from the gully near the site of the carriage shed was grubbed up and 3,800 roots of *Paspalum* grass planted there. Forty seven plants of *Cryptomeria japonica* were put out on the knoll above to form a screen for the new carriage-shed, and the large old wal-sapu tree which was in the way of the drive was cut down and the roots taken out.

Two retaining walls, each 9 feet high and 8 wide, have been built with large stones to carry a light iron bridge over the gully below the drive near No. 3 arbour, and to take the place of the wooden one erected in 1888, which had entirely rotted away. Two pieces of railway iron 16 feet long, with three cross pieces 5½ feet long, of the same material form the framework; on this beams are laid, and to these are nailed the flooring planks, which are 2 inches thick; hand rails are placed along each side and continued for a short distance on the gully side. The spaces between the rails are filled in with rustic-work, made with the branches of *Rhododendron*, and every part of the woodwork received a good coating of boiling tar. The alternate joints only of the masonry wall were plastered, the remaining ones were filled in with soil and planted with *Adiantums* and *Begonias*. The rubbish was cleared from the jungle just above, and ferns, &c., planted among the rocks underneath the large tree-fern.

The jungle and rubbish from the gully to the east of the bridge and under the large trees near by was cleaned away, the roots grubbed up, the ground made even, and 24,000 roots of grass planted. 15,400 grass roots were also planted under the trees below the drive to the north of the path leading to No. 1 arbour.

Seventy-four Mocha coffee plants raised from seeds received from Burma and 23 *Diospyros Kaki* were planted out in the slope near old *Red-Bark* plantation. 400 *Cupressus macrocarpa* and *Eucalyptus* plants were put out on patana near the cooly lines, and 40 *Cryptomeria japonica* above the young Gardeners' rooms.

There was a fine display of flowers during the latter part of March, all through April and May; and *Hydrangeas* made a fine show in June. The *Camellias* received (from Messrs. Smith & Co. of Worcester) at the end of 1888 have done well during the year, some of the blooms being 5 inches in diameter. *Wistaria chinensis* flowered, for the first time, in November, producing two well-developed trusses. *Doryanthes Palmeri* also flowered for the first time, the plant being now about nine years old.

The fight against the pest *Oxalis violacea* has been continued. 176 bushels of the roots have been weeded out from different parts of the Garden, and I am glad to report that some impression has been made on it, in the Garden proper; but in the nursery it has still the upper hand, and causes a great deal of trouble and labour.

Animal and Insect Enemies.—The black grub of the little brown moth, *Agrotis suffusa*, was very destructive at the beginning of the year. I find that dressing the surface of the soil with fresh unslaked coral-lime is a capital remedy. "Elk" (Sambur deer) were very plentiful in the middle of the year, and made frequent visits to the upper portion of the Garden, doing considerable damage to the young shrubs, particularly *Fuchsia arborescens* and *Habrothamnus elegans*, and to a liliaceous plant, *Arthropodium cirrhatum*. The most destructive animal this year has been the little mouse-deer, which is not content with what it can eat, but nibbles off the shoots of young plants, and leaves them in heaps on the ground. Some of these have been caught in the neighbourhood of the Garden. A leopard, which had been destroying cattle in this locality, was poisoned, and was found two days later in the jungle at the south-east of the Garden land.

Classified Herbaceous Garden.—550 supplies and new species were set out at different times during the year. Parts of this garden have now become overcrowded, and it will soon be necessary to rearrange the whole. A considerable number of plants died during the drought in October, and I regret to say that many of these were represented by a single plant only.

Rose Garden.—This has been kept supplied, and has done fairly well. During April there was a very fine lot of blooms. The whole of the plants were lifted and replanted in November, and it is hoped they will flower well during the early part of the next year. An excellent collection was received in December by purchase (from Messrs. R. Smith & Co. of Worcester), consisting of 236 plants in 96 varieties. Every plant arrived in excellent condition, and all are now making beautiful growth. They have been planted in three different beds, specially prepared for them, and plans of these have been made, showing the sites of each plant, which is numbered and named, in order to prevent the names getting lost. Four galvanized iron wire arches were erected over the paths at the four entrances of this Garden.

Visitors.—The number of visitors for the year was 1,385, being an increase of 298 over that of 1891. The greatest number in any one month was 237 in April. The lowest in any month was 27 in June.

Weather.—The year under review was a remarkably cold one. It may also be considered a dry one as regards rainfall, the total for the year being only 80·72 inches, or nearly 10 inches below the average; but the

number of days on which rain fell, 212, exceeded the average by seven. February, April, August, and September were very dry months, but March was the wettest on record, and heavy rain also fell during the months of June, November, and December.

The following is a record of the details of the weather each month :—

January.—A very dull and gloomy month on the whole, though the first few days were fine, and also the last three days. Rain fell on eighteen days, heavy rain falling on 18th, 23rd, and 27th. The last three days were very cold in the mornings, and sharp frosts occurred just above the Garden.

Though rain fell on eighteen days, the total fall for the month was only 5·25 inches, or nearly an inch under the average, and was in great contrast to the corresponding month last year, when 24·07 inches fell on twenty-five days.

The direction of the wind was steady from the east until the 27th, on which day it blew from the west. The force was very light indeed, only on one day, the 3rd, at all approaching to moderate.

The temperature, too, this month was very low, the highest in the air under shade being only 61·5 and going down as low as 41·5 on the last day of the month.

February.—This month was remarkable for cold and sharp frosts. It was the coldest I have experienced for eleven years, and frost occurred in the Garden on several mornings. The thermometer on grass in the coldest part of the Garden fell to 25·0 F. (the lowest yet recorded here) on the 11th, and on 3rd and 12th it went down to 26·0. Though many plants were slightly touched up with it, no serious damage was done.

It was very cold until the 16th, when it became a little warmer. The thermometer on grass went below 40·0 on twelve mornings during the month, and below 30·0 on four mornings. The minimum in air went down to 38·5 on the 3rd, and it was only up to 50·0 or more on ten mornings. The maximum in air was, too, very low all through the month, only once recording as high as 66·5 on 22nd, being eight times below 60·0, and for several days at the beginning of the month as low as 57·0.

The drought which commenced on the 28th of January continued until the evening of 23rd February, equal to twenty-seven days. On 23rd ·07 inches fell, on the next day in the afternoon ·80 fell, the 25th ·30, and 26th ·02.

The total rainfall for the month was only 1·19 inches, which fell on four days. This is 1·90 below the average of rainfall and 5 below that of rainy days, and 5·35 less than what fell last year.

The direction of the wind was remarkably steady from the east all through the month, being only once from the N.E., the 8th. The strength was generally very light, only on one occasion, the 15th, freshening up to anything like a moderate force.

March.—The rainfall this month was quite abnormal. The total fall was as high as 11·55 inches, which is 7·74 inches above the average of ten years, and 3·05 above the highest before recorded. Rain fell on nineteen days, against an average of only nine. At noon on the 28th 1·08 inches fell in half an hour, doing much damage to drives and paths.

The wind was generally from the east, but varied from N.E. to S.E., and was one day from the west, the 28th. The force was generally light all through the month.

April.—This was the driest April since 1884. Rain fell on only eleven days. This was, however, very light. The total fall for the month was only 3·15, against an average of 7·61 inches on sixteen days.

The wind was very steady from the east until the 22nd, and the force was also light during this time. It then turned to the N.W. and S.W. for the remainder of the month, and blew pretty strong from these quarters, especially on the 23rd, 26th, 27th, and 28th.

May.—Opened fine, but from the 6th until the 20th it was showery ; from then until the last day of the month it was again fine with the exception of 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, when light showers fell. Heavy rain fell from the 9th to 10th, when 1·45 inch was registered, and also on the evening of 31st, when 1·20 fell. The total for the month was only 5·49 inches on seventeen days against the average of 9·33 on seventeen days. This shows the rainfall to be 3·84 inches below the average, although the number of days on which it fell was the same.

The wind was light until the 8th, when it blew moderately strong from the west for the next three days ; on 12th and 13th it was strong, then moderate until the 19th, when it was very strong, moderate again until the 24th ; it then became very strong and continued so until the last day of the month, when it fell suddenly to very light. The direction of the wind until the 7th was from the east, turning to the S.W., and varied from S.W., W., and N.W. until the 31st, when it turned again to the east.

June.—This June was a great contrast to that of last year, the rainfall being 11·18 inches against only 2·31 last year. The average was exceeded by 4·37 inches.

The direction of the wind was pretty steady from the S.W., W., and N.W. The force of the wind was light until the 8th, when it became very strong and continued so until the 16th, and strong until the 27th, when it became light again, and as last year was quite calm on the last day of the month.

July.—Was very wet, rain falling on no less than twenty-five days, or six days above the average. The rain, however, was not very heavy, and only totalled 5·82 inches, which is ·60 below the average, and 7·33 below the rainfall for the same month last year. A remarkable feature in the weather during the month was that until nearly the end of it the rain appeared to be coming from the east, and large quantities of rain fell in Haputalé and Badulla, which is most unusual for this time of the year.

The direction of the wind was the same as last month, with the exception of the 9th, 10th, and 13th, during which time it blew direct from the east. The force was strong until the 9th, when it became light and remained so for four days. It then became strong again until the 19th, and from then until the end of the month it was very strong.

August.—This year, as last, was very cold with strong wind, the highest temperature in the shade only reaching 68·5 on the 9th. Though rain fell on twenty days it was so light that the total for the month was only 2·81 inches. This is 1·79 below the average.

The force of the wind was strong until the 9th, when it became light, and was light or moderate for the next six days. It then blew strong from the S.W. and continued strong or very strong until the end of the month, being specially strong on the 18th and between the 21st and 26th. The direction of the wind, with the exception of 9th, 11th, and 14th, when it blew from the east, was from the N.W., W., and S.W.

September.—Opened with very strong wind, which lasted until the 8th, causing considerable damage to trees, shrubs, and plants. Light drizzle with fairly strong and very cold wind prevailed until the 13th, when it became fine. A drought then set in, which lasted until the end of the month, no rain at all falling after the 15th. The sun was very hot during the latter half of the month, and the nights were very cold. The rainfall for the month was only 1·27 inch on eleven days. This is the lowest yet recorded for this month, being 4·69 inches below the average, the days on which rain fell being six below the average.

During the first part of the month the force of the wind was very strong, being as high as 26·10 miles an hour on 2nd, and continued to be fairly strong until the 23rd, when it became light and continued light for the rest of the month. The direction was chiefly from the S.W and W.

October.—The drought continued until the evening of the 3rd, when it began to rain, ·69 inch falling during the night. This did an immense amount of good and quite altered the look of all vegetation. The 4th was fine, exactly half an inch fell on the 5th. The two following days were fine, and then light rain fell every day until the 15th. It was then fine again until the 22nd ; on this day we got the first heavy north-east shower,—1·26 inch falling in a very short time. From then until the end of the month heavy rain fell, more or less, every day. The rainfall only totalled 7·64 inches, which is 2·58 below the average, and the number of rainy days was nineteen against an average of twenty-two.

The wind was generally cold, especially about the middle of the month. In direction and force it was very variable. The register of the direction at the afternoon readings shows marks from every direction of the compass. However, from the 19th to the end of the month it was steady from N.E. or E. The force was strong from the 8th to the 19th, and for the rest of the month it was generally light.

November.—This year as last was unusually wet, foggy, and cold. The highest reading in the shade being only 65·0, which occurred on the 2nd, 7th, and 8th, and the thermometer on grass went as low as 46·0 on three occasions, the 16th, 18th, and 20th. The rainfall was 14·55 inches, being 4·38 above the average of 10·17 inches. The number of days on which rain fell was twenty-five against the average of twenty. Heavy rain fell on the 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th.

The force of the wind was light all through the month, and on thirteen days it was quite calm at the afternoon readings. The direction was variable, but it was most days from the E. and N.E.

December.—The weather during this month was very calm, cold, wet, and foggy. The total rainfall was 10·52 inches on twenty-three days, against the average of 14·21 on twenty-two days.

The force of the wind was remarkably light all through the month. It was quite calm on eleven days at the morning readings and sixteen at the afternoon readings. This is the calmest month yet recorded. The direction of what wind there was, was steady from the E. and N.E.

The total rainfall for the year was 80·72 inches, which fell on 212 days, against 106·09 on 215 days last year. This is 10·48 inches below the average for nine years.

The following table shows the monthly rainfall and averages from July, 1883, to the end of 1893, and the number of days on which rain fell during the twelve years 1882 to 1893 :—

		Jan	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1893...	Rainfall ...	5·25	1·19	11·55	3·15	5·49	11·48	5·82	2·81	1·27	7·64	14·55	10·52	80·72
	Days ...	18	4	19	11	17	20	25	20	11	19	25	23	212
1892...	Rainfall ...	24·07	6·54	1·23	6·40	7·33	2·13	13·15	5·60	4·83	7·96	18 47	8·38	106·09
	Days ...	25	16	4	11	14	21	21	19	15	24	23	22	215
1891...	Rainfall ...	8·54	4·20	8·50	6·22	18·53	7·14	3·76	2·70	5·87	22·85	7·46	22·88	118·65
	Days ...	10	15	10	16	22	17	16	16	13	30	13	26	205
1890...	Rainfall ...	6·34	4·47	·88	15·91	3·98	4·78	4·75	4·16	3·52	5·98	8·97	7·23	70·97
	Days ...	14	11	8	20	8	11	14	19	15	19	18	15	172
1889...	Rainfall ...	7·25	1·55	7·06	12·21	15·01	4·55	8·50	4·02	10·37	4·25	7·69	5·88	88·34
	Days ...	10	3	15	20	18	16	20	14	20	10	16	18	180
1888...	Rainfall ...	·26	·0	5·11	9·84	8·79	15·53	·96	2 03	6·96	10·04	11·62	18·93	90·07
	Days ...	4	0	11	16	28	23	8	11	14	19	22	19	175
1887...	Rainfall ...	4·89	3·67	1·21	7·48	8·20	4·45	5·05	3·32	6·43	10·04	13·40	33·77	101·91
	Days ...	16	11	7	19	17	27	16	15	20	24	23	29	224
1886...	Rainfall ...	11·30	2·66	3·28	3·43	9·13	7·60	8·18	8·45	6·79	9·61	6·97	9·03	86·43
	Days ...	21	9	9	15	18	17	24	19	20	21	18	20	211
1885...	Rainfall ...	5·56	2·42	3·12	4·16	8·52	15·57	4·77	3·47	3·21	10·60	8 03	12·71	83 14
	Days ...	24	5	12	12	19	26	18	11	14	26	23	25	215
1884...	Rainfall ...	4·67	1·85	3·90	3·02	4·48	2·23	3·09	4·33	8·32	14·07	9·81	15·47	75·24
	Days ...	17	7	9	12	12	11	17	22	20	25	19	25	196
1883...	Rainfall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·96	7·96	3·27	6 80	9·24	7·83	47·06*
	Days ...	22	11	8	18	18	23	22	25	14	22	24	19	226
1882...	Days ...	10	16	6	12	15	18	31	31	27	27	20	22	235
Average Days† ...		16	9	10	15	17	19	19	18	17	22	20	22	205
Average Rainfall‡		7·81	2·86	4·58	7·16	8·93	7·54	6·36	4·44	5·53	9·99	10·57	13·87	90·15

The greatest pressure of the wind registered during the year was 3·808 lb. per square foot on the 10th of June, being equal to 27·60 miles per hour, against 25 80 miles on 20th September last year.

The mean daily horizontal movement of the air for the year was 88·61 miles, against 90·58 miles last year.

The windiest month this year was June, with a mean daily horizontal movement of 187·42 miles, against 216·10 miles of July last year. The calmest month was again December, with a mean of only 16·92 miles, against 27·33 miles on the same month the year before.

The barometric pressure and temperature of the air for the year is given in the following table :—

Barometric Pressure (5,581 *ft. elevation.*)			*Temperature of the Air.*		
1893.	Mean.	Range.	1893.	Mean.	Range.
January ...	24·518 ...	·244	January ...	57·9 ...	20·0
February ...	24·572 ...	·196	February ...	58·2 ...	28·0
March ...	24·543 ...	·225	March ...	60·5 ...	20·0
April ...	24,517 ...	·242	April ...	63·4 ...	25·0
May ...	24·489 ...	·186	May ...	64·0 ...	19·5
June ...	24·454 ...	·260	June ...	61·1 ...	14·5
July ...	24·454	·195	July ...	61·1 ...	15·5
August ...	24·501 ...	·177	August ...	61·0 ...	16·5
September ...	24·492 ...	·251	September ...	60·6 ...	21·0
October ...	24·500 ...	·236	October ...	61·6 ...	20·0
November ...	24·525 ...	·206	November ...	61·0 ...	15·5
December ...	24·552 ...	·199	December ...	57·7 ...	19·0
The 12 months .	24·509 ..	·256	The 12 months ...	60·7 ...	33·5
Highest reading ...	24·682 on Feb. 24		Max. temperature of air	72·0 on May 1, 3, & 30	
Lowest reading ...	24·336 on June 9		Min. temperature of air,	38·5 on Feb. 2	

The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 141·0 on the 12th August, against 142·0 on the 6th May last year. The lowest on grass was 25·0 on the 11th February, against 37·0 on the 13th January the year before.

The mean amount of cloud was 6·1, against 6·7 last year. The cloudiest month was December, with a mean of 8·0, against January last year, with a mean of 9·2. The brightest month was February, with a mean amount of cloud of 3·4, against March last year, with a mean of 3·1.

3.—HENARATGODA GARDEN.

This Branch was maintained in good order during the year, and becomes more interesting year by year.

The weather of 1893 was, as far as rainfall goes, of about an average character, but the fall in April was unusually large—on the 22nd the very heavy fall of 7·95 in. was registered—and that in

* Of half a year. † Average of twelve years. ‡ Average of ten years, January to June, and eleven years, July to December.

October much smaller than usual, and in the latter month the Garden suffered somewhat from want of water. The record for the year in months was as follows :—

	Fall.	Days.		Fall.	Days.
January	5·78	6	July	3·45	18
February	4·92	8	August	1·91	9
March	8·10	12	September	2·08	6
April	14·85	15	October	5·94	13
May	8·51	25	November	17·67	20
June	13·00	17	December	1·62	3

Total for the year, 87·83 in. on 152 days.

Several of the large trees of *Ficus modesta*, which were left standing when the jungle was cleared on the formation of the Garden, have been taken down to make room for new kinds. The little Plant-house has been repaired and painted and covered in with fresh coir-netting.

The original purpose of this Garden was the cultivation and acclimatization of the South American rubber trees, and this object has been well fulfilled during the year, no less than 75,000 seeds of *Hevea brasiliensis* having been sold to planters in the low-country. The Garden has also disposed of 10,000 plants of Liberian coffee, besides making a gratuitous distribution of them to neighbouring villages, and has sent over 2,700 pods of cacao to me for distribution to those Government Agents who are endeavouring to help on this cultivation among the villagers in their districts.

The Garden was visited during the year by 93 persons.

4.—ANURÁDHAPURA GARDEN.

The past year has been a very dry one, only 39·85 in. of rain falling. No month was however absolutely rainless, though August and September were nearly so, and four others had less than ¾ in. each. March, April, July, and December had a fair fall, whilst in October and November as much as 19·18 in. fell. The Garden suffered much from drought in May–September, and during the latter part of the period no water could be got from Tissawewa ; many plants, even trees, died, but most have been re-supplied.

The usual Provincial vote has enabled me to put a tiled roof on the cottage of the Arachchi, the timber used being obtained from the jungle trees remaining in the Garden itself. That officer keeps this little Garden in very neat order in spite of the climatic difficulties and the very little interest in it taken by the people of the place.

The plants mostly are doing well. I found, in December, Liberian coffee ripening, and a few pods on the Forastero cacao trees. *Eucalyptus alba* is a great success here. Many of the palms have been killed or much damaged by the attacks of beetles.

5.—BADULLA GARDEN.

As everywhere else, the rainfall here was much below the average—only 70·90 in. for the year. It was however fairly well distributed, September being the driest month with 0·68 in., and November (as usual) the wettest with 15·51 in. on twenty-four days.

This Garden has very greatly improved in appearance, and the place is becoming a favourite resort of residents and visitors. The plants are all growing up rapidly, and it will be necessary now to thin out the numerous trees and palms, leaving only the best ones to form good specimens. It would be very desirable to gravel the paths, and also to put labels to the trees, &c., but I have no funds for these or any other improvements.

The west entrance now looks very well, the avenue of *Castanospermum* and *Spathodea* trees having grown up rapidly. The young trees of the new large-leaved mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) are doing specially well, the largest being now 12 ft. high and 10 in. round the stem. Oranges and cacao are beginning to fruit, and on the application of the Government Agent 446 fruit-trees were supplied for distribution to the resthouses of the Province ; but the sale of plants to the public is very small.

The Garden has had the great advantage for the latter half of the year of a regular supply of manure (town refuse) supplied by Mr. Rettie through the Government Agent.

The Public Works Department repaired, in May–June, the Conductor's little cottage. On account of its bad position and insanitary state I had strongly recommended its removal and the erection of a better one in a more suitable site, but this unfortunately has not been agreed to. The cooly lines have been newly thatched, but require rebuilding.

6.—INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

We have kept up our exchange relations with other Botanical Establishments as usual, and have initiated them with a few additional ones, of which the most important is the Botanic Garden at Saigon.

During the year eleven Ward cases of living plants were received, the donors being the Botanic Gardens of Kew (2), Paris, Singapore, and Saigon ; Col. E. Berkeley, Southampton (2); F. A. Swettenham, Esq., Perak ; E. H. Man, Esq., Andaman Islands ; Messrs. Bull, Chelsea ; and Messrs. Sander, St. Albans.

Ward cases in exchange have been sent to the Botanic Gardens of Kew, Singapore (2), Hongkong, and Trinidad, and to Messrs. Bull (2), and Messrs. Sander.

Packets of seeds have been received from the Botanic Gardens of Kew, Edinburgh, Dublin, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, Natal, Cape Town, Sydney, Adelaide, Grenada, Trinidad, and Rio de Janeiro ; also from T. Hanbury, Esq., Ventimiglia, Italy ; Col. Beddome, London ; T. Christy, Esq., London ; M. Cowley, Esq., E. Africa ; W. Strachan, Esq., Karachi ; E. H. Man, Esq., Andaman Islands ; Baron v. Mueller, Melbourne ; and from Messrs. Dammann, Naples ; Reasoner, Florida ; Harvey, California ; and Franceschi, California.

I have also to thank the following residents in Ceylon for gifts or exchanges of plants and seeds :—His Excellency the Governor (from Queen's Cottage Garden, Nuwara Eliya), Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Pole-Carew, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Ekin, His Excellency Major-General Clive Justice,

His Excellency Admiral Kennedy, Hon. J. A. Swettenham, and Messrs. D. F. Browne, J. Ferguson, C. Liesching, F. Fowke, P. N. Braine, F. C. Loos, A. J. Kellow, H. D. Deane, G. B. de Mowbray, H. B. Roberts, C. Meares, E. J. Thwaites, W. A. M. Denison, E. E. Green, J. Wickwar, T. C. Huxley, C. Drieberg; also to Messrs. White & Co. of Nuwara Eliya.

We have sent packets of seeds to the Botanic Gardens of Kew, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Mauritius, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad, the West Indian Islands of Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and Rio de Janeiro.

Plants and seeds have been supplied gratis to the following official persons and places in the Colony:—The Pavilion, Kandy; Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya; the General's quarters, Nuwara Eliya; the Assistant Government Agents at Kégalla, Mátara, Mátalé, Nuwara Eliya, and Trincomalee; the Director of Public Works and the Provincial District Engineers of Kandy, Badulla, Dikoya, Haldummulla, Karawanella, Katugastota, and others; the Municipal Council, Kandy; the Local Boards, Nuwára Eliya and Batticaloa; the Church yards, Nuwara Eliya and Lindula; the Happy Valley Mission grounds, Haputalé; the Hospital grounds, Badulla, and the Medical Officers of Nawálapitiya and Nuwara Eliya; the Post Offices at Avisáwélla, Galle, Lunugala, and Nuwara Eliya; the Station Masters at Ambépussa, Ambalangoda, Balapitiya, Kadugannáwa, Nánuoya, Ulapané, Wattégama, and Wellawatta; the Police Station, Nuwara Eliya; the Resthouses at Mirigama and Minuwangoda.

7.—ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS.

Of the following list of species added during the year, the principal part are ornamental ones or species of botanical interest, comparatively few plants of economic value suitable for the tropics remaining to be acquired. Our Orchid collection has rapidly increased during recent years, owing especially to the liberality of Messrs. Bull and Messrs. Sander, and has become a fairly extensive one; now that the house in which they are shown has been relieved of many other plants, by the building of the Octagon-house, they will be displayed to better advantage.

Our vote for the purchase of plants and seeds has been expended on roses from Messrs. R. Smith, Worcester; tropical plants from Messrs. Linden, Ghent; and seeds from Messrs. Cannell & Co., Swanley, Kent; Boehmer, Yokohama; and Messrs. Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.

(a)—*Péradeniya Gardens.*

DICOTYLEDONS.

Illicium anisatum, L. China. (Saigon.). Long supposed to produce the "Star-anise," now known to be the fruit of *I. verum*, Hk. f.
Monodora Myristica, Dun. W. Trop. Africa. (Paris.) The "Calabash Nutmeg."
Melodorum arboreum. (Saigon.)
Steriphoma paradoxum, Endl. New Grenada. (Kew.)
Cochlospermum Fraseri, Planch. N. Australia. (Adelaide.)
Garcinia cochinchinensis, Chois. Cochin-China. (Saigon.)
G. Hanburii, Hk. f. Cochin-China and Cambodia. (Saigon.) Affords "Siam Gamboge" of commerce: figured in Med. Plants, t. 33.
G. (*Rheedia*), sp. Rio de Janeiro. (Kew.)
G., sp. Trinidad. (Kew.)
Gordonia anomala, Spreng. S. China. (Hongkong.)
Anisoptera sepulchrorum. (Saigon.)
Vatica, sp. Singapore. (Singapore.)
Pentacme siamensis, Kurz. Burma, Siam, Cochin-China. (Saigon.)
Malachra palmata, Moench. Brazil. (Dammann.)
M. plumosa, Desr. Brazil. (Rio de Janeiro.)
Sterculia heterophylla. (Adelaide.)
Elæocarpus Ganitrus, Roxb. India and Malaya. (F. Fowke.)
Citrus madurensis, Lovr. Cochin-China. (Saigon.)
Melia Azedarach, L., var. *umbraculifera*, Hort. (Reasoner.)
Carapa Touloucouna, G. & P. Senegal. (Kew.)
Khaya senegalensis, A. Juss. Trop. Africa. (Paris.) "Senegal Mahogany."
Colubrina ferruginea, Brogn. N. America. (Kew.)
Sapindus senegalensis, Poir. Trop. Africa (Paris.) "Cerise du Sénégal."
Nephelium leucocarpum, F. Muell. E. Australia. (Adelaide.)
N. tomentosum, F. Muell. E. Australia. (Adelaide.)
Pometia, sp. (Singapore.)
Mangifera, sp. (Singapore.)
Loureira cochinchinensis, Meisn. (Toluifera, *Lour.*) Cochin-China. (Saigon.)
Crotalaria atropurpurea. (Rio de Janeiro.)
Indigofera pendula. (Paris.)
I. cassioides, Rottl. Himalaya. (Rio de Janeiro.)
I. Dosua, Ham. Himalaya. (Dammann.)
Sesbania paulensis. (Rio.)
S. (*Daubentonia*) *Tripetiana*. (Port.) Argentina. (Rio.)
Aeschynomene sensitiva, Sw. Trop. America. (Dammann.)
Baphia, sp. Lagos. (Kew.)
Cæsalpinia Tara, R. & P. Peru. (Adelaide.)
Cassia fulgens, Macf. Trop. America. (Dammann.)
Dialium guineense, Willd. W. Trop. Africa. (Kew.)
Bauhinia natalensis, Oliv. Natal. (Id.)
B. yunnanensis. (Paris.)
Brownea Crawfordii (Hybrid, *B. grandiceps* × *B. macrophylla*). (Kew.)
Mimosa sensitiva, L. Brazil. (Dammann.)
Pithecolobium prunosum, Benth. E. Australia. (Adelaide.)
P. sp. Porto Rico.
Inga portoricensis. (Dammann.)
I. sp. Grenada. (Kew.)
Cassipourea, sp. Natal. (Kew.)
Leptactinia Mannii, Hk. f. W. Trop. Africa. (Kew.)
Hoffmannia (*Higginsia*) *discolor*, Hemsl. Mexico. (Paris.)
Randia maculata, DC. (*Gardenia Stanleyana*, Hk.) W. Trop. Africa. (Kew.)
Gardenia gummifera, L. f. S. India. (Bangalore.)

G. megasperma, F. Muell. N. Australia. (Adelaide.)
G., sp. N. Queensland. (Kew.)
Palicourea crocea, DC. W. Indies. (Paris.)
Rudgea macrophylla, Benth. Brazil. (Kew.)
Vernonia macrophylla, Less. Brazil. (Rio de Janeiro.)
Helianthus cucumerifolius, T. & G. N. America. (Saigon.)
Myrsine floridana, Mich. Florida. (Reasoner.)
Labisia alata. (Kew.)
Theophrasta Jussiei, Lindl. S. Domingo. (Paris & Kew.)
Lucuma nervifolia. (Dammann.)
Sideroxylon dulcificum, A DC. Guinea. (Kew.) The "Miraculous Berry" of W. Africa.
Chrysophyllum Griffithii. (F. Fowke)
Butyrospermum Parkii, Kotschy. Trop. Africa. (Kew.) The seeds afford "Shea Butter" by boiling.
Landolphia, sp. Congo. (Paris.) "Bintuba."
Tabernæmontana Thoga, Hort. Par. (Paris.)
Strophanthus? Rigali, Hort. Par. (Paris.)
Ozypetalum Naudinianum. (Paris.)
Gomphocarpus physocarpus, E. Mey. S. Africa. (Natal.)
Strychnos, sp. W. Trop. Africa. (Kew.)
Ipomœa umbellata, L. S America. (Grenada.)
Iochroma coccinea, Scheid. Mexico. (Paris.)
Solandra, sp. (Kew.)
Dermatobotrys Saundersiæ, Bolus. Natal. (Kew.)
Amphilophium molle, Cham. & Sch. Mexico. (Paris.)
Catalpa Kæmpferi, S. & Z. Japan (Reasoner.)
Tecoma Leucoxylon, Mart. W. Indies. Guiana. (Grenada.)
Plectranthus herbaceus. (Dammann.)
Antigonon, sp. Mexico.
Piper ordum, Vahl. Trinidad. (Kew.)
Myristica surinamensis, Rol. W. Indies & Trop. America. (Kew.)
Phyllanthus (Cicca) antillana, Juss. W. Indies and Trop. America. (Paris.)
Hippomane Mancinella, L. W. Indies. (Jamaica.) The Manchineel tree.
Celtis Kraussiana, Bern. Trop. and S. Africa. (Natal.)
Cycas Seemanni, A. Br. Fiji Is. (Kew.)
Macrozamia Denisonii, F. Muell. Queensland. (D. F. Browne.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Orchids.

Masdevallia bella, Rchb. f. New Grenada. (Bull.)
M. Chimæra, Rchb. f., var. *Wallisii.* New Grenada. (Bull.)
Dendrobium amœnum, Wall. Himalaya (Col. Berkeley.)
D. bigibbum, Lindl. Queensland. (Id.)
D. Dearei, Rchb. f. Philippine Is. (Id.)
D. Draconis, Rchb. f. Burma. (Id.)
D. Dominyanum, Rchb. f. Hybrid. (Sander.)
D. Findleyanum, Par & Rchb f. Burma. (Bull.)
D. Gibsonii, Paxt. Himalaya. (D. F. Browne.)
D. lituiflorum Lindl. var. *Freemannii.* Assam. (Sander.)
D. Loddigesii, Rolfe. China. (Col. Berkeley.)
D. Paxtonii, Lindl. Khasia. (Sander.)
D. Phalænopsis, Fitzg. N. Australia, New Guinea (Col. Berkeley.)
D. primulinum, Lindl. Nepal Sikkim. (Id.)
D. splendidissimum, Rchb. f. (Hybr. *D. aureum* × *D. nobile*.) (Sander.)
Phajus (Thunia) Bensonæ, Hemsl. Burma. (Sander.)
P. (T.) Marshallianæ, Rchb f. Burma (C. E. Pole Carew.)
Cattleya Alexandræ. (Bull & Sander.)
C. dolosa, Rchb. f. Brazil. (Bull.)
C. Eldorado aurea, Hort. (Id.)
C. lateola, Lindl. W. Brazil. Peru. (Sander.)
C. labiata, var. *autumnalis*, Hort. (Bull.)
——— var. *Warneri*, Moore. S. Brazil. (Sander.)
C. maxima, Lindl., *peruviana.* (Bull.)
C. splendens. (Sander.)
Lælia elegans, Rchb. f. S. Brazil. (Bull.)
Schomburgkia Tibicinis, Batem. Cent. America. (Id.)
Cymbidium tigrinum, Parish. Burma. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
Gongora portentosa, Linden New Grenada. (Id.)
Lycaste costata, Lindl. (*L. Barringtonia*, Bot. Mag.) Peru (Id.)
L. candida, Lindl. var. *Laurenceana*, Hort. (Id.)
L. Skinneri, Lindl. Guatemala. (Id.)
Coryanthes macrantha, Hk. Venezuela. (Id.)
Maxillaria Sanderiana, Rchb. f. Ecuador. (Sander.)
Oncidium Forstermanum. (Sander.)
O. superbiens, Rchb. f. New Grenada. (Sander.)
Ornithocephalus grandiflorus, Lindl. S. Brazil. (Bull.)
Angræcum Ellisii, Rchb. f. Madagascar. (Id.)
Vanilla, sp. Macassar. (Kew.)
V. sp. E. Africa. (F. Fowke.)
Sobralia violacea, Linden. New Grenada. (Sander.)

Amomum, sp. E. Trop Africa. (P. Brame.) "Grains of Paradise."
Cinnamomum dichotoma, Salisb. (*Donax Arundinastrum*, Lour.) E. Bengal. Malaya. (Saigon.)
Calathea Allouia, Lindl. Guiana. W. Indies. (Trinidad.) The small tubers are a good substitute for potatoes.
Pitcairnia amaryllidifolia. (Kew.)
Hymenocallis crassifolia. Herb. S. United States. (Bull.)
Gloriosa virescens, Lindl. Trop. Africa. (Natal.)

Palms.

Corypha elata, Roxb. India. (E. H. Man.)
Licuala, sp. Perak. (Swettenham.)
Dictyosperma fibrosum. (Kew.) Affords "Madagascar Piassaba" fibre.
Euterpe oleracea, Mart. Brazil. (Rio de Janiero.)
Geonoma acaulis, Mart. N. Brazil. (Bull.)
Phœnix canariensis, Hort. Canary Is. (Harvey.)
Washingtonia filifera, Wendl. S. California. (Harvey.)
Brahea, sp. New Mexico. (Id.)
Erythea humilis. (Franceschi.)
Calamus dioicus, Lour. Cochin-China. (Saigon.)
Sabal mexicana, Mart. Mexico, &c. (Dammann.)
Raphia vinifera, Beauv. W. Trop. Africa. (Kew.) Affords a good fibre known as "African Bass."
Scheelea amylacea. (Rio de Janeiro.)
Attalea speciosa, Mart. Brazil. (Rio de Janeiro.)

Pandanus Baptisti, Hort. Sand. (*P. mermis*, Roxb. var.) (Sander.)
Aglaonema versicolor, Hort. E. Indies. (Bull.)
Montrichardia arborescens, Schott. Trop. America. (Kew.)
Microspatha gabonensis. (Nephthytis liberica, *N. E. Br.*) W. Trop. Africa. (Paris.)
Anthurium chelseiense, N. E. Br. (Hybr. *A. Veitchii* × *A. Andreanum*.) (Bull.)
Hypolytrum Schraderianum, Nees. Brazil. (Bull.)
Panicum pulchrum. (Dammann.)
Bambusa siamensis, Kurz. Burma and Siam. An elegant small species suitable for pot culture. (Calcutta and Madras.)
Selaginella usta, Vieill. New Caledonia. (Bull.)

(b)—*Hakgala Garden.*

DICOTYLEDONS.

Clematis legusticifolia, Nutt. N. America. (Franceschi.)
Cimicifuga japonica, Spreng. Japan. (Boehmer.)
Delphinium Staphisagria, L. Europe. (Kew.)
Paeonia herbacea. Japan. (Boehmer.)
Magnolia obovata, Thunb. China. (Melbourne.)
Berberis intermedia, Bor. Europe. (Kew.)
Arabis muralis rosea, Bert. Europe. (Kew.)
Vesicaria gracilis, Hook. Texas. (Edinburgh.)
Aubrietia erubescens, Griseb. Greece. (Kew.)
Erysimum Marshallianum, Andrz. Siberia. (Kew.)
Iberis Guldenstaediana, Biebrst. (Edinburgh.)
Heliophila amplexicaule, L. fil. Cape. (Kew.)
Cistus monspeliensis, L. South Europe. (Paris.)
Calandrinia speciosa, Lindl. var. *alba*. N. W. America. (Cannell.)
Hypericum pulchrum, L. Europe. (Paris.)
Althæa ficifolia, Cav. var. *Dalmatica*. Siberia, &c. (Dammann.)
Lavatera assurgentiflora. (Franceschi.)
Hibiscus incanus, Wendl. N. America. (Reasoner.)
H. grandiflorus, Mich. N. America. (Reasoner.)
Malope grandiflora, Hort. (Edinburgh.)
Melhania Erythroxylon, Ait. St. Helena. (Kew.)
Geranium Robertianum, L. var. *album*. Europe. (Edinburgh.)
Zanthoxylum elatum, Bunge. Nepal. (T. Hanbury.)
Lupinus elegans, H. B. K. Mexico. (Kew.)
L. pilosus, L. S. Europe. (Laing.)
Tephrosia grandiflora, Pers. S. Africa. (Natal.)
T. Kraussiana, Meisn. Natal. (Natal.)
Astragalus scorpioides, Pourr. Spain. (Kew.)
Errum Lens, L. Europe. (Kew.)
Lathyrus splendens, California. (Harvey.)
Centrosema grandiflora, Walp. Mexico. (Cannell.)
Bauhinia Leichardtii, F Muell. N. Australia. (Adelaide.)
Sophora MacNabiana (Kew.)
Cassia Brewsteri, F. Muell. Queensland. (Adelaide.)
Acacia aulacocarpa, A. Cunn. Queensland. (Adelaide.)
A. sentis, F. v. Muell. Australia. (T. Hanbury.)
Prunus Chicasa, Mich. "Chicasa Plum." N. America. (Reasoner.)
Geum chilense, Bulb var. *grandiflorum*, Ldl. Chili. (Kew.)
Potentilla glandulosa, Ldl. California. (Kew.)
Saxifraga umbrosa, L., *variegata*. W. Europe (Edinburgh.)
S. longifolia, Lap. European Alps. (Edinburgh.)
Hydrangea stellata, S. & Z. var. *prolifera*. Japan. (Bull.)
Gunnera scabra, R. *et* P. Chili. (Kew.)
Callistemon salignus, Dec. Australia and Tasmania. (Adelaide.)
Melaleuca diosmifolia, Andr. Victoria. W. Australia (Kew.)
M. Preissiana, Schauer, var. *leiostachya*, Benth. W. Australia. (Adelaide.)
M. genistifolia, Sm. New South Wales and Queensland. (Adelaide.)
M. symphyocarpa, F. M. N. Australia. (Adelaide.)
Eucalyptus cornuta, Labill. West Australia. (Adelaide.)
E. miniata, A. Cunn. N. Australia. (Adelaide.)
Œnothera Jamesii. (Paris.)
Œ. biennis var. *grandiflora*, J. et R. N. America. (Kew.)
Eucharidium concinnum, F. et M., var. *grandiflorum*. California. (Kew.)
Passiflora pallida, L. San Domingo. (Paris.)
Cucurbita verrucosa, pyriformis, Hort. (T. Hanbury.)
C. clava-Herculis, Hort. (T. Hanbury.)
C. turbaniformis, Hort. (T. Hanbury.)
Sicyos Baderoa, Hk. et Arn. Chili. (Kew.)
Begonia semperflorens var. *Lamberti*. (Dammann.)

Cereus Macdonaldiæ, Hook. Honduras. (Mrs. Baker.)
Carum rigidulum, Koch. Italy. (Kew.)
Scandix brachycarpa, Guss. Sicily. (Kew.)
Aralia edulis, S. et Zucc. Japan. (Kew.)
Lonicera coerulea, L. S. W. Europe. (St. Petersburg.)
Morina longifolia, Wall. Nepal. (Kew.)
Brachycoma iberidifolia, Benth. W. Australia. (Kew.)
Vittadinia triloba, Dec. New South Wales. (T. Hanbury.)
Gnaphalium uliginosum, L. var. *nudum*, Hoff. Europe. (Kew.)
Scontopodium alpinum, Cass. European Alps. (Edinburgh.)
Coreopsis abyssinica, Sch.-Bip. Abyssinia. (Dammann.)
Actinolepis coronaria, Gray. California. (Kew.)
Tagetes signata var. *pumila*, Bart. Mexico. (Cannell.)
Chrysanthemum Roxburghii, Desf. Mediterranean. (Edinburgh.)
C. segetum L. var. *grandiflorum*. Europe. (Cannell.)
Perezia multiflora, Less. Peru. (Kew.)
Carduus orthocephalus, Wallr. E. Europe. (Kew.)
Centaurea moschata, L. Greece, &c. (Kew.)
Cacalia aurea. (Cannell.)
Stylidium adnatum, R. Br. W. Australia. (Edinburgh.)
Lobelia Kenneri. (Dammann.)
L. Paxtoniana. (Queen's Cottage.)
Campanula Baumgartenii, Becker. Europe. (Edinburgh.)
C. divergens, Willd. Europe. (Dammann.)
C. Trachelium, L. Europe. (Kew.)
Calluna vulgaris, Sal., var. *rubra*. Europe.
Rhododendron albescens. (Bull.)
Primula vulgaris, var. Beaconsfield. (Cannell.)
P. obconica, Hance. China. (Kew.)
Lysimachia Leschenaultii, Dub. Himalayas. (Kew.)
Jacquinia ruscifolia, Jacq. West Indies. (Kew.)
Polemonium pauciflorum, Wats. Mexico. (Kew.)
Phacelia Wrangeliana, Fisch. et May. (Edinburgh.)
P. Parryi var. *alba*, Torr. California. (Dammann.)
Myosotis ligulata, Fries. (Edinburgh.)
Cuscuta corymbosa, R. et P. Peru and Chili
Convolvulus, sp. (Mrs. Baker.)
Datura fastuosa var. *rubra*, L. South America. (Kew.)
Browallia viscosa, H. B. K. Peru. (Kew.)
Linaria bipartita, Willd. var. *splendens*. N. Africa. (Laing.)
Antirrhinum Asarina, L. Italy. (Kew.)
Maurandia erubescens, Don. Mexico. (Kew.)
Scrophularia Ehrhartii, Stev. Europe. (Kew.)
Scoparia dulcis, L. Tropical America. (Dammann.)
Streptocarpus Rexii, L. South Africa. (St. Petersburg.)
Tecoma Ricasoliana, Tanfani. (T. Hanbury.)
Hebenstreitia tenuifolia, E. Mey. S. Africa. (Kew.)
Mentha Requienii, Benth. Corsica. (Edinburgh.)
Thymus Serpyllum, L. Europe. (Kew.)
Satureia spicata, Visiani. Dalmatia. (Edinburgh.)
Scutellaria altissima, L. Caucasus. (Kew.)
Prunella laciniata, L. Europe, &c. (Paris.)
P. Webbiana, Hort. (Edinburgh.)
Polygonum sachalinense, F. Schm. N. E. Asia. (T. Christie & J. Ferguson.)
Chenopodium Bonus—Henricus, L. Europe. (Kew.)
Dais cotinifolia, L. Cape of Good Hope. (Natal.)
Stenocarpus sinuatus, Endl. Queensland. (Kew.)
Hakea ulicina, Br. N. S. Wales. (Melbourne.)
Casuarina humilis, O. & D. W. Australia. (Adelaide.)
Cupressus gracilis, Hort. (T. Hanbury.)
C. sempervirens var. *horizontalis*, Mill. Europe. (T. Hanbury.)
C. Lindleyi, Kl. var. *Knightiana*, Carr. Mexico. (T. Hanbury.)
C. macrocarpa, Hart., var. *Lambertiana*, Hort. California. (T. Hanbury.)
C. Lawsoniana, Murr., *aurea*. N. W. America. (Haage & Schmidt.)
C. guadalupensis, S. Wats. California. (Franceschi.)
Pinus insignis. Dougl. var. *binata*. California. (Franceschi.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Dendrobium albo-sanguineum, Lindl. Burma. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
D. Bensonæ, Rchb. F. Burma. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
D. cretaceum, Lindl. Khasia. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
D. Devonianum, Paxt. Himalaya. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
D. formosum, Roxb. E. Bengal, &c. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
D. Infundibulum, Lindl. Burma. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
D. Parishii, Rchb. f. Burma. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
D. suavissimum, Rchb. f. Burma. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
D. thyrsiflorum, Rchb. f. Himalaya. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
D. Wardianum, Warn. Burma. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
Phajus (*Thunia*) *Bensonæ*, Hemsl. Burma. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
Saccolabium curvifolium, Lindl. Assam, Burma, Java. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
Cypripedium concolor, Bateman. Singapore. (C. E. Pole-Carew.)
Canna edulis, Ker. Peru. (St. Petersburg.)
Ravenala guianensis, Rich. Tropical America. (Demarara.)
Morea Candolleana, Spr. Cape. (T. Hanbury.)
Iris Guldenstædtiana, Biebrst. Siberia. (Paris.)
Gladiolus blandus, Ait. Cape. (Laing.)
G. byzantinus, Bich. Mediterranean. (Laing.)
G. cardinalis, Curt. S. Africa. (Laing.)
G. Colvillei, Sweet. var. *alba*. (Laing.)
G. psittacinus, Hook. Cape. (Laing.)
Ferraria undulata, L. Cape of Good Hope. (Cape Town.)

Dietes tricolor. (Edinburgh.)
Diplarrhena Moræa, Lab. S. W. Australia. (Bull.)
Tritonia crocata, Ker. Cape of Good Hope. (Cape Town.)
Cyrtanthus intermedius (Hybr. *C. Mackenii* × *C. angustifolius*.) (Bull.)
Lycoris radiata, Herb. (*Nerine japonica*, Mig.) China and Japan. (Boehmer.)
Aloe brevifolia, Mill. S. Africa. (T. Hanbury.)
Yucca Whipplei, Tor. California. (Franceschi.)
Paradisea Liliastrum, Bert. S. Europe. (Haage & Schmidt.)
Eragrostis densissima. (Dammann.)
Arrhenatherum avenaceum, Beauv. Europe. (Kew.)
Triticum chinense, Trin. North China. (Kew.)

FERNS.

Lomaria Spicant, Des. Europe. (Laing.)
Athyrium Filix femina, Benth., var. *cristatum* and var. *orbiculare*. (Laing.)
Asplenium fragrans, Sw. West Indies. (St. Petersburg.)
Polystichum angulare, Willd. Cosmopolitan. (Laing.)
Scolopendrium Kelivagi. (Laing.)
S. vulgare, Sm., var. *grandis*, *radio-digitatum*, and *marginatum*. (Laing.)
Polypodium pulcherrimum, M. & G. Mexico, &c. (Laing.)
Osmunda cinnamomea, L. N. America, W. Indies, Japan, &c. (Laing.)

And some florists' flowers of the genera *Rosa*, *Reseda*, *Viola*, *Dianthus*, &c.

8.—NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

Tea.—The great increase (over 13 million lb.) in our export for 1893 over the previous year, coupled with the gradual but steady fall in average price (about 9*d.* per lb. in 1893), renders still more pertinent the remarks I ventured to make in my last report on the danger of over-production. I see no other danger to the industry in Ceylon, but that is imminent; and the only justification for any further large addition to the area of this cultivation here must be based on some probable expectation that the existing markets can be added to or greatly extended. I believe it would be to the true interest of the Colony if the acquisition of new land for tea planting, especially in the low-country, were made as difficult as possible.

We exported 84,406,064 lb. in the year, of which 75½ million lb. went to the United Kingdom (an increase of over 10½ million) and nearly 7 million lb. to the Australian Colonies (an increase of nearly 2 million). Of other markets it is satisfactory to notice a commencement made direct to Russia (over 53,000 lb.), a country where the consumption of tea is enormous. The *direct* export to America is at present trifling. No change is reported as to the proportion of Ceylon to other teas used in England; it is still about 31 per cent.

In consequence of numerous reports made to me of the damage done to plantations by a "mosquito" blight, I thought it my duty, after satisfying myself that the mischief was wholly due to the attacks of the native flying bug, *Helopeltis Antonii*, to address, in August last, a letter to the newspapers (as the best means of publication among those concerned) strongly urging a general concerted attack on the insect by catching and destroying it. When in 1884 the same insect did much harm to cacao in some districts, it was found practicable in this way to much mitigate the injury done, and I therefore felt warranted in making a strong appeal. This was generally supported, and the campaign has been vigorously carried on. How numerous these creatures really are (though rarely seen unless looked for) may be judged from the fact that several superintendents have told me that they destroy from 3,000 to 5,000 daily by systematic hunting. I trust that all interested will join the campaign, as I fully believe that in a universal slaughter we have the means of coping with this pest in Ceylon.

Several points connected with *Helopeltis* (it is better to employ this name than "tea bug," which though correct is apt to mislead, or "mosquito," which is absolutely incorrect) have come up during the campaign. The insect is stated to be by no means restricted to low elevations, but as a pest on tea there is no doubt that it is *chiefly* to be found below 3,000 ft. At higher elevations it is more of a straggler; I have assurance of an attack at about 4,000 ft., but it was slight. There appears to be some good evidence that it is the inferior "jats" of tea especially that suffer, and that high-class plants, even when grown alongside the inferior, to a large extent escape. This has been observed also in Assam. As regards catching there is really little difficulty; the immature ones are wingless, and the mature ones fly only a short distance at a time. A good suggestion is the use of a small stick tipped with jak-milk or other glutinous-substance, by which the insects may be picked quickly up; a broad band of similar substance might be smeared round the base of the stems to catch any of the young ones that may have fallen to the ground and attempt to again crawl up to the leaves. As regards the eggs of *Helopeltis*, it has been stated that they are found on the very common wayside weed, *Stachytarpheta indica* called "nai-oringi" by the Tamils and "bala-nakuta" (dogs-tail) by the Sinhalese; but I have not been able to obtain any confirmation of this, nor does the insect seem to have been raised from the supposed eggs. As, however, the eggs have been undoubtedly found on tea itself as well as on cinchona and cacao, the discovery of an additional locality for them is of no great significance. With the exception of *Helopeltis* the tea plant is remarkably free from serious enemies.

Coffee.—There was an increase in our now small export of this product to 55,190 cwt., but this is not due to any increased cultivation of Liberian. I regret to see as yet no revival of this culture in the moist low districts, as it is one which, having an eye to the future, is much to be recommended. It is cropping well and proving profitable in many portios of Malaya, especially in portions of the peninsula and in Java and N. Borneo; and if estate proprietors are not inclined to take it up here, I think it most desirable to stimulate and encourage it as a native cultivation. I have urged this for many years past, and this year have made a gratis distribution of seedling plants from Henaratgoda Garden to the neighbouring villagers; I am prepared to do so on a large scale if desired.

A small plot of *Coffea bengalensis* was made at Péradeniya in September. This species is a native of Assam, Burma, and Siam, and was at one time much cultivated at Calcutta; but the product is poor in quality. Like all the genus here it suffers from "leaf-disease" (*Hemileia*).

Cacao.—Very much the largest export yet made from Ceylon has taken place in 1893; 30,658 cwt. (against 17,327 cwt. the previous year). This, however, is not so significant as it looks, as owing to the 1892 crop having been late and the 1894 crop early, the total for 1893 is unduly swollen. Still there is a satisfactory increase.

In April I despatched direct to Mr. Hart, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, in response to his request, a Wardian case containing 56 plants of our "Old Red" cacao, for the purpose of comparison with the varieties in cultivation there, so as to determine, if possible, whether it be the "criollo" of the West, and also to ascertain if the white colour of the seed will be there maintained. A few of the plants survived the long journey, and I hope in time to hear something definite as to their relationship with the Trinidad varieties. Mr. Hart has recently visited Nicaragua in Central America, a great cacao-growing country, and it is interesting to note that he found there the seeds to be usually white in section, and that after curing they acquired an appearance "identical with the best strains of Ceylon cacao, but with beans more than double the size." It is possible that we may have here the original of our "Old Red," and I have asked Mr. Hart to compare our plants with it. I hope also he may be able to spare a few of this fine Nicaragua sort, and especially of a variety of it known as "Alligator" cacao.

A packet of seed of Forastero cacao was sent to Mr. J. W. Moir at Milanji, Brit. Central Africa, for experiment.

Cinchona.—It is worth a note to mark that at last the end of this product in Ceylon is coming. The export for the year, 3,571,321 lb., was very little above half that of 1892, and it will now so rapidly fall that Ceylon bark will soon be a thing of the past.

Indiarubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*).—As the Forest Department did not take any seed, we were able to make a large distribution to planters. I advertised it at Rs. 5 per 1,000, and the demand so exceeded my expectation that though I restricted the number to 2,000 for each estate, we were unable to supply all the applicants. The crop was a large one, the Henaratgoda plantation affording about 75,000 seeds, and the few trees at Pérádeniya about 16,000 The estates supplied were mostly situated in the moist low-country of the Western Province; we also sent seed to the Assistant Government Agent at Mátara. Our largest tree at Henaratgoda is now 6 ft. 7½ in. in circumference.

Though I have expressed the opinion that this is a cultivation more suited to a Government Department than to private planters, yet if the cultivator can afford to wait for about twelve years, there is little doubt of a profitable return. After the trees are once in full bearing they are said in Brazil to continue to yield for a period of 75–100 years.

Castilloa elastica.—A sample of this rubber sent home on trial, grown on an estate in Mátalé, was favourably reported on, being valued at 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.* per pound. The quality of this kind of rubber produced in Ceylon has always been excellent, but my experience hitherto has been that the amount of caoutchouc obtained from the milk is too little to make it a profitable cultivation; the yield per tree seems very small.

Manihot Glaziovii.—Ceara Rubber has not taken any hold on planters here as a permanent cultivation; yet it might, I think, be worked at a profit by a system of annual planting, and the sacrifice of successive crops of trees when they reach ten or twelve years. About 1½ lb. of dry rubber is at that age obtained from each tree.

Gambir.—I am unable to report at present any success with this. None of the seed produced germinated, and we have still only five bushes, which do not grow rapidly here. Out of many attempts we succeeded in getting from these only three more plants by layering. I fear our climate is unsuitable. In North Borneo this product is reported to have done very well in the Government Garden at Sandakan under the care of a Chinaman; and a sample analyzed by Messrs. Huttenback & Co. was all that could be desired in tannin strength—27·83 per cent. It seems likely that this will become a large export from the new colony in time.

Coca (*Erythroxylon Coca*).—In my Report for 1888 (p. 14) I gave analysis of three samples sent to London for report; the percentage of crystallizable cocaine was 0·47 to 0·60 per cent. These samples were all of the large-leaved typical variety (of which a figure has just been published in the Botanical Magazine, t. 7334), which has been grown here for many years. But we also cultivate the smaller-leaved form which has been named var. *novo-granatense*, and I sent to Kew in April a sample, prepared at Henáratgoda Garden, with a request for an analysis of this also, for comparison. Mr. A. G. Howard gives it as follows:—

Crystallized alkaloid	0·56 per cent.
Uncrystallized	0·47 ,,
Total ...	1·03 ,,

and he remarks that the amount of uncrystallized alkaloid detracts from its commercial value. So far as these analyses go, it would appear that, contrary to what has been stated, this variety is less valuable than the old large-leaved kind.

Cubebs.—Our plants are now growing luxuriantly, and are undoubtedly the true species, *Piper Cubeba*. They are in full flower, but all prove to be male plants, and of course useless from the cultivator's point of view. I shall endeavour to obtain fruit-bearing plants.

Camphor.—A large quantity of seed of the Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum Camphora*) was obtained from Japan, but as it travels badly only a small proportion was raised. About 2,000 seedlings are now at Hakgala. This tree may do in the drier parts of our hill-country; there is a very old tree of large size in Pérádeniya, but it never flowers here.

Sansevieria cylindrica.—This has recently been praised as affording the best of the "Bowstring Hemps," especially useful in deep-sea soundings. It is a native of Tropical Africa, and we have grown a few plants here since 1884. As a renewal of interest has lately been shown in this fibre-plant we are propagating it and shall form a small plot.

Sisal Hemp (*Agave rigida*, var. *Sisalana*).—The plants of this in our plot at Pérádeniya (see report for 1890, p. 12) have not grown rapidly, and, compared with many other Agaves, produce

very few off-sets. We are therefore not able to make progress in its propagation, a matter of little importance here, where fibre cultivation is little likely to be taken up.

Fruit Trees.—The year was a good one for fruit. The little plot of Singapore Mangosteens at Henaratgoda fruited for the first time, one bush bearing thirty fruit. The curious stoneless Mango at Pérádeniya (given to us a few years back by the Maha Mudaliyár) also fruited in July. In this the stone is usually represented merely by a thin membranous seedless plate; occasionally, however, a stone and seed is formed. Four of the thirteen selected grafted mangoes received from Poona in 1884 also flowered for the first time, but set no fruit. They have been heavily pruned and manured.

Fruit Trees at Hakgala.—Mr. Nock reports :—

Some of the apples grafted in December last year have made remarkably fine growth, many of the shoots being over 5 ft. long and stout in proportion. Sixteen of these have been planted out in the borders of the walled-in garden ; also 12 pear plants, which were grafted on to stocks of the well-established and common cooking pear. Twenty-nine sites were specially prepared round the wall and planted with pears (7), plums (7), peaches (4), figs (5), cherries (3), apricots (1), and grape vines (2). A galvanized wire trellis, 6 ft. high with eight rows of wire, has been fitted up against this wall all round to train these on, and it is hoped that, with the protection of the wall and good soil and situation, they will become established. The figs have done very well this year, producing a good crop of very fine large fruit. Though but few ripened properly, they were excellent when stewed, and are well worth growing if for this purpose alone. The English blackberries have continued to do well, and have again given good crops of large handsome fruit. The American variety, though growing well, does not produce fruit freely, and I think it is now fully proved that it is not worth growing in this locality.

Strawberries at Hakgala.—Mr. Nock further reports :—

The seedling plants of strawberries in the border of the walled-in nursery fruited really well during the months of February, March, and April. I have seldom seen such a good show of fruit as there was on them at the beginning of March. I counted the set fruit in three plants with the following results:—No. 1 had 337 ; No. 2, 175 ; and No. 3, 116. The plants were literally covered with fruit in all stages, but the heavy rain in March spoilt a large quantity of them. In April they fruited in appreciable quantities, and were of good size and flavour ; the largest gathered was 1¾ in. long and 4 in. in circumference. They suffered a good bit from the drought in August and September, and subsequently from heavy rain at the end of the year. I see no reason, however, why good strawberries should not be grown in the mountains, if a well drained open situation is chosen for them, care taken in the preparation of the beds and planting, and subsequent cultivation.

Nutmegs.—It is somewhat remarkable that there is no export on any commercial scale of this product, as there must be a very large number of trees in the country. The few old trees in Pérádeniya are I believe about contemporary with the Gardens, *i.e.*, about seventy years old ; they are a fine sort, and bear copiously nearly all the year round without any attention whatever. During the last ten years we have supplied over 118,000 seeds from these trees to meet a pretty steady demand for cultivation on low-country estates.

Potatoes at Hakgala.—Mr. Nock gives the following interesting report :—

As being the tenth crop from tubers grown in the Colony, the following results are of interest. They were planted over a patch of ground 33 ft. long by 15 ft. wide at the end of August and lifted in the early part of November, being in the ground not quite three months. The weather was for the most part dry. The name of the variety was "Imperator," and the yield was 836 tubers, which weighed 199 lb. 4 oz. There were only nineteen small ones among them, and seventeen diseased. The tubers were very handsome and of good size, as will be seen from the following table of weights :—

					lb.	oz.
The heaviest tuber weighed		...	...	...	1	4
The 12 heaviest tubers weighed		...	...	...	9	0
The 24	do.	...	...	...	16	0
The 36	do.	...	...	...	21	0
The 50	do.	...	...	...	27	0
The 75	do.	...	...	...	36	0
The 100	do.	...	...	...	45	0
The 150	do.	...	...	...	62	0
The 200	do.	...	...	...	79	0
The 300	do.	...	...	...	109	0
The 400	do.	...	...	...	136	0
The 500	do.	...	...	...	158	0
The 600	do.	...	...	...	175	0
The 700	do.	...	...	...	188	0
The 800	do.	...	...	...	195	0
17 diseased ones and 19 small ones		...	...	...	4	0

Calathea Allouia.—This plant produces small tubers, which are used as a vegetable in the West Indies and Trinidad, and when boiled form a fair substitute for potatoes. We received several roots in March from Trinidad, which are doing well at Pérádeniya, though much sought after by rodent animals.

Polygonum sachalinense.—This coarse but rather handsome weedy plant, occasionally grown in European gardens, has been lately strongly recommended as a fodder plant, growing as it does with great rapidity and vigour to a large size ; it is said to have yielded from 89-178 tons per acre. It is a native of Siberia and North Japan, and takes its name from the Russian island of Sakalin between those two countries. We received in December four roots of this from Mr. T. Christy, of London (two through Mr. J. Ferguson), and they have started growth at Hakgala.

9.—HERBARIUM, MUSEUM, AND LIBRARY.

General Herbarium.—Some progress was made in the early part of the year in mounting, naming up, and arranging this extensive collection, and in this work I had the assistance of Mr. C. H. Nicholls of New College, Oxford, who spent a few months of study at Pérádeniya. There is yet work of this sort enough to occupy many years remaining to be done, but it requires some knowledge of herbarium work to do it properly, and I have no time for it myself. During the latter part of the year, however, the Draughtsman rendered good service in this way, having mounted and arranged the large additions to the Foreign Ferns accumulated during recent years.

The following additions were received during the year :—

391 species, named and mounted, of Indian Plants. (From the Calcutta Herbarium.)
A large collection from India and Malacca. (From the Kew Herbarium.)
136 species of named Indian Plants. (From Dr. Eyre de Crespigny, England.)
A collection of Ferns from St. Vincent, W. Indies. (From the Kew Herbarium.)
A collection of Mosses and Hepaticæ, various. (From the Kew Herbarium.)

Ceylon Herbarium.—This fine collection has been kept steadily up to date, and many additional specimens mounted and laid in.

I have been too much occupied with writing to do much collecting during the year, the only district personally examined being the country about Náula and Lenadora, which possesses a rather peculiar flora. The plant-collectors, however, have made tours in the Lagalla and Rakwana Districts, and in the latter were accompanied by the Draughtsman. This officer has during the year made twenty-eight complete drawings of Ceylon plants and twenty-five of Orchids cultivated at Pérádeniya.

Museum and Laboratory.—An additional wall-case was put up in Room IV. I hope to find time to finish off the arrangement of this room, which is devoted to Foreign specimens, during the coming year.

At the end of the year Mr. F. W. Keeble, of Caius College, Cambridge (Frank Smart Scholar), arrived, and has commenced work in the Laboratory.

Library.—The following is a list of the books and volumes added to the Library during the year. To the donors of such as were presented the thanks of the Government are hereby rendered :—

Aiton, Hortus Kewensis. 1789. 3 vols.
Jackson & Hooker, Index Kewensis, Fasc 1. 1893.
Thunberg, Nova Genera Plantarum (1–16). 1781–1801.
Id., a volume containing 23 Dissertations. 1808–26.
Baker, Iridoæ. 1892.
Id., Synopsis of Museæ (Ann. Bot. VII.) 1893. (*Presented by Author.*)
Veitch, Manual of Orchidaceous Plants, Part 9. 1893.
Hooker, Flora of Brit. India, Part 19. 1893. (*Presented by India Office.*)
Trimen, Handbook to Flora of Ceylon, Part 1. 1893. (*Presented by Author; 4 copies.*)
Mrs. Walker's Tour to Adam's Peak in 1833. (Author's Manuscript.) (*Presented by Director of Kew Garden.*)
King, Materials for Flora of Malay Peninsula, Part 5 and Index to Vol. I. (*Presented by Author.*)
Pierre, Flore Forestière de la Cochin-Chine, Part 18. 1893. (*Presented by French Government.*)
Drake del Castillo, Flore de la Polynésie Française. 1893.
Moore, C., Handbook to Flora of N. S. Wales. 1893. (*Presented by Author.*)
Barbosa-Rodrigues, Plant. nov. cult. no Jard. Bot. do Rio de Janeiro. Part 2. 1893. (*Presented by Author.*)
MacMillan, Metaspermeæ of the Minnesota Valley. 1892. (*Presented by Author.*)
Baker, On the Seychelles Fern-Flora. (Mem. R Irish Ac. XXV.) 1875. (*Presented by Director of Kew Garden.*)
Ondaatje, On the Vegetable Products of Ceylon. Parts 1 and 2. 1853–4.
Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, Vol. VI (in 4 Parts). 1893. (*Presented by Government of India.*)
Imperial Inst. Series, Indian Section Handbooks of Commercial Products, Nos. 7, 10, 12. (*Presented.*)
Id., Guide to Commercial Section for 1892. (*Presented.*)
Proceedings, Planters' Association of Ceylon. 1892–3. (*Presented by the Association.*)
Annales du Jardin Bot. de Buitenzorg, Vol. XI., Parts 1 and 2. (*Presented by Director of the Garden.*)
Hooker's Icones Plantarum, Ser. 4, Vol. II., Parts 2 and 3 : Vol. III., Part 3 (*Presented by the Bentham Trustees.*)
Kew Bulletin, 1887–1893. (Copy for Hakgala Garden.)
Report of Missouri Garden. 1892 and 1893. (*Presented.*)
Britten and Boulger, Biographical Index of British Botanists 1893.
White, Manual of Province of Uva. 1893.
Le Mesurier, Manual of Nuwara Eliya District. 1893. (*Presented by Ceylon Government.*)
And the usual Periodicals, Reports, Official Papers, &c.

"*Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon.*"—The first part of this book was published in London (by Messrs. Dulau) on 15th May, and consists of an 8vo. volume of 328 pages and a quarto atlas of 25 coloured plates. The book has been well got up; printers, lithographic artist, and colourists having all done their part to my satisfaction. The volume contains a full account of all the Ceylon plants (about 500) contained in the first 42 Natural Orders, *i.e.*, to the *Anacardiaceæ*. I expect the second Part to be out in a few months time, and this contains about 600 more species (to the end of the *Rubiaceæ*), accompanied with 25 more coloured plates. The drawings for Part 3 are in the hands of the lithographic artist, and I am engaged on the descriptions of the plants. When this Handbook is completed I believe that Ceylon will be in possession of an account of its native vegetation more detailed and complete than that of any other British Colony.

10.—RECEIPTS FROM SALES.

The sales of plants and seeds to the public remain at about the same total amount as in recent years, but in 1893 there has been a considerable diminution in the Pérádeniya sale, and a large increase at Henaratgoda owing to the distribution of *Hevea* seed thence.

The receipts for the year were :—

	Sales Rs.	c.	Number of Purchasers
From Pérádeniya...	1,790	1	406
„ Hakgala ...	699	48	107
„ Henaratgoda	527	12	100
„ Anurádhapura	38	46	46
„ Badulla ...	68	42	23
Total ...	3,123	49	682

And the estimated value of plants and seeds supplied gratis :—

	Rs.	c.
From Pérádeniya	521	95
„ Hakgala	812	0
„ Badulla	160	40
„ Henaratgoda	97	0
Total ...	1,591	35

11.—EXPENDITURE.

The total cost of the Department for 1893 has been :—

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Salaries	—		21,957	0
Gardeners' and Labourers' wages —				
Pérádeniya ...	7,500	0		
Hakgala	3,999	99		
Henaratgoda ...	2,199	95		
Anurádhapura ...	1,199	94		
Badulla	1,499	89		
			16,399	77
Travelling and collecting ...	—		1,940	85

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Stationery	98	91		
Postage and telegrams ...	99	93		
Pots, tools, manure, labels, &c.	3,497	92		
Purchase of seeds and plants	488	50		
Upkeep of racecourse reserve	120	0		
Special votes :—				
Carriage shed (Hakgala) ...	249	10		
Towards publication of Handbook to Flora of Ceylon (£250) ...	3,809	56		
			8,363	89
Total ...			48,661	51

HENRY TRIMEN, F.R.S.,
Director.

February 12, 1894.

THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM FOR 1893

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

THE total number of visitors for the year amounted to 89,983, of whom 81,458 were natives, 5,828 strangers, and 1,697 residents.

GROUNDS.

I was reluctantly obliged to remove the croton hedge: it had been dying out for the last two years, and all efforts to replant it were unavailing. I replaced it by a border of turf. The croton hedge was planted for its own beauty, not as a fence, and I considered that a low hedge of Madras thorn or any other substitute would look meaningless inside the handsome wall which surrounds the Museum. A flower bed was out of the question both on account of the great extent and the fierce heat reflected from the wall itself.

The little water-cart, which arrived early this year, has proved very useful, and I should have asked the Committee to order a second had it not been for a promise from the Public Works of a watering apparatus of a novel design, which I trust will prove very effective.

THE LIBRARY, PURCHASE OF BOOKS, AND THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

I am truly glad to report a great improvement in the Library. the books published in Ceylon are now properly attended to, registered, entered, pressmarked, and bound—a work in my opinion of the first importance, as this section of the Library will increase in interest as the years go on. The second part of the Catalogue is passing through the press. The aim of the Museum being to monograph Ceylon, the connection between the Library and the collections is so close that as regards the purchase of books the two must be considered together. A country may be monographed without any reference to a Museum, the scattered collections being entrusted to the hands of specialists—this is being done at the present time in England for Central America by the publication of the "Biologia Centrali Americana," and in France for Madagascar by a work of encyclopædic vastness—but the case for Ceylon is very different, as the Museum is designed to show its antiquities, products, and fauna under one roof.

Sir William Gregory, in his Minute of January 5, 1877, stated "that the purpose of the Museum was to give a full representation of the products of Ceylon, both natural and artificial, and that in its management two objects should be kept steadily in view—first, to teach; secondly, to afford rational amusement; and that for teaching specimens selected for the purpose should be set apart." He also says in his remarks on the Library in this Minute, "that all pamphlets relating to Ceylon should be purchased." It is impossible to imagine our collection of birds, unaccompanied by any books containing descriptions of the species.

The Zoological literature necessary for working the Museum seems to me to divide itself naturally into three classes:—

(1) Monographs relating to Ceylon only, or including Ceylon in their range: of these, Legge's "Birds of Ceylon" and Distant's "Monograph of the Cicadidæ" are splendid examples.
(2) Descriptions of Ceylon species published in various scientific periodicals.
(3) Authoritative lists or papers showing what species of any particular group have been recorded from Ceylon.

I do not suppose that it can be disputed that the books of the first class should be bought as soon as published, as this avoids the necessity for purchasing either those of the second or third classes.

It is certainly desirable to purchase as few as possible of those of the second class. In most cases the descriptions of insects are unaccompanied by any figures, and are quite useless for the purpose of naming the species described, apart from authoritatively named specimens; still, when no complete monograph of a group has ever been published, or seems likely to be, their purchase becomes a necessity, but it can always be postponed whenever there is a deficiency of funds.

It is, however, to works of the third class that I wish particularly to draw attention in this place. When engaged in re-exhibiting the collection of beetles, and consulting the literature of the subject contained in the Library, in order both to confirm the specific names received from Europe and to add to them as much as possible, I found that Sharpe's Papers on the "Aquatic Coleoptera of Ceylon" had thrown the Museum list of beetles entirely out of date as regards the families of *Dytiscidæ* and *Gyrinidæ*, although compiled in 1890, and some manuscript notes kindly furnished by Mr. Lewis have done the same for the *Histeridæ*, whilst those families of which lists have been published by the late Mr. Atkinson of Calcutta will also have to be re-written. Thus my lists of upwards of 1,200 species have become out of date in less than three years. I should like in future, if possible, to publish the whole of the fauna of Ceylon as a simple list of names, accompanied by their geographical distribution, taking the latest available authority as my basis, and adding the titles of the papers and the names of the new Ceylon species that have been described in them year by year. These later lists do not necessitate the purchase of any books, as the

information required can be extracted from the Zoological Record. The student will thus be provided with a complete list of the Ceylon fauna as far as known, and with the titles of all the latest works on the subject. Examples of what I propose will be given further on as I review our present collection and the literature connected with it.

With regard to the Vertebrates, the literature is full and complete. The Invertebrates are being classified according to the Zoological Record, and I am pressing on with the re-arrangement of the collection and the compiling of the lists at one and the same time, in the hope of being able to place a list, such as I have proposed above, in the hands of the Government Printer as soon as the Library Catalogue is finished.

The Beetles have been re-arranged from the *Cicindelidæ* to the *Scarabæidæ* in the first case, and the *Cerambycidæ* and *Chrysomelidæ* have been exhibited in the second. The literature required for working out this class must eventually be enormous, unless monographs of some of the families bringing them up to date are published, which is not at all probable; for my proposed Catalogue, however, the old Museum lists can be taken as our standard, and brought up to date by means of the Zoological Record.

The whole of the *Hymenoptera* have been re-exhibited and re-labelled. The literature in the Library on this subject is tolerably complete. Our collection of Butterflies follows the well-known work of de Nicéville; unfortunately the great delay in the publication of volume IV. prevents my re-arranging the *Papilionidæ* at present, and, as I reported last year, I have had to content myself with exhibiting a selection of our most beautiful species. If the work does not appear in time I shall make the lists of this family from Moore's "Lepidoptera of Ceylon," in which case the geographical distribution will have to be omitted. In the Moths Mr. Hampson has published a complete list of those known from Ceylon, for which Cotes and Swinhoe will furnish the geographical distribution. The *Rhyncota* have also been exhibited and identified as far as possible. Of this order the *Cicadidæ* have been monographed by Distant. The Museum contains examples of all the ten species recorded from Ceylon. Kirby has published a paper on this subject as late as 1891, which, I trust, will be immediately ordered. For the *Neuroptera* I am also waiting for Kirby's new Catalogue of 1891.

The *Diptera* are compiled from Bigot's "Catalogue of Oriental Diptera, 1891." At present it is not yet complete: only a very few species are recorded from Ceylon, and almost all of them peculiar to the Island. The list of *Forficulariæ* is taken from Scudder (Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1876). The descriptions are principally by Dohrn, whose work is not in the Library. No new species of *Blattidæ* have been described since 1866; the list is extracted from the works of Wattenwyl and Saussure. Twenty species are described from Ceylon, of which ten are represented in the collection, but there are evidently a large number which have either not been described or, if described, have not been recorded from Ceylon. The list of *Mantidæ* is compiled from Westwood's "Revisio" and Wood Mason's Catalogue, both published in 1889. Of the 28 species recorded, twelve are identified.

Only two species of *Phasmidæ*, described by Saussure, have been added to the fauna since Westwood's Catalogue in 1859. Of the 26 species recorded, all but one are peculiar to Ceylon. Eleven of the species in the collection have been identified.

Of the remaining families of the *Orthoptera* we only possess fragmentary lists, such as Bolivar's "Tettegidæ." I shall not, however, delay the publication of a list of *Invertebrata*, recorded from Ceylon, on this account, as yearly appendices will have to be published in order to give the revised nomenclature and the new species.

M. Eugene Simon has furnished me with a manuscript list of *Arachnidæ*. Most of our *Crustacea* have been identified at Madras, whilst, for the other classes of the Animal Kingdom, I have a good basis in the publications of the British Museum and "The Voyage of the Challenger." My greatest difficulties will lie in the formation of a list of *Mollusca*, as such works as Sowerby, Martini, and Chemnitz, &c., would exhaust the whole book vote for some years.

MAMMALIA.

The taxidermist was stationed at Jaffna during the early part of the year and succeeded in procuring very fine specimens of the Dugong—male, female, and young. The female is 11 ft. long, and is said to be the largest ever seen. The skeleton of the elephant presented by the Royal Asiatic Society has had to be removed in consequence of the ironwork having become rusted. As we have another very fine one I do not propose to go to the expense of remounting it, but am keeping the space it occupied for the Dugong case, which is expected to arrive shortly.

BIRDS.

The principal addition to this part of the collection this year is a kingfisher, which was presented by Mr. A. P. Green. I have placed this on the list provisionally as *Alcedo Bavani*, Walden, as this is a South Indian species, but it will be necessary to refer the specimen to the British Museum before it can be definitely ascertained whether it is this species or the closely allied Malayan one. Mr. Green informs me that it is a permanent resident in the neighbourhood of the Kalawewa tank, and not a mere straggler as was the case with *Halcyon pileata*. It is extraordinary that it should have escaped the notice of collectors in this country until now. Both the exhibited and the duplicate collections have been carefully gone through as far as the goat-suckers, and geographical labels, compiled from the British Museum Catalogue, have been placed on all the species, but I have not altered the names used in Captain Legge's "Birds of Ceylon." There is no saying what change in the nomenclature and classification of birds may not take place in a few years, and I consider it better for the present to leave our collection in agreement with that celebrated monograph.

The nest and eggs of (114) *Lamies caniceps*, the eggs of (131) *Pratincola bicolor*, the nest of (137) *Turdus kinissi*, and the nest and eggs of (163) *Orthotomus sutorius*, have been acquired by purchase. A number of new specimens have been mounted to replace old ones.

Three more groups of birds with their nests, eggs, and natural surroundings have been exhibited: they are *Cisticola cursitans*, *Prinia sylvatica*, and *Zosterops palpebrosa*.

REPTILES.

A starred tortoise found near Wellawatta has been purchased; the man stated it was not the first that he had seen. I was inclined to think that it must be some foreign species which had been brought to Colombo and had escaped from captivity, but none of the known species of *Testudo* agree with it, and I believe it to be a new species peculiar to Ceylon.

Whilst re-bottling the duplicate collection I found a young Geckoe, collected at Jaffna in 1891; which proved to be *Gymnodactytus pulchellus*, another addition to our fauna.

A skink, collected at the same time and place, proves to be *Cabrita leschenaultii*. I am sorry that this species was inadvertently omitted from the Museum list. A third specimen of *Lygosoma kalianus* was purchased from the Southern Province. The rarity of this species is accounted for by the fact that it lives on the tops of high trees.

FISH.

The manuscript list is completed, but I do not propose to publish it. I should prefer that the list of our *Vertebrata* should be uniform with my proposed list of *Invertebrata*. There are 844 species on the list. A large perciform fish was purchased at Chilaw, which appears to be new to science. It is said to be common in the Chilaw market, so that I hope soon to procure some spirit specimens, and be able finally to decide whether this is so or not.

A sea-perch procured at Galle I provisionally named *Lutianus fulvus*, Bloch. This is a species not yet known west of the Andamans, and it is becoming clear that almost all the species, with the distribution Andamans to the Malay Archipelago will eventually be found on our coast, making a very substantial addition to our fauna. In this way several species have been placed on the appendix this year. Another specimen of *Pristipoma leuciscum* was dredged off Pánadurá, to which locality it appears to be confined. Among the fish collected at Galle I was glad to procure some specimens of *Cristiceps halei*, the type specimen from which Dr. Day's description was taken having unfortunately gone bad. From the same locality I obtained a species of *Salarias*, new to science, and also a magnificent specimen of *Murena pseudathyrsoidea*, Bleek. From Beruwala (Barbaryn) we procured *Clupea argyrotænia* and *Acanthurus rhombus*, also a *Scorpenopsis* which I cannot identify with certainty, and a specimen of *Teuthis Lineata*, not previously recorded west of New Guinea. Two specimens of *Lethrinus ornatus* and one of *Amphiprion seba* are all recorded for the first time from our shores; but the most interesting addition of all is a fish genus of the *Duymaeria*, of which no species has hitherto been recorded from the Indian Ocean.

INSECTS.

The re-exhibition of the insects has been completed as far as space permits. This has been facilitated by using a mixture of coir and sawdust for covering the insect boards, which allows the easy insertion of the pins, and is as good as the best cork. Although we have two great works on the Moths of Ceylon (Moore and Hampson) I extracted from the different Museum collections, old and new, over fifty unfigured species; but whether they are described or not, I cannot say. *Syntomis confinis* proves to be the male of *Syntomis subaurata*. Great numbers of fresh specimens have been mounted for exhibition in all the orders, of which I may especially mention very fine specimens of *Schizocephalus bicornis*, male and female, a *Choeradodis squilla*, a male of *Prisomera spinicolle*, and a *Necrosia* unidentified. I shall not enter into further particulars on the subject as my proposed lists will show what identified insects the collection possesses.

CRUSTACEA.

The old dried collection of *Crustacea* has been entirely removed from exhibition; its place will be supplied by a fresh collection prepared by the gum and glycerine process, which is as effective for this class as for the fish.

An upright case placed on one of the table-cases contains a few unarranged specimens exhibited to show the effect. I hope next year to be able to devote special attention to this part of the collection.

OTHER MARINE INVERTEBRATES.

The case containing the star-fish and dried sponges has been removed to make way for another case for insects.

The star-fish and Holothurians will be shortly re-exhibited in the same manner as the crabs.

CEYLON PRODUCTS.

The collection representing the products of the Palmyrah palm prepared for the Chicago Exhibition not having arrived in time, I handed over the Museum collection to the Commissioner on condition that I might appropriate the one especially prepared for him. This arrived early in the year, and proved to be a very full and handsome collection. It contained a model of a Jaffna house, illustrating the use of the wood as a building material, a *replica* of the one sent to the Imperial Institute. There is only room to exhibit half this collection.

A new Ceylon Products Register has been opened, in which all the objects belonging to the collection are being properly classified. This has been done with a view to the compilation of a new guide. I have, however, entirely abandoned this latter work, as an extension of the building would render it at once obsolete.

The whole of the jewellery has been re-arranged, the bangles being exhibited on velvet covered rollers in small upright cases, and the rest of the collection being placed on sloping boards.

The additions to the Ceylon products have not been numerous: 21 articles have been added to the list of metal works, none calling for special remark.

A very ancient clay begging-bowl was presented by the Terunnansé of the Attilupola viháré.

Five articles have been added to the list of jewellery, of which a very handsome antique Kandyan waist-belt is the only one worthy of special notice.

An ancient Kandyan field-piece, found on Pidurutalágala, has been purchased; seven pieces of ivory carving have been exhibited in the ivory case, of which the principal is a very handsome ivory plaque, No. 110.

Two handsome specimens of the Gartmore estate "Golden Tips Tea" have been presented by T. C. Anderson, Esq., together with a framed photograph of the scene in Mincing Lane on May 7, 1891, when this particular tea, of which the two bottles in the hall are samples, fetched £25 10*s.* per lb.

ANTIQUITIES.

A few bronzes have been presented by the Government. Amongst the contents of an offering box, purchased from a man who stated that he had procured it at Anurádhapura, was a *Scarabæus*, inscribed with hieroglyphics, bored through to form a bead for a necklace.

COINS.

A fine gold Dutch coin, 1658, the date of the siege of Mannár, has been purchased.

EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the Colombo Museum for 1893 was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Salaries	—		12,400	0[1]
Other Charges :—				
Purchase of books	1,759	91		
Binding books	281	87		
Petty expenses	542	68		
Stationery	106	2		
Maintenance of Grounds	1,265	46		
For specimens	1,072	41		
Preparing, preserving, and mounting specimens ...	2,614	12		
Pay of collectors	436	16		
Conservancy of latrines	180	0		
Travelling allowance to Staff	1,999	63		
			10,258	26
Special expenditure :—				
Furniture	—		998	13
Other Charges (unexpended)	11	74		
Special expenditure (unexpended)	1	87		
			13	61
Total ...			23,670	0

Colombo Museum,
December 30, 1893

A. HALY,
Director.

[1] Rs. 320·22 lapsed to revenue

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM FOR 1893.

INTRODUCTORY.

I WAS again appointed to act as Librarian of the Colombo Museum during the absence of Mr. Corbet on leave, and acted in that capacity during the whole of 1893.

The duties of the office as defined by the rules include those of "Office Assistant to the Director in his non-technical work, of Accountant of the Museum, and of Secretary to the Committee."

WORK DONE.

In addition to the official routine work of the Department (which passes through the Library) and the duties of Secretary to the Committee, my time as well as that of the Acting Assistant, was chiefly occupied in the systematic arrangement of books, in registering and pressmarking them, and in attending to the preparation of a Catalogue now in the press and made by Mr. Haly, the Director, when acting as Librarian.

The past year has been one of continuous development in the various departments of the Library.

ACCOMMODATION.

The chief and most urgent requirement of the Library is additional shelf accommodation, but this want cannot be supplied until an extension of the building is made. The bookcases are rapidly filling up, and the Library grows so fast that any efforts to find space are of little avail. The Library of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Museum stand in need of a room sufficiently large to admit of extending the accommodation for books whenever required. It is therefore with relief that we welcome the steps taken by the Government to provide the institution in the near future with a building adequate to requirements.

FINANCES.

The annual vote of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of books was almost entirely expended under that head.

The yearly vote for binding, viz., Rs. 200, had to be exceeded by a sum of Rs. 81·87, to meet the additional cost under that head.

BOOKBINDING.

237 books and periodicals, hitherto unavailable for use or reference, were bound or repaired and included in the Library.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in this branch in consequence of the unsatisfactory work of the binders. A book has sometimes to be returned to the binder repeatedly, and in some cases there is a delay of months before it is finally delivered and accepted.

There is enough work to keep a good binder busy for several months, and in the interests of the Department I beg to suggest that a competent workman be engaged on the staff. Such a proposal, if adopted, will work more satisfactorily than the present system of giving out books to be bound in lots by the job.

In ordering out valuable books sold in Europe in paper covers, directions are given that they be specially strongly bound for the Department in half leather, so as to resist the damp and heat, and the glue used in binding is poisoned in order to prevent the ravages caused by insects. An appreciable saving is effected by this means, and a book so bound lasts longer and does not require renewing or binding for many years.

CATALOGUING.

Some progress has been made in this direction. An alphabetical list of books arranged under the names of authors, and under titles where no authors' names are given, begun by Mr. Haly when acting as Librarian, was prepared in manuscript and ready for the press in the beginning of the year. The Government Printer was, however, owing to other heavy official demands on him, unable to take the matter in hand till the close of the year, when a proof of the first two letters of the alphabetical list was received. It is to be hoped that he will be able to devote more time to this important work in 1894.

The list of books in the hands of the printer cannot be regarded as complete, in view of the fact that the later additions to the Library have not been included in it, nor have any steps been taken for the issue of a supplement. The incompleteness of the list is consequent upon interruptions in the work of cataloguing, due to changes in the *personnel* of the Library while the work was in progress. The list now in the press may be regarded as intended to supply a present and pressing want, and doubtless will at a future date be provided with a supplement containing the omissions that have been unavoidably made, and the additions to the Library that have taken place, since the manuscript was sent to the printer. My monthly reports fully explain the difficulties that have been experienced in connection with this work, and which it is unnecessary here to recapitulate.

ACCESSIONS, PRINTED BOOKS

The Museum Library has been enriched during the year by the addition of 231 volumes, pamphlets, and periodicals, as against 128 in 1892.

The new works included in the Museum collection have, as far as possible, been placed on the shelves of the Library and pressmarked according to the system of classification adopted in the Museum. Besides many valuable books of general interest, several works on Natural History were purchased to aid the Director in his work and to illustrate the collections in the Museum.

232 volumes were added to the Asiatic Society's Library during the year. The acquisitions chiefly consist of presentations from societies and learned institutions in Europe and America, with whom the local institution is in communication.

DONORS.

The Library is indebted to the following donors for their generous gifts, which have materially added to the variety and usefulness of its collection :—

The Ceylon Government.
The late Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
The Archæological Commissioner.
The Postmaster-General of Ceylon.
Mr. E. T. Hoole.
The British Association for the advancement of Science.
The Asiatic Society of Ceylon.
The Volta Bureau, U. S. A.
The Bombay Natural History Society.
Mr. P. E. Radley.
Weligama Sri Sumangala Terunnanse.
Mr. M. B. Lee.
The Trustees of the British Museum.

BOOKS PRINTED IN CEYLON.

One copy of each publication printed in Ceylon is forwarded by the Government to the Museum Library. Several of these were received during the year and have been bound according to size, the English, Tamil, and Sinhalese pamphlets separately. They have been entered on the "Register of Books received," and the volumes have been pressmarked. These volumes require indexing, a work which is being gradually done.

BOOKS PRESSMARKED.

367 books were pressmarked and entered on the "Register of Books received." In consequence of recent additions to the Library many of the books had to re-pressmarked and shifted to the other shelves, in order that the books of a series and parts of periodicals might be kept together on the same shelves.

READERS.

The number of readers last year (*i.e.*, of registered visitors to the Library) has been 885.

21 new readers were admitted in 1893 and 42 fresh tickets were issued to old readers, making in all a total of 63 tickets issued for the year.

Several Buddhist priests are readers, the chief attraction to them being the Government Oriental Library. As a rule, they come to the Library only with the object of consulting ola manuscripts. Many of them have made good use of the manuscripts, spending several hours daily in reading and making notes and extracts from them.

The institution is chiefly used by readers as a Consulting Library, and representatives of every class find their way thither in search of information not otherwise accessible to them.

BOOKS ISSUED.

342 volumes were issued for reading in the Library, as against 264 in 1892. This does not include the books of the Asiatic Society, which may be referred to by readers but are issued from the Library only to Members of the Society. The books chiefly consulted were works on Darwinism, books on Ceylon and Buddhism, and dictionaries, encyclopædias, and other books of reference.

OLA MANUSCRIPTS.

77 manuscripts were issued in the Library for reference and reading during the year.

Three new manuscripts were acquired for the Oriental Library, viz. :—

Kotahalupota, copied from a manuscript lent by Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., Archæological Commissioner.
Saratha Sangrahawa, a treatise on Native Medicine ; 342 palm leaves, 8 lines to a page Purchased.
Dik Sangiya, one of the books of the Sutra Pitaka, contains sermons preached by Buddha ; 367 palm leaves, 9 lines to a page. Purchased.

The work of translating into Sinhalese the present Catalogue in English (Part I.) of Páli, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library was taken in hand and completed by Mr. Goonewardene, the Acting Assistant Librarian, assisted by an intelligent Buddhist priest. The manuscript translation will shortly be forwarded to the Government Printer after revision by Devamitta Thera, the Vice-Principal of the Vidyodaya Pirivena, who has kindly undertaken the task.

It was thought advisable to have a Sinhalese translation of the Catalogue, as many of the priests and others who consult the manuscripts experience much difficulty in finding a book they want owing to their inability to read English.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Acting Librarian and Secretary, Colombo Museum.

January 1, 1894.

COLOMBO WATERWORKS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER FOR 1893.

LABUGAMA RESERVOIR.

THE rainfall for the year amounted to 130·96 inches, being 7·06 inches less than that of any year previously recorded, and 30·57 inches (or 18·9 per cent.) less than the average rainfall for the fourteen years 1880 to 1893. Rain fell on 211 days, or 5 days more than the average.

2. The yield of water was unusually low both in volume and in proportion to the rainfall for the year. The quantity actually received into the reservoir was equivalent to a depth of 75·34 inches on the drainage area of 2,380 acres, being 57·5 per cent. of the total rainfall.

3. During the past year experiments have been made in order to ascertain the actual discharging power of the scouring sluices.

4. The results of these experiments show that the yield of water, as hitherto calculated, has been stated at somewhat too high a figure.

5. The earlier calculations, moreover, include the probable quantity lost by evaporation from the surface of the lake, whereas this quantity is excluded from the later calculations, since it cannot, under any circumstances, be available for the supply of the town.

6. I have, therefore, carefully revised the calculations in question, and now annex amended tables showing the yield of water and its distribution since the reservoir was first used in 1887.

7. The new scouring sluices which were erected in the early part of the year, as described in my report for 1892 (paragraphs 4 to 22), have continued to work smoothly and easily, and have proved satisfactory and efficient in every way.

8. The water weed referred to in my report for 1892 (paragraphs 26 to 30) did not spread sufficiently to necessitate any cutting operations in 1893.

MAIN PIPE.

9. Four cases of leakage through defective joints occurred on the main pipe during the year, three being on the Labugama road and one near the crossing of the Dematagoda-ela. In all four cases the joints were repaired without any interruption to the regular supply to the town.

10. The delivery of the main pipe diminished during the year from about 2,670,000 gallons a day to about 2,560,000 gallons.

SERVICE RESERVOIR.

11. The watertightness of the service reservoir was satisfactorily tested on several occasions during 1892, the latest being on the 29th December.

12. The addition to the embankment, recommended by Sir John Fowler, was taken in hand at the beginning of September, and is now (March 15, 1894) nearly complete.

13. It consists in forming a new slope of 1½ horizontal to 1 vertical in place of the original slope, which was 1½ to 1 near the ground level and increased in steepness to 1 to 1 near the top of the embankment. The earthwork entails various alterations to the valve wells, ventilators, drains, &c., which are also nearly complete.

14. Additional tie rods were inserted during the year at the centre of each of the girders supporting the upper roof arching.

15. The movements of the walls, to which allusion has been made in previous reports, continue to occur from time to time. They have not, however, so far impaired the efficiency of the reservoir.

CITY SERVICE.

16. The average daily consumption of water was 1,970,000 gallons, and the greatest consumption in one day was 2,330,000 gallons. These figures are lower than those for any previous year. The unusually small consumption was probably in some measure due to the exceptionally heavy rainfall in the earlier part of the year.

17. I annex a table giving particulars of the daily consumption in millions of gallons. The table shows the average, maximum, and minimum daily consumption for each month and year from 1890 to 1893 inclusive.

18. The working of the street standposts has been considerably improved by fitting wrought iron plates to the handles so as to cover the slot or opening in the outer casing through which the handles pass.

19. Before these plates were used the handles were frequently wedged down by inserting a small pebble between the upper edge of the handle and the top of the slot in the casing.

20. The pebble often worked into the slot so as to cause some difficulty in removing it, and it was consequently not unusual to find standposts wedged open and the water running to waste.

21. The use of cover plates has remedied this difficulty, and prevented a considerable amount of waste.

22. Several standposts have been fitted with a new type of valve, patented by the Glenfield Company. These valves are opened by pressing a button or "push," which cannot be readily fixed in such a position as to cause waste. They have a non-concussive closing action, which reduces the wear and tear of the working parts to a minimum, and I anticipate that they will require but little attention or repair.

23. Appliances for drawing water, of a different type to those hitherto used in Colombo, have been erected at the Municipal markets near the Town Hall and in Kollupitiya.

24. These appliances are known as "dipper cisterns." They consist of a brickwork cistern or box faced with cement and covered with a jakwood top. The water is supplied to the cistern through a ball tap, and is drawn by turning a handle which is attached to the outer end of a shaft or axle. A three-sided sheet iron box is fastened to the inner end of the shaft and turns with it. When the handle is moved through about half a circle the box (or dipper) scoops up the water and delivers it into a small sheet iron chamber from which the outlet pipe or spout is laid through the wall of the cistern. The water delivered at each stroke of the handle can be regulated to any desired quantity. The dippers are at present adjusted so as to deliver about half a gallon at each flush.

25. It is impossible to leave the dipper in such a position that the water will run to waste, since the handle must always be brought back to its original position after the dipper has discharged its contents, before a fresh flush can be delivered.

26. I am of opinion that these appliances are well adapted for use in such places as the Municipal markets, though their size would preclude their use in the streets, and they are not suitable for situations where small quantities of water are frequently required for drinking only.

GENERAL REMARKS.

27. I annex tables showing the expenditure and receipts of the Department for 1893, and a comparative statement of the amounts due for water supplied for other than domestic purposes.

28. During March, 1893, a question was raised as to the legality of the charges which were enacted by the regulation published in the *Gazette* of May 20, 1892, for water supplied to premises where horses, cattle, or carriages are kept for sale or hire.

29. The difficulty led to legal proceedings, which are still pending, and further remarks on the subject are therefore reserved for a future report.

H. EWART,
Chief Engineer, Colombo Waterworks.

Colombo, March 15, 1894.

APPENDIX.

A.—Summary of Expenditure for 1893.

	Amount voted		Amount expended.		Balance.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Personal emoluments	38,363	64	38,184	41	179	23
Materials, stationery, tools, &c.	2,000	0	1,840	67	159	33
Travelling allowances	2,820	0	2,820	0	—	
General upkeep of works	1,500	0	1,406	66	93	34
Painting ironwork	500	0	489	62	10	38
Patent non-concussive self-closing taps for stand-posts	400	0	233	95	166	5
Transport and erection of new sluices at Labugama	1,129	58	1,129	58	—	
Additional tie rods for the Maligakanda service reservoir	710	92	710	92	—	
Total under Votes ...	47,424	14	46,815	81	608	33
Construction account	—		13,327	46	—	
Distinct account for house connections, meters, &c.	—		8,239	70	—	
Grand Total ...	—		68,382	97	—	

B.—Summary of Receipts for 1893.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
House connections	1,622	87		
Meters	2,837	15		
Miscellaneous recoverable expenditure	6,544	21		
			11,004	23
Fines	—		35	25
Total ...			11,039	48

C.—Money to be collected by the Municipality by Sale of Water.

Period	Trade Supplies. By Meter.			Trade Supplies. Without Meter.				Garden Watering.			Total Amount.	
	No. of Gallons.	Amount.		For Petty Trade such as Bakeries, Eating Houses, Buildings &c.		For Horses, Carriages, &c. kept for Sale or Hire.		Area, watered.	Amount.			
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs	c.	Acres.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
During 1887 ...	—	—		—		—		10¼	363	50	363	50
Do. 1888 ...	11,853,953	31,620	78½	—		—		23	741	50	32,362	28½
Do. 1889 ...	16,003,066	41,694	37	—		—		29	932	50	42,626	87
Do. 1890 ...	16,786,630	45,365	2	—		—		32	1,025	10	46,390	12
Do. 1891 ...	19,837,384	53,765	62	919	46	—		39¼	1,238	50	55,923	58
Do. 1892 ...	21,419,039	55,769	47	1,766	71	631	68	41	1,312	17	59,480	3
Do. 1893 ...	24,985,342	62,776	66	1,795	96	557	38	41½	1,337	90	66,467	90

NOTE.—The figures in this table are liable to slight modifications owing to occasional adjustments of charges of water supplied without meter. For purposes of comparison, however, they are sufficiently correct.

D.—Labugama Reservoir Rainfall.

Month.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Ten Years' Average.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Fourteen Years' Average.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January	—	5·90	4·35	6·01	7·05	3·67	1·81	8·03	0·92	3·22	3·25	4·42	3·86	3·27	14·14	6·05	5·11
February	—	11·89	5·55	11·97	6·32	3·06	2·65	2·45	2·28	0·85	—	4·70	14·84	4·39	11·36	5·36	5·93
March	—	11·32	13·04	5·04	8·69	4·17	8·68	7·42	4·85	7·97	10·75	8·19	19·03	12·09	4·24	12·35	9·26
April	—	11·82	25·94	17·10	10·18	10·10	13·60	9·36	29·38	10·29	22·72	16·05	21·44	25·35	17·59	18·88	17·41
May	—	36·30	13·78	22·74	30·28	27·35	9·93	23·19	29·29	28·36	24·79	24·61	22·15	28·83	15·86	20·69	23·82
June	16·20	4·30	15·76	20·68	22·73	21·71	19·03	18·04	23·14	25·34	7·88	17·86	8·95	18·45	12·64	16·85	16·82
July	25·07	10·05	2·36	18·76	8·80	6·43	9·67	15·20	9·06	2·58	20·07	10·30	6·34	8·73	6·15	7·08	9·38
August	7·08	5·98	13·03	15·23	27·97	6·43	7·36	9·27	14·92	5·53	12·64	11·84	5·73	9·43	12·83	5·31	10·83
September	7·55	3·50	13·92	6·20	18·09	13·08	12·01	14·77	5·36	5·03	23·67	11·56	11·21	16·83	6·21	4·01	10·99
October	17·40	19·25	15·08	25·34	21·39	30·19	19·22	16·08	28·71	24·05	15·81	21·51	22·94	33·75	29·54	9·02	22·17
November	—	21·49	29·41	22·34	14·72	15·36	28·22	6·92	12·37	17·51	10·62	17·89	19·86	18·33	22·14	18·34	18·40
December	10·30	10·67	18·93	15·68	9·49	13·32	10·90	11·08	14·61	7·29	7·08	11·91	9·24	19·45	5·02	7·02	11·41
Total ...	83·60*	152·47	171·15	187·09	185·71	154·87	143·13	141·81	174·89	138·02	159·28	160·84	165·59	198·90	157·72	130·96	161·53

* Six Months.

E.—Yield of Water in Inches on Drainage Area (2,380 Acres).

Month.	Rainfall in Inches.	Yield of Water in Inches.	Loss on Rain. Inches.	Loss on Rain. Per cent. on Rainfall.	Excess on Rain. Inches.
1887.					
January	·92	·46	·46	50·0	—
February	2·28	·12	2·16	94·7	—
March	4·85	1·01	3·84	79·2	—
April	29·38	16·44	12·94	44·0	—
May	29·29	19·07	10·22	34·9	—
June	23·14	18·95	4·19	18·1	—
July	9·06	10·65	—	—	1·59
August	14·92	5·18	9·74	65·2	—
September	5·36	7·24	—	—	1·88
October	28·71	15·19	13·52	47·1	—
November	12 37	8·14	4·23	34·3	—
December	14·61	9·28	5·33	36·5	—
	174·89	111·73	66·63		3·47
			3·47 excess deducted		
			63·16	35·1	
1888.					
January	3·22	3·59	—	—	·37
February	·85	·33	·52	61·2	—
March	7·97	1·86	6·11	76·7	—
April	10·29	3·53	6·76	65·7	—
May	28·36	16·65	11·71	41·3	—
June	25·34	23·15	2·19	8·6	—
July	2·58	2·50	·08	3·1	—
August	5·53	1·25	4·28	77·4	—
September	5 03	1·39	3·64	72·4	—
October	24·05	13·93	10 12	42·1	—
November	17·51	12·52	4·99	28·5	—
December	7·29	8·85	—	—	1·56
	138·02	89·55	50·40		1·93
			1·93 excess deducted		
			48·47	35·1	
1889.					
January	3·25	·89	2·36	72·6	—
February	Nil	·07	—	—	·07
March	10·75	2·02	8·73	81·2	—
April	22·72	11·14	11·58	50·9	—
May	24·79	22·22	2·57	10·4	—
June	7·88	6·91	·97	12·3	—
July	20·07	14·16	5 91	29·4	—
August	12·64	11·45	1·19	9·6	—
September	23·67	19·25	4·42	18·7	—
October	15·81	13·45	2·36	14·9	—
November	10·62	5·58	5·04	47·4	—
December	7·08	2·41	4·67	65·9	—
	159·28	109·55	49·80		·07
			·07 excess deducted		
			49·73	31·2	
1890.					
January	3·86	2·26	1·60	41·4	—
February	14·84	6·31	8 53	57·5	—
March	19·03	14·47	4·56	24·0	—
April	21·44	8·41	13·03	60·8	—
May	22·15	16·07	6·08	27·4	—
June	8·95	8·25	·70	7·8	—
July	6·34	2·70	3·64	57·4	—
August	5·73	1·85	3·88	67·7	—
September	11·21	7·39	3·82	34·1	—
October	22·94	12·30	10·64	46·4	—
November.	19·86	16·10	3·76	18·9	—
December	9·24	9·45	—	—	·21
	165·59	105·56	60·24		·21
			·21 excess deducted		
			60·03	36·2	

Month.	Rainfall in Inches.	Yield of Water in Inches.	Loss on Rain. Inches.	Loss on Rain. Per cent. on Rainfall.	Excess on Rain. Inches.
1891.					
January	3·27	2·24	1·03	31·5	—
February	4·39	·92	3·47	79·4	—
March	12·09	4·12	7·97	65·9	—
April	25·35	18 61	6·74	26·6	—
May	28·83	20·29	8·54	29·6	—
June	18·45	18·61	—	—	·16
July	8·73	5·55	3·18	36·4	—
August	9·43	5·28	4·15	44·0	—
September	16·83	10·11	6·72	39·9	—
October	33·75	25 81	7·94	23·5	—
November	18·33	15·68	2·65	14·4	—
December	19·45	12·33	7·12	36·6	—
	198·90	139·55	59·51		·16
			·16 excess deducted		
			59·35	29·9	
1892.					
January	14·14	8·98	5·16	36·5	—
February	11·36	7·57	3·79	33·4	—
March	4·24	1·88	2·36	55·7	—
April	17·59	10·56	7·03	40·0	—
May	15·86	6·91	8·95	56·4	—
June	12·64	7·82	4·82	38·1	—
July	6·15	4·36	1·79	29·1	—
August	12·83	9·30	3·53	27·6	—
September	6·21	2·61	3·60	58·0	—
October	29·54	23 99	5·55	18·8	—
November	22·14	18·43	3·71	16·8	—
December	5·02	3·99	1·03	20·5	—
	157·72	106·40	51·32	32·5	—
1893.					
January	6·05	2·94	3·11	51·4	—
February	5·36	1·61	3·75	69·9	—
March	12·35	6·15	6·20	50·2	—
April	18·88	7·63	11·25	59·6	—
May	20·69	16·35	4·34	21·0	—
June	16·85	13·94	2·91	17·3	—
July	7·08	3·52	3·56	50·3	—
August	5·31	1·77	3·54	66·7	—
September	4·01	1·45	2 56	63·8	—
October	9·02	3·23	5·79	64·2	—
November	18·34	10·73	7·61	41·5	—
December	7·02	6·02	1·00	14·2	—
	130·96	75·34	55·62	42·5	—

F.—Analyses of Yield of Water, 1887–1893.

Month.	Waste Weir.	36-in. Valves.	20-in. Valves.	12-in. Valves.	4-in. Valves.	Supply to Colombo.	Total discharge from Reservoir	Variation in Level of Water in Reservoir. Add for Rise.	Deduct for Fall.	Total Yield.
1887.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January ...	Nil	Nil	Not erected till 1891.	Not appreciable	·01	1·73	1·74	—	1·28	46
February ...	Nil	Nil		do.	Not appreciable	1·56	1·56	—	1·44	·12
March ...	Nil	Nil		do.	·02	1·73	1·75	—	·74	1·01
April ...	·11	17·05		·04	·01	1·68	18·89	—	2·45	16·44
May ...	Nil	11·72		Not appreciable	·04	1·73	13·49	5·58	—	19·07
June ...	Nil	14·43		do.	04	1·68	16·15	2·80	—	18·95
July ...	·05	8·47		do.	·07	1·73	10·32	·33	—	10·65
August ...	Nil	4·86		do.	·07	1·73	6·66	—	1·48	5·18
September ...	Nil	5·03		do.	07	1·68	6·78	46	-	7·24
October ...	Nil	15·30		·06	·08	1·73	17·17	—	1·98	15·19
November ...	Nil	3·09		Not appreciable	·08	1·68	4·85	3·29	—	8·14
December ...	·02	7·46		·02	·07	1·73	9·30	—	·02	9·28
Total ...	·18	87·41		·12	56	20·39	108·66	12·46	9·39	111·73
							Net...	3·07		
1888.										
January ...	Nil	2·30	Not erected till 1891.	Not appreciable	·08	1·73	4·11	—	·52	3·59
February ...	Nil	—		do.	·05	1·62	1·67	—	1·34	·33
March ...	Nil	·95		do.	03	1·73	2·71	—	·85	1·86
April ...	Nil	2·57		do.	05	1·68	4·30	—	·77	3·53
May ...	Nil	13·07		do.	·05	1·73	14·85	1·80	—	16·65
June ...	Nil	20·79		do.	03	1·68	22·50	·65	—	23·15
July ...	Nil	·12		do.	05	1·73	1·90	·60	—	2·50
August ...	Nil	—		do.	05	1·73	1·78	—	·53	1·25
September ...	Nil	2·68		do.	05	1·68	4·41	—	3·02	1·39
October ...	Nil	8·66		do	·05	1·73	10·44	3·49	—	13·93
November ...	Nil	10·75		do.	·05	1·68	12·48	·04	—	12·52
December ...	·01	7·37		do.	05	1·73	9·16	—	·31	8·85
Total ...	·01	69·26			59	20·45	90·31	6·58	7·34	89·55
								Net...	·76	
1889.										
January ...	Nil	Nil	Not erected till 1891.	Not appreciable	·06	1·73	1·79	—	·90	·89
February ...	Nil	Nil		Do.	·05	1·56	1·61	—	1·54	·07
March ...	Nil	Nil		Do.	·05	1·73	1·78	·24	—	2·02
April ...	Nil	9·68		Do.	·06	1·68	11·42	—	·28	11·14
May ...	Nil	20·86		Do.	·05	1·73	22·64	—	·42	22·22
June ...	Nil	4·03		Do.	·05	1·68	5·76	1·15	—	6·91
July ...	2·63	8·23		Do.	·05	1·73	12·64	1·52	—	14·16
August ...	·45	10·54		Do.	·05	1·73	12·77	—	1·32	11·45
September ...	1·40	17·46		Do.	·05	1·68	20·59	—	1·34	19·25
October ...	Nil	12·05		Do.	·03	1·73	13·81	—	·36	13·45
November ...	Nil	·44		Do.	·03	1·68	2·15	3·43	—	5·58
December ...	Nil	·21		Do.	·06	1·73	2·00	·41	—	2·41
Total ...	4·48	83·50			·59	20·39	108·96	6·75	6·16	109·55
							Net...	·59		
1890.										
January ...	·50	·20	Not erected till 1891.	Not appreciable	·03	1·74	2·47	—	·21	2·26
February ...	2·89	1·15		Do.	03	1·56	5·63	·68	—	6·31
March ...	2·63	10·03		Do.	·05	1·74	14·45	·02	—	14·47
April ...	·02	11·03		Do.	·03	1·68	12·76	—	4·35	8·41
May ...	Nil	14·14		Do.	·04	1·74	15·92	·15	—	16·07
June ...	Nil	3·95		Do	·03	1·68	5·66	2·59	—	8·25
July ...	Nil	·26		Do.	·05	1·74	2·05	·65	—	2·70
August ...	Nil	·08		Do.	·03	1·74	1·85	—	—	1·85
September ...	·01	7·16		Do.	·06	1·68	8·91	—	1·52	7·39
October ...	Nil	11·75		Do.	·04	1·74	13·53	—	1·23	12·30
November ...	·26	10·62		Do.	·05	1·68	12·61	3·49	-	16·10
December ...	·23	8·53		Do.	·05	1·74	10·55	—	1·10	9·45
Total ...	6·54	78·90			·49	20·46	106·39	7·58	8·41	105·56
								Net...	·83	

Month.	Waste Weir.	36-in. Valves.	20-in. Valves.	12-in. Valves	4-in. Valves.	Supply to Colombo.	Total discharge from Reservoir	Variation in Level of Water in Reservoir. Add for Rise.	Deduct for Fall.	Total Yield.
	In.	In.	In.	In	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1891.										
January ...	Nil	·35	Nil	Not appreciable	·04	1·74	2·13	·11	—	2·24
February ...	Nil	·45	Nil	Do.	·02	1·57	2·04	—	1·12	·92
March ...	Nil	8·53	Nil	Do.	·05	1·66	10·24	—	6·12	4·12
April ...	Nil	11·11	4·51	1·44	·02	1·56	18·64	—	·03	18·61
May ...	Nil	6·47	12 09	Not appreciable	·04	1 61	20·21	·08	—	20·29
June ...	Nil	4·02	13 13	Do.	·05	1·56	18·76	—	·15	18·61
July ...	Nil	·07	Nil	Do.	·04	1·61	1·72	3·83	—	5·55
August ...	Nil	·07	·31	Do.	·05	1·61	2·04	3·24	—	5·28
September ...	·01	6·12	5·77	Do.	·05	1·56	13·51	—	3·40	10·11
October ...	Nil	6·79	17·67	Do.	·04	1·61	26·11	—	·30	25·81
November ...	Nil	1·44	11·66	Do.	·05	1·56	14·71	·97	—	15·68
December ...	·02	2·32	6·08	Do.	·05	1·61	10·08	2·25	—	12·33
Total ...	·03	47·74	71·22	1·44	·50	19·26	140·19	10·48	11·12	139·55
								Net ...	·64	
1892.										
January ...	·14	2·04	6·07	Not appreciable	·04	1·61	9·90	—	·92	8·98
February ...	·08	·11	4·89	Do.	·04	1·51	6·63	·94	—	7·57
March ...	Nil	·12	3·83	Do.	·04	1·58	5·57	—	3·69	1·88
April ...	Nil	·11	16·18	Do.	·03	1·50	17·82	—	7·26	10·56
May ...	Nil	·11	Nil	Do.	·03	1·52	1·66	5·25	—	6.91
June ...	Nil	·08	4·56	Do.	·03	1·50	6·17	1·65	—	7·82
July ...	Nil	Nil	3·35	Do.	·04	1·55	4·94	—	·58	4·36
August ...	Nil	Nil	8·44	Do.	·03	1 55	10·02	—	·72	9·30
September ...	Nil	Nil	2·36	Do.	02	1·50	3 88	—	1·27	2·61
October ...	Nil	Nil	20·50	Do.	·03	1·55	22·08	1·91	—	23·99
November ...	Nil	Nil	16·69	·41	03	1·50	18·63	—	·20	18·43
December ...	Nil	Nil	3·49	Not appreciable	·03	1·55	5·07	—	1·08	3·99
Total ...	·22	2·57	90·36	·41	·39	18·42	112·57	9·75	15·72	106·40
								Net ...	5·97	
1893.										
January ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not appreciable	·02	1·55	1·57	1·37	—	2·94
February ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.	·01	1·20	1 21	·40	—	1·16
March ...	Nil	Nil	4·31	Do.	·02	1 49	5 82	33	—	6·15
April ...	Nil	Nil	6·27	Do.	·01	1·44	7·72	—	·09	7·63
May ...	Nil	2·56	11·52	Do.	·04	1·47	15·59	76	—	16·35
June ...	Nil	3·36	7·37	Do.	·03	1·43	12·19	1·75	—	13·94
July ...	Nil	1·67	·25	Do.	·03	1·47	3·42	·10	—	3 52
August ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.	·04	1·47	1·51	26	—	1·77
September ...	Nil	1·93	·74	Do.	·03	1·43	4·13	—	2·68	1·45
October ...	Nil	·92	Nil	Do.	·04	1·47	2·43	·80	—	3·23
November ...	Nil	5·78	2·25	Do.	·03	1·43	9·49	1·24	—	10·73
December ...	Nil	4·55	Nil	Do.	·03	1·47	6·05	—	·03	6 02
Total ...	Nil	20·77	32·71	Do.	·33	17·32	71·13	7·01	2·80	75·34
							Net	... 4·21		

G.—Twenty-Inch Main Piping and Town Service.

Period.	Leakage and Repairs. Twenty-Inch Iron Main Piping. Burst Pipes.	Blown Joints.	Repairs to Valves, &c.	City Piping. Iron. 3-inch.	4-inch	5-inch.	6-in. to 10-in. inclusive.	12-in. and above.	Repairs to Valves, Hydrants, &c	Lead. Standpipes.	House Services.	Water Services. No. of separate Services laid on.	Total number of Street Standposts.	Total number of Meter supplies, ½ in. to 3 in.
Total from beginning of Works to end of 1886	4	19	4	74	11	12	17	10	—	—	—	—	Most of these were fixed in 1887 and 1888.	—
During 1887	—	6	4	71	7	2	2	—	5	42	3	652		—
Do. 1888	—	10	12	9	1	—	2	—	9	49	7	432		24
Do. 1889	—	4	7	15	1	1	—	—	11	42	5	330	664	28
Do. 1890	—	3	10	17	—	—	—	—	13	49	13	389	663	36
Do. 1891	—	2	4	8	—	—	—	—	16	67	25	288	659	43
Do. 1892	1	4	4	12	2	—	—	—	19†	42	11	92	658	52
Do. 1893	—	4	6	6	1	—	1*	—	18	36	22	61	663	62
Grand Total...	5	52	51	212	23	15	22	10	91	327	86	2,244	—	—

* Six-inch. † Revised.

About 645 yards of 3-inch iron pipes were laid during the year.

H.—Table showing Daily Town Consumption in Millions of Gallons and Total Rainfall in Colombo in Inches.

Month.	1890.				1891.				1892.				1893.			
	Daily Consumption.			Total Rainfall.	Daily Consumption.			Total Rainfall.	Daily Consumption.			Total Rainfall.	Daily Consumption.			Total Rainfall.
	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
January	2·58	2·86	2·35	0·81	2·73	3·09	2·34	1·45	2·54	2·95	1·98	7·39	2·00	2·26	1·70	5·40
February	2·73	2·97	2·37	4·36	2·86	3·17	2·55	2·81	2·51	2·97	1·75	5·32	2·03	2·13	1·79	2·36
March	2·69	3·25	2·33	5·34	2·70	3 18	2·19	9·43	2·59	3·12	1·79	1·52	2·00	2·25	1 78	5·15
April	2·71	3·28	2·27	14·27	2·60	2·86	2·24	5·93	2·42	2·94	2·13	13·92	1·93	2·26	1·31	20·39
May	2·90	3·42	2·52	6·51	2·49	3·03	1·96	17·65	2·50	2·78	2·07	3·00	1·87	2·16	1·52	10·32
June	2·89	3·24	2 11	1·87	Town	supplied	direct	9·79	2·30	2·55	2·05	6·62	1 89	2·26	1·35	11·01
					from	main	pipe									
First Half-year	2·75	3·42	2·11	33·16	2·68	3·18	1·96	47·06	2·48	3·12	1·75	37·77	1·95	2·26	1·31	54·63
July	2·79	3·17	2·25	3·32	2·68	3·18	1·88	4·59	2·33	2·60	2·01	1·10	2·03	2·30	1·57	2·20
August	2·60	2·78	2·36	0·73	2·74	3·21	2 35	1·65	2·31	2 56	2·08	1·86	2·14	2·33	1·80	1·01
September	2·65	3·09	1·96	1·50	2·63	2·91	2·07	4·42	2·34	2·64	2·01	1·12	2·07	2·25	1·63	1·99
October	2·50	2·89	1·84	13·33	2·48	2·79	2·10	35·28	2·04	2·38	1·73	11·98	2·00	2·31	1·52	5·59
November	2·43	2·64	2·27	12·32	2·57[e]	3·03[e]	2·17	18·37	1·94	2·34	1·78	5·86	1·84	2·12	1·54	18·10
December	2·41	2·72	2·10	8·47	2·54	2·76	2 21	7·66	Town	supplied	direct	0·86	1 90	2 18	1·67	6·13
									from	main	pipe					
Second Half-year	2·56	3·17	1·84	39·67	2·61[e]	3·21	1·88	71·97	2·19	2·64	1·73	22·78	2·00	2·33	1·52	35·02
Whole Year	2 66	3·42	1·84	72·83	2·64[e] (on 11 months)	3·21	1·88	119·03	2·35 (on 11 months)	3·12	1·73	60·55	1·97	2·33	1·31	89·65

[e] Revised.

COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE FOR 1893.

CONDITION OF BREAKWATER AFTER SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

AT the close of the south-west monsoon I made the usual series of observations over the surface of the Breakwater by levelling, and found that no appreciable settlement had taken place, the work being in a thoroughly sound condition throughout.

RUBBLE BERMS AND BAGWORK APRON.

Cross sections along the whole of the seaside of the rubble mound on which the Breakwater stands were taken every 50 ft. and the results shown on a drawing, from which it became evident that the sea had scoured out the berms at certain places. These were all made good during the fair weather. The total quantity of concrete deposited in bags was 1,162 tons, or 166 bags of 7 tons each.

BED OF HARBOUR.

The usual series of soundings were taken across the harbour in lines 400 ft. apart, and the figures obtained were tabulated in the usual manner. From these it was seen that no silting of the harbour whatever had taken place during the year.

DREDGING IN HARBOUR.

The dredging of the harbour was carried on throughout the year by the new hopper-dredger "Triton," with the exception of the month of November, when the vessel was at Bombay receiving an overhaul. The total quantity raised and deposited by the "Triton" during the year was 102,680 cubic yards.

The "Merak" resumed work on the 10th November, after a stoppage extending to nearly three years. During this time the whole of the internal fittings of the vessel were removed, leaving nothing but the bare shell of the ship, which was drawn up on Messrs. Walker & Co.'s slip and repaired in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Survey. The gear was then replaced and the vessel completed ready for work on the date named.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 250,525·62, bringing the total up to Rs. 9,758,632·87 from the commencement of the work.

Colombo Harbour Works,
March 7, 1894.

JOHN KYLE, junior,
Engineer-in-Charge.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1893.

I.—EXPENDITURE.

THE total expenditure on the Establishment in 1893, viz., Rs. 139,793·16, was Rs. 8,537·65 in excess of 1892, due to the larger payments for paper (under the head of "Other Charges") necessitated by the greater demand for printed forms. The expenditure on Binding, included in the above, was Rs. 6,600·22, a decrease of Rs. 259·22 on the previous year. The expenditure of the Public Works Department on buildings, which is excluded, amounted to only Rs. 76·92.

1892. Rs. c.		Heads of Service.			1893. Rs. c.
15,579 44	...	Personal Emoluments	Fixed ...	...	15,544 95
8,933 13	...		Provisional	...	9,614 45
35,418 98	...	Other Charges	Contingencies	...	37,236 33
52,480 8	...		Miscellaneous Services	...	61,878 15
3,701 64	...	Votes of the Superintendent of Census		...	—
8,678 72	...	Advances	Printing ...	...	9,639 6
6,463 52	...		Binding ...	...	5,880 22
131,255 51					139,793 16

Crediting recoveries on revenue account (Rs. 25,692·92) and repayments of advances by other than Government Departments (Rs. 2,417·50), the net cost to Government of the Establishment in 1893 was Rs. 111,682·74, as compared with Rs. 102,322·31 in 1892 and Rs. 92,652·88 in 1891.

While the foregoing table shows the total amount drawn from the Treasury, the following Departmental classification takes into account the expenditure on Printing only (Binding being separately dealt with in section V.), and gives the apportionment between Bookwork and Jobwork:—

1892. Bookwork. Rs. c	1892. Jobwork. Rs. c.	1892. Total. Rs. c.		1893. Bookwork. Rs. c.	1893. Jobwork. Rs. c.	1893. Total. Rs. c
17,542 10	4,048 34	21,590 44	... Composition	15,766 19	4,183 33	19,949 52
3,422 03	6,981 48	10,403 51	... Machine- and Press-work ...	3,445 12	8,262 64	11,707 76
903 58	4,377 28	5,280 86	... Warehouse-work	934 27	4,346 77	5,281 4
360 18	479 29	839 47	... Stereotyping	134 84	842 76	977 60
—	1,467 92	1,467 92	... Ruling	—	1,654 0	1,654 0
22,227 89	17,354 31	39,582 20		20,280 42	19,289 50	39,569 92
4,344 71	2,148 05	6,492 76	Proof Reading and Revision ...	5,287 91	1,971 32	7,259 23
			General Charges.			
8,446 59	6,636 71	15,083 30	... Superintendence	7,674 19	7,042 53	14,716 72
1,555 95	1,212 34	2,768 29	. Clerical Staff	1,357 64	1,253 22	2,610 86
777 98	518 85	1,296 83	... Casual Expenses	1,296 89	1,210 65	2,507 54
333 42	239 72	573 14	... Leave	335 69	309 87	645 56
11,113 94	8,607 62	19,721 56		10,664 41	9,816 27	20,480 68
37,686 54	28,109 98	65,796 52	... Total exclusive of Paper ...	36,232 74	31,077 9	67,309 83
9,911 68	40,028 29	49,939 97	... Paper	9,756 86	48,479 33	58,236 19
47,598 22	68,138 27	115,736 49	... Total including Paper ...	45,989 60	79,556 42	125,546 2
		6,118 27	... Standing Plant and Machinery ...		...	3,784 59
		1,853 47	... Type...		...	3,051 87
		1,083 76	... Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture		...	810 46
	Rs.	124,791 99			Rs.	133,192 94

These figures show that while the Bookwork of 1893 was not quite so heavy as that of 1892, there was a large increase in the work of the Jobbing Department, as specially evidenced by the increase of Rs. 8,451·04 in the value of paper used for printed forms.

The proportion which superintendence and general charges (clerks, casual expenses, and leave) bore to the other printing charges (excluding reading) was 51·76 per cent.; in 1892 it was 49·84, and in 1891 50·89.

The percentage which superintendence alone bore to the total expenditure in 1893 (*i. e.*, including the cost of the Bindery) was 10·53; in 1892 it was 11·49, and in 1891 11·98.

The proportion of reading to composition in 1893 was 36·39 per cent., as compared with 30·07 and 25·23 in 1892 and 1891, respectively, an increase due to the addition to my staff in 1892 of a third Assistant, whose salary is wholly debited to this work.

II.—THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

The increase noticed in successive reports for some years past in the actual number of pages of Bookwork annually printed was unchecked in 1893; but while the following abstract of Table I. (in which the usual details appear) shows an increase in pages of 338, it exhibits a decrease in cost of Rs. 1,608·62, the explanation being that while there was an increase of 662 pages in reprints of stereotyped works, there were 324 pages less printed from type, resulting in a diminution in the cost of composition of Rs. 1,775·91. The Bookwork of 1892, it may be noted, included an exceptional item of 778 foolscap pages in the Report on the Census of 1891.

The number of pages for the last five years has been 11,418, 12,484, 13,416, 13,645, and 13,983; the cost, Rs. 42,007·02, Rs. 42,946·69, Rs. 45,985·21, Rs. 47,598·22, and Rs. 45,989·60, respectively :—

Pages printed in 1892.	Cost. Rs. c.		Pages printed in 1893.	Cost. Rs. c.
8,616	35,300 34	Foolscap folio and above	7,524	31,302 55
28	234 15	Demy 4to	—*	76 9
1,251	2,753 41	Royal 8vo	2,451	5,049 51
1,599	3,622 39	Demy 8vo	2,022	5,341 48
1,483	4,938 18	Crown 8vo	1,510	3,395 28
640	722 82	Foolscap 8vo	476	818 35
28	26 93	Foolscap 12mo	—*	6 34
13,645	47,598 22†		13,983	45,989 60‡

* The composition charges were incurred in, and the pages debited to, 1892.
† Composition, Rs. 17,542·10. ‡Composition, Rs. 15,766·19.

Converting the several sizes of pages to a common standard of foolscap folio, the Bookwork of last year, though showing a decrease on 1892 of 410 pages, or 3·92 per cent., exhibits a slight increase over that of 1891 :—

1891	...	...	10,039 pages
1892	...	...	10,459 pages
1893	...	...	10,049 pages

Besides the ordinary annual publications the following were issued during the year :—

The Index to the Abhidánappadipiká, by Waskaduwé Subhúti Thera (commenced in 1889).
Meghadúta Sannaya, a Siṇhalese paraphrase of a Sanskrit Poem, by the Hon. T. B. Panabokke, M.L.C. (commenced in 1890).
A Contribution to the History of Ceylon (being extracts from the Púja̧waliya), by Mudaliyár B. Gunasékara (Siṇhalese).
Manual of Uva, by Mr. H. White, C.C.S.
Manual of Nuwara Eliya, by Mr. C. J. R. Le Mesurier, C.C.S.
Standing Orders and Manual of the Survey Department (second edition, enlarged).
Rules and Regulations (Departmental) of the Railway Department.
Handbook of the Ceylon Courts at the Chicago Exhibition.
Handbook to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Pérádeniya (fourth edition).
Journals of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society: Vol. XI., No. 40, 1890; Vol. XII., No. 43, 1892.
Maddiya Wibhágaya: articles on the Evils of Drinking and Smoking (Siṇhalese).
Siṇhalese Diary for 1894.

The following were advanced :—

The Páli Tíká on the Mahá̧wa̧ṇsa (commenced in 1887).
Mukhamatta Dipaníya, a Páli Tíká on the Kachcháyana (commenced in 1891).

And a commencement was made with—

A Revised Edition of the Ordinances of Ceylon.
A Catalogue of the Museum Library.
A Siṇhalese translation of the Mugdhabódha Vyakaranam, a Sanskrit Grammar.

The Páli Tíká on the Mahá̧wa̧ṇsa is now on the point of completion.

The Revised Edition of the Ordinances has been long needed. The work is being supervised by Mr. J. H. Templer, Acting Solicitor-General, and will be carried down to the close of 1893. It will extend to three volumes of about 900 pages each, of which the first will probably be issued by the close of this month (July).

For the Public Instruction Department 35,500 primers and readers were dealt with, as against 56,000 in 1892.

The Blue Book for 1892 was completed on June 27, and the volume of Administration Reports on November 25; the corresponding dates in the previous year were May 31 and November 7.

The circulation of the *Gazette* stood at 439 (98 subscribers) at the close of the year, against 424 (96 subscribers) in December, 1892. The Police Weekly Circular ceased to form a supplement to the *Gazette* on August 25, and was superseded by the Hue and Cry, which since September 1 has been issued every Tuesday and Friday.

III.—THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

1892		*Printed Forms.*		1893.
16,084,355	...	Aggregate number of forms issued	...	17,911,505
Rs. c.				Rs. c.
27,111 75	...	Printing charges	...	29,871 99
40,151 70	...	Value of paper*	...	48,415 21
67,263 45	...	Total cost of printed forms	...	78,287 20
77,538 52	...	Value at Price List rates	...	91,479 44
10,275 7	...	Nominal profit ...	...	13,192 24
539 0	...	Cost of *Postage and Telegraph stamp work*	...	806 59†
485 82	...	Cost of *Railway tickets*	...	612 63

* Includes estimated value of paper (Rs. 150 in each year) issued from stocks printed previous to 1888.
† Exclusive of Rs. 813·94, cost of cardboard, &c., supplied by the Commissioner of Stamps.

The cost of the following is included in the value of the Printed Forms.

1892.		*Line-Ruling.*			1893.
3,328,926	...	Number of forms ruled	...	...	3,868,501
4,292,082	...	Number of rulings involved	...	...	5,620,850
Rs. 1,467·92	...	Cost ...	...	...	Rs. 1,654·00
34·20 cents	...	Average cost per 1,000 rulings	...	...	33·31 cents
		Perforating.			
979,026	...	Number of sheets perforated	...	...	1,108,298

With a total of not far off 18 millions of forms issued at a cost of Rs. 78,287·20, and a value at our rates of issue of Rs. 91,479·44, the outturn of work in the Jobbing Department in 1893 eclipsed all previous years. The pressure on the Machine Department was very great throughout the whole of the year, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts, even after resorting to overtime, a considerable quantity of work (to the value of over Rs. 13,000) which should have been completed before the close of the year, had to be carried forward for execution in 1894. The following table shows the increase of work—more than 1¼ million impressions—which the Machine Department had to meet with the same machine power as in 1892, for the new platten machine referred to in Section VI. was received only on December 23, and did not commence work till January, 1894 :—

Year.	Number of Formes made ready.	Average Impressions taken of each.	Average Impressions taken Daily.			Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the year.		
			At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.	At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.
1889 ...	7,163	775	17,465	1,526	18,991	5,099,696	445,517	5,545,213
1890 ...	8,587	670	18,280	1,490	19,770	5,319,314	433,449	5,752,763
1891 ...	9,450	635	20,169	1,390	21,559	5,808,660	400,516	6,209,176
1892 ...	9,188	644	18,771	1,240	20,011	5,556,453	367,332	5,923,785
1893 ...	9,253	785	22,967	1,743	24,710	6,752,381	512,312	7,264,693

Additional machinery to keep pace with continually increasing demands is absolutely necessary, for at present the work of the Machine Department is in a chronic state of arrears, and its Superintendent is at his wits' ends to meet the demands for "immediate and urgent" work which pour in upon him from day to day.

The perforating and line-ruling work both show an increase on 1892 as an almost necessary result of the increased outturn of forms.

The issues to the following Departments showed fluctuations, compared with 1892, to the extent of Rs. 500 and upwards in value :—

DEPARTMENT.	An Increase of Rs. c.	A Decrease of Rs. c.
Government Agent, Southern Province ...	575 26	—
Public Works	2,709 54	—
Post and Telegraphs	2,065 13	—
Public Instruction	—	535 91
Registration	3,204 69	—
Railway	1,495 97	—
Medical { Civil Branch	691 17	—
Medical { Estates Branch	962 77	—
Police (including Government Agents in 1893) ...	2,377 55	—

Separating Departments into Civil and Judicial, and including Police, Prisons, and Fiscals among the latter, the number and value of forms supplied to each were :—

1892. No.	1892. Value.		1893. No.	1893. Value
14,278,070 ...	Rs. 62,983 10 ...	Civil Departments ...	15,507,628 ...	Rs. 75,068·99
1,806,285 ...	Rs. 13,555·42 ...	Judicial Departments ...	2,403,877 ...	Rs. 16,410·45

The cost of the year's Jobwork proper (*i. e.*, excluding stamp work and railway tickets) having been Rs. 78,287·20, and the amounts debited against or paid by Departments (at rates, there is good reason to believe, considerably below those at which any contract could be let) Rs. 91,479·44, the nominal profit was Rs. 13,192·24 (16·85 per cent.) as compared with Rs. 10,275·07 (15·27 per cent.) in 1892.

Excluding the forms of the Railway which for some years have been undergoing revision, there were 51 new forms added to the standard files during 1893, while 55 were rendered obsolete.

Stamp Printing.—In 1892, when this heading appeared for the first time in a report on this Office, the printing of telegraph stamps and "service" post cards from electrotypes of type designs had alone been accomplished. During 1893 post cards and letter cards (the latter introduced at the suggestion of this Office) were taken up and the following supplied to the Commissioner of Stamps :—

	Number.	At a Cost of
Local 2-cent post cards	247,963 ...	Rs. 887·53
Local 4-cent reply cards	50,693 ...	351·53
Local 5-cent letter cards	10,567 ...	124·14
Telegraph stamps	135,000 ...	95·69

in addition to the following "overprinting":—

Postage stamps (of various values) ...	170,280 ...	42·57
Registration envelopes (reduced to 10 cents) ...	10,472	
Post cards (reduced from 3 to 2 cents) ...	141,362	... 119·07
Envelopes (5-cent converted into 2½-cent for "District letters")	86,320	
		Rs. 1,620·53

Reckoning reply post cards as equivalent to two single cards (though they necessarily cost rather more), the cost per 1,000 cards works out at Rs. 3·55 (the cardboard being responsible for Rs. 2·84). The post cards previously obtained from England having cost from 7*s.* 2*d.* to 17*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000, equivalent to say from Rs. 6·25 to Rs. 15 delivered in Colombo, the saving effected (taking the lower figure for comparison) was at least Rs. 843.

The letter cards (which are perforated and gummed) cost Rs. 11·81¼ per 1,000, a figure which has since been reduced to Rs. 9·11.

The printing of the local post cards, owing to the intricate nature of the stamp, is attended with some difficulty, and although it has been improved in 1894 is not yet as satisfactory as desirable; but I think little fault can be found with the other stamp work now being issued from the Office, the latest developments of which are a new "district letter" envelope, which has recently been supplied, including cost of envelope, at three-tenths of a cent each (effecting a saving of 1⅕ cent on the "overprint" at first issued), and a 2-cent wrapper for "printed matter," a revival at my suggestion of the newspaper wrapper which was withdrawn fourteen years ago.

The following additional postal facilities might be provided with advantage to the public, and inquiries as to the cost of the necessary plates have been made:—a 15-cent foreign letter card, and 3-cent and 5-cent wrappers, the former for foreign and the latter for both local and foreign use.

Railway Tickets.—In reporting last year that the printing of the whole of the railway passenger tickets had been taken over, I estimated that the saving to be effected per annum, on probably 3½ millions of tickets, would be about Rs. 1,450. Last year there were 3,815,561 tickets delivered to the Railway Accountant, in addition to 143,394 overprinted, at a cost of Rs. 612·63.

The total number of impressions taken (each ticket being printed back and front, passes through the ticket machine twice) was 7,880,589. As the cost per 1,000 impressions—7·77 cents = 15·54 cents per 1,000 tickets—was below my anticipation, and as the aggregate number of tickets exceeded the estimate, the net saving effected in 1893 as the result of printing the tickets locally must have been over Rs. 1,800.

IV.—THE FOUNDRY.

The Foundry expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,723·41, subdivided as follows:—

Stereotyping ...	Rs. 977·60	Labour ...	Rs. 760·75
Electrotyping ...	13·50	Materials...	911·05
Type-casting ...	272·55	Repairs to Plant	51·61
Leads and Furniture	459·76		

Stereotyping.—A larger number of formes of type were stereotyped than in any previous year, the increase in the plates taken of forms being marked:—

1892.				1893.		
No. of Plates.	Weight. lb.	Cost. Rs. c.		No. of Plates.	Weight. lb.	Cost Rs. c.
665	1,144	360 18	Bookwork	387	606	134 84
1,018	1,521	479 29	Jobwork	2,515	3,788	842 76
1,683	2,665	839 47*		2,902	4,394	977 60†

* Labour Rs. 519·67; materials Rs. 319·80.

† Labour Rs. 467·45; materials Rs. 510·15.

The cost of plates works out at 22·25 cents per pound, compared with 31·50 cents in 1892.

Electrotyping.—Insignificant as the amount is in itself, it is with much satisfaction that I draw attention to the item of Rs. 13·50 (treated in the expenditure return in Section I. as a "casual expense"), the cost of a few chemicals used in connection with electrotyping, the introduction of which has for some years been desired. Owing to the interest which Mr. Cottle, my principal Assistant, has displayed in the matter, this will probably be effected before the close of 1894. Providing himself in the course of last year with a small battery, and engaging in experiments in his leisure time and at his own expense, Mr. Cottle succeeded in overcoming the difficulties which usually accompany first attempts, and was enabled, at the exhibition of the Society of Arts held in August, to make an interesting exhibit illustrating the various stages of the process. Arrangements are now being made for obtaining a small dynamo (as being preferable to a cell-battery for providing the electric current) and other necessary plant, and in the course of a few months we shall, I hope, be able in many cases to supersede the soft metal of the stereotype by the hard shell of the electrotype.

Type-casting.—The outturn consisted of 274 lb. of bourgeois and 338 lb. of brevier—in all 612 lb.—at a cost of 44·53 cents per pound, as contrasted with 1,055 lb. turned out in 1892 at a cost of 50·22 cents per pound.

Leads and Furniture show an increase in quantity cast of 612 lb., with a reduction in cost of nearly 5 cents per pound:—

1892.				1893.	
	Cost.	lb.		lb.	Cost.
Labour ...	Rs. 207·05	7	Thin (8 to pica) leads ...	33	Labour ... Rs. 143·80
Materials ...	242·52	867	Thick (4 to pica) leads ...	1,341	Materials... 315·96
		155	Long primer clumps ...	175	
	449·57	992	2, 3, and 4 m metal furniture	1,084	459·76
= 22·24 cents per pound.		2,021		2,633	= 17·46 cents per pound.

V.—THE BINDERY.

Work here was much the same in 1893 as in 1892. The following is a summary for both years :—

1892. Rs. c.		Expended.	1893. Rs. c.
3,892 8	...	In labour	... 3,724 41*
2,967 36	...	In materials	... 2,875 81
6,859 44†			6,600 22
8,742 33	...	Recoveries	... 8,529 26
1,822 89	...	Profit	... 1,924 4

1892.		Outturn of Work.	1893.
2,384	...	Books full bound ...	... 2,820
3,867	...	Books half bound ...	... 3,463
5,188	...	In stiff covers ...	... 4,165
764	...	In limp covers ...	... 1,339
71,820	...	In paper wrappers ...	... 65,062
84,023			76,849
1,100	...	Mounted blocks of forms	... 1,162
14,050	...	Envelopes made	... 39,000
2,010	...	Cloth-lining printed forms	... 5,000
451	...	Miscellaneous (mounting, &c.)	... 300

* Includes salary of Foreman on Fixed Establishment, Rs. 720. † Rs. 395·92 paid in 1893.

1892.		Paging and Consecutive Numbering.		1893.
623,406	...	Impressions	...	566,325

VI.—PLANT AND MATERIAL.

Under this head the expenditure of 1893, including Rs. 1,599·90 charged to the vote for incidental expenses, was Rs. 8,979·90, as compared with Rs. 9,346·45 in 1892 :—

1892. Rs. c.				1893. Rs. c.
6,118 27	...	Machinery and Standing Plant	...	3,784 59
1,853 47	...	Type	...	3,051 87
1,083 76	...	Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture	...	810 46
291 35	...	Repairs to Machinery, &c. ...	...	1,332 98
9,346 85				8,979 90

Machinery and Plant.—The only addition to the printing machinery was a half-medium Colt's Armory Press, an American platten machine of a very solid and substantial construction, and capable of turning out work of the highest class, obtained (at a cost of Rs. 1,560·73) chiefly for the execution of stamp work. The other chief items of expenditure under this head were: compositors' cases, Rs. 124·80, and galleys, Rs. 379·49; Lavater's locking-up apparatus, Rs. 341·95; chases, Rs. 349·04; furniture moulds, Rs. 235·52; cost of working up material available in the Office (chiefly carpenters' wages), Rs. 267·46; card cutter, Rs. 74·75; rule cutter, Rs. 42·25; binders' rolls and sundries, Rs. 121·42; office furniture, Rs. 147·26.

The expenditure on repairs was exceptionally heavy in 1893. The old double-royal "Conisbee" machine was laid up for nearly three months, while the two double-crowns were off work for two months each. The repair of these machines entailed the greater portion of an expenditure which was about Rs. 1,000 beyond the average.

Type.—The imported material (costing Rs. 2,583·50) included additions to bookwork founts—long primer Rs. 476·55, and bourgeois Rs. 815·98, jobbing and titling type, Rs. 809·04, electrotypes for *Gazette*, &c., Rs. 481·93. The local expenditure (Rs. 468·37) was on Sinhalese long primer purchased from a native typefounder, Rs. 195·82, and Rs. 272·55 for type cast in the Foundry (see section IV.).

Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture.—Rs. 350·70 represents the cost of imported brass rule, and Rs. 459·76 the expenditure in the Foundry.

A "Bremner" twin-platten foolscap folio printing machine has just been received from England. As regards the further requirements of the office at the present moment under the head of Machinery (in addition to the electrotyping plant, which is being provided for), the following should be supplied as early as practicable :—

	Approximate Cost. £
A fast two-feeder "Bremner" machine to print up to 45 × 30, to replace the double-royal "Conisbee" (single-feeder) which has been in use since 1868 ...	365
A double-crown "Bremner" to replace the two double-crown "Conisbee" machines which have been in use since 1876	140
Another demy "Fleet" to replace the foolscap "Conisbee" which has been in use since 1868	90
A hot rolling machine	100
A rotary perforator	90
Another numbering or paging machine	30
A router for the Foundry	50
A small lathe, to enable repairs, which have now to be sent to the Government Factory, to be attended to on the premises by the Engine Attendant (who is a qualified Fitter)	4[illegible]

Of the above, the rotary perforator has recently been indented for.

In regard to type, the need for additions to Sinhalese and Tamil founts is much felt at times.

It is almost unnecessary to observe that the annual vote of Rs. 7,500 for material has been much crippled in recent years through the fall in exchange, and that imported material costs in rupees at the present time nearly double what it did a few years ago.

VII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The contributions to revenue for 1893 amounted to Rs. 25,692·92, a decrease on 1892 of Rs. 1,153·27 :—

1892. Rs.	c.			1893. Rs	c.
1,034	25	...	Subscriptions to and sales of *Gazette* ...	1,223	40
3,316	95	...	Unofficial advertisements in *Gazette* ..	4,259	95
1,001	1	...	Advertisements of Fiscals' sales	1,172	0
241	47	...	Sales of *Supreme Court Circular*	184	24
9,959	36	...	Printing for Railway Department* ...	7,480	32
1,863	25	...	Printing for Estates Branch, Medical Department*	2,020	25
4,084	62	...	Printing for Road Committees*	4,250	15
140	93	...	Printing for Local Boards*	409	17
678	47	...	Sales of Sheet Almanacs, Stamp Vendors' forms, &c.	525	76
1,500*	0	...	Sales of Unservicable Articles	63	12
38	34	...	Fines	45	80
947	22	...	On account of Profit on Binding*† ...	2,200	81
24,805	87			23,834	97
2,040	32	...	Sales at Record Office of books, &c., supplied by the Government Printer	1,857	95
26,846	19			25,692	92

* The sums against these items represent recoveries in, not amounts due for, the year, payments of which are occasionally delayed till the year following.
† For the actual profit of each year see Section V.

The reimbursements on *Gazette* account (Rs. 6,655·35) show an increase of Rs. 1,303·14 on 1892, due to larger recoveries for the publication of articles and memoranda of association of new public companies.

VIII.—ESTABLISHMENT.

There was one employé more on the books on the 31st December, 1893, than at the close of 1892, the total being 193 :—

1892.		1893.	1892.		1893.
4	Government Printer and Assistants ...	4	14	Warehouse men and boys ...	14
5	Readers and revisers	5	7	Line-rulers	8
4	Reading boys	5	31	Binders and binding boys ...	27
3	Foremen	3	5	Stereotypers and type and lead casters	4
5	Clerks	5	1	Rollermaker and liftman ...	1
1	Storekeeper	1	3	Engine attendant and firemen ...	3
—	Machine room clerk	1	1	Coolies	2
67	Compositors and apprentices ...	66	10	Office boys	8
13	Machine-minders and pressmen ...	13			
18	Machine and press apprentices and boys ...	20	192		193
—	Ticket printers	3			

The cash transactions of 1893 amounted to Rs. 196,102·79, as against Rs. 171,162·06 in 1892. The Audit Office raised only 11 observations on the accounts, of which nine were formal, the remaining two being clerical errors.

In the course of the year 3,372 letters or memoranda were received addressed direct to the Government Printer, 2,940 were despatched by him, and 5,419 advice notes were prepared. As the last are returned receipted, the number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards (exclusive of papers received through the Secretariat) gives a total of 17,144.

The weight of printing paper used in the twelve months was nearly 97 tons, as compared with over 80 in 1892: of this, 543 packages, weighing nearly 15¼ tons, were sent to destination through the agency of the Colonial Store Department, and 6,695 parcels, weighing more than 9 tons, were distributed through the Post Office, the balance having been delivered by cart or cooly to Departments in Colombo.

The Sick Fund.

The contributions to the Departmental Sick Fund for the year ending October 31 were Rs. 1,148, and the amount of sick pay drawn Rs. 377·45, as compared with Rs. 1,148·75 and Rs. 308·15, respectively, in the previous twelve months. The provision for obtaining loans for relief in cases of sickness or pecuniary difficulty was availed of to the extent of Rs. 1,220·50, as compared with Rs. 882·75 in 1892. The bonus declared at Christmas on the amount standing to each contributor's credit on October 31 was 82 per cent., as against 85 per cent. in 1892. There was one death during the year, and a gratuity of Rs. 35 was paid to the family of the deceased.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I resumed duties after leave of absence on May 18. Mr. H. G. Skeen, my Second Assistant, left on short leave for a trip to the Far East on December 1.

It is now nearly ten years since radical changes were introduced in the working of the Office and a scheme was introduced (to quote from my report for 1885) "for altering the conditions on "which a considerable number of the men were engaged and paid, and for enabling an improve-"ment to be made in the position of the senior appointments held by natives, thereby offering to "youths of good attainments more inducement than existed to enter and stay in the Office." While I have every reason to be satisfied with the benefits which have accrued to the Government from the introduction of those changes, they have not yet, in regard to one important branch of the Office—the Composing Department—been productive of much advantage to the men, whose interests I had equally at heart.

The system of paying compositors by the piece was introduced in 1881. During last year the payments under it amounted to Rs. 13,280·01, or two-thirds of the total paid for "composition." It has resulted in large savings to Government, but it has not benefited the compositors as a whole, as it should have done. The blame for this is theirs alone. I must repeat what I have said before, that a piece-work compositor ought to be able in our ordinary month of 162½ hours (6½ per day), without any great exertion, to earn Rs. 50 a month, but from a list before me giving the attendance and earnings of piece-work compositors for the twelve months ending June, 1893, I find only one man reached that figure, while only one more topped Rs. 45, and but six exceeded Rs. 40; the whole averaging only a little over Rs. 30 a month, while seven were actually under Rs. 15.* Carelessness is the bane of the average Ceylon compositor; making all due allowance for his want of knowledge of English, he is, as a rule, not merely careless in his original work, but—what is worse—wastes his time wholesale in the slipshod correction of his proofs; and the fact that during twelve months only six men out of forty-three put in their full time of 1,950 hours, compels me to add that, taking them as a whole, a lamentable lack of energy and in many cases a total absence of ambition,† must be laid to their charge. I have adopted, with but very partial success, several expedients to (as it were) compel compositors to show better results; but nothing is more disheartening than to occasionally find a man who might, if he would, earn a decent livelihood of Rs. 50 a month, an eager applicant for a post in which he is offered a bare existence for himself and family in the shape of "fixed pay" of half that amount. I commend these observations to the consideration of the executive of the Ceylon Printers' Society established in the course of 1893, one of whose objects is "to promote the professional interest and general welfare of the workmen connected with the Printing Trade."

Disappointed as I am with the generality of the compositors, I am glad to report that a very marked improvement has taken place in recent years in the capacity of the machinemen and pressmen.

The Reading Department, under the reorganization reported last year, is working satisfactorily.

With the view of preventing capable youths throwing up their work as soon as they commence to prove useful, authority was granted in December to bind them down under indentures.

The Superintendent of the Technical School, which was opened in July, 1893, proposes in due course to add Printing to the curriculum of the institution, and night classes, when established, should prove very helpful to printers who are desirous of attaining to a higher standard of ability.

A printed copy of a paper set for the examination for probationers for the Railway Department held in May having, it was alleged, been picked up in the street a few hours before the paper was given out in the examination room, it was suspected, as not unusual in such cases, that a copy must have been obtained from the Printing Office. Confident that sufficient care was taken to guard against such a circumstance, I made inquiries, in reporting the result of which I alluded to "the existence of a widespread popular belief that examination papers have for years "past been systematically obtained before almost every examination that has been held by Govern-"ment," and that "if one is to believe all he hears, the illicit traffic in examination papers is "recognised as a well-established and a very lucrative business."

After recommending the offer of a reward for information, I asked for a Commission of Inquiry under the Ordinance No. 9 of 1872. This request was granted, and Mr. Pagden, the Police Magistrate of Colombo, who was appointed Commissioner, reported that "the precautions "observed in the Printing Office were so minute, and the process of composing and printing so "closely under European supervision throughout, that I think it was impossible for a paper to have "been stolen there." That a printed copy of the paper was surreptitiously obtained, was certain, but how was never satisfactorily proved; it was not, however, difficult to surmise. As one result of the inquiry, throughout which I was present, I was able to report my conviction—which has been confirmed by more recent events—that the alleged habitual illicit traffic was a myth, but that undoubtedly "designing persons, under the pretence of being in possession of information, had "traded on the credulity of those willing to avail themselves of unfair means."

In connection with a subsequent Clerical Examination in July a charge was made by an employé that a fellow-employé had, at the instance of third parties, offered him a heavy bribe to obtain for him copies of the examination papers. At once, before witnesses could collude, I instituted inquiry, which disclosed, without a shadow of doubt, that the charge was a false one, and the man who preferred it was promptly dismissed.

Having noticed the means by which punkahs on the French Mail steamers were worked by steam power, it struck me that the problem of lowering the temperature of the Composing Room, which had baffled several attempts at solution during the last forty years, might be solved in some similar manner. Accordingly the room, which is 130 ft. long by 17 ft. wide, has been fitted with 21 punkahs, which, being made in the office of available material, cost only a rupee each. These, by an ingenious contrivance of Mr. H. G. Skeen, were connected with the Machine Room shaft, and have been at work from early this year. The sight of these punkahs swaying to and fro with the regularity of a pendulum is certainly a novel one in a Printing Office, but their action conduces, practically without any expense, to the comfort of the men, to whom the heat of the room was at times most trying.

In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to record my acknowledgments to my Assistants and subordinate officers generally for their zealous co-operation in all efforts to secure economical working, and to extend the usefulness of the establishment in new directions.

GEO. J. A. SKEEN,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, July 26, 1894.

---

* Since writing the above I find that a similar list for the following twelve months shows in some respects even less favourable results.

† Proof of this last charge is surely to be found in the fact, of which I am informed as I write, that the roll of membership of this Society—whose objects are admirable, and which rightly conducted should command the good will of master printers—discloses large defections before it has been twelve months in existence.

I.—BOOKWORK.

Statement showing the Number of Pages printed in the Bookwork Department of the Government Printing Office during 1893, and the Cost incurred.

NAME OF WORK. [° = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*]	No. of Pages. Composed.	No. of Pages. Reprinted from Stereos.	No. of Copies printed.	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Above Foolscap Folio.						
P. W. D. Seniority List (to December 31, 1892) ...	1	—	120	9 3	1 61	10 64
†Sheet Almanac, 1894	1	—	7,500	147 38	174 0	321 38
Punishments under Railway Ordinance	8	—	100	50 54	12 68	63 22
Railway Time and Fare and Rate Tables	8	—	3,500	248 88	127 55	376 43
	18	—	—	455 83	315 84	771 67
Foolscap Folio.						
Government Gazette, with supplements (weekly) ...	3,858	—	432	12,399 2	2,170 82	14,569 84
Hue and Cry (twice a week from September 1, 1893) ...	72	—	1,660	376 33	184 48	560 81
Post Office Daily List	1,172	—	—	1,227 60	546 28	1,773 88
Blue Book, 1892	692	—	175	2,468 44	535 93	3,004 37
Administration Reports, 1892	870	—	265	5,354 92	1,143 94	6,498 86
°Sessional Papers (session of 1892–93)	250	—	300	1,465 69	279 29	1,744 98
† Do. (session of 1893)	155	—	260	597 2	96 98	694 0
†Supply Estimates, 1894	140	—	140	452 87	49 58	502 45
Supplementary Estimates, 1893	24	—	30	124 39	4 84	129 23
°Glossary of Native Words of common occurrence (2nd ed.)	40	—	500	51 71	53 42	105 13
Miscellaneous	233	—	—	781 98	165 35	947 33
	7,506	—	—	25,299 97	5,230 91	30,530 88
Demy 4to.						
Register of Books published in Ceylon (reprint from *Gazette*)	[44]	—	50	65 58	10 51	76 9
Royal 8vo.						
Bills in Council	193	—	—	650 45	44 35	694 80
Legislative Enactments, Revised Edition, Vol. I. ...	532	—	1,000	1,114 84	145 78	1,260 62
° Do. Vol. II., Part VII. (reprint) ...	43	—	100	11 30	9 62	20 92
Do. Vol. II., Part VIII. (do.) ...	—	—	150	18 99	6 22	25 21
° Do. Vol. III., Part I. (do.) ...	8	—	100	1 80	1 32	3 12
° Do. Vol. III., Part III. (do.) ...	34	—	100	6 3	4 54	10 57
Do. Vol. III., Part IV. (do.) ...	—	108	200	26 66	16 31	42 97
Do. Vol. V., Part IV. (do.) ...	98	—	500	172 13*a*	48 18	220 31
Reprints of Ordinances	113	107	100	122 13	36 48	158 61
Translations of Ordinances	14	24	—	44 90*b*	68 77	113 67
°†Governor's Addresses, Vol. IV.	10	—	100	23 1	2 12	25 13
°†Páli Tíká on the Maháwaṇsa	60	—	—	122 33*c*	—	122 33
Extract from the Code for Aided Schools, 1893 (Sinhalese)	24	—	300	57 47	10 77	68 24
† Do. do. 1894 (do.)	24	—	—	45 2	—	45 2
Do. do. 1893 (Tamil) ...	28	—	300	53 3	11 6	64 9
Regulations of the Medical Department (Nos. IV. and V.)	64	—	425	153 87	18 22	172 9
†Revised Manual of Prison Rules	36	—	175	64 25	—	64 25
°†Mukhamatta Dípaniya: Páli Tíká on the Kachcháyana ...	170	—	500	310 39	65 8	375 47
°Standing Orders of the Survey Department ...	156	—	200	703 83	57 33	761 16
°Amended Rules and Regulations for Volunteer Forces ...	48	—	200	12 31	13 12	25 43
Colonial Store Price Lists	88	—	800	247 67	109 72	357 39
Civil Procedure Code (reprint of portions only) ...	—	371	250	102 87*d*	89 84	192 71
Criminal Procedure Code (do.)	4	—	1,200	7 9	11 55	18 64
†Gazetteer, Western Province (2nd edition) ...	33	—	—	87 84	—	87 84
†Museum Library Catalogue, Part II.	20	—	—	44 96	—	44 96
Miscellaneous	41	—	—	66 76*f*	7 20	73 96
	1,841	610	—	4,271 93	777 58	5,049 51
Demy 8vo.						
Ceylon Civil List, 1893	236	—	—	399 38	56 36	455 74
Ceylon Post Office Guide, 1893	162	—	500	187 10	93 13	280 23
† Do. 1894	132	—	—	21 74	5 12	26 86
°Index to the Abhidánappadípiká	78	—	1,000	172 89	75 35	248 24
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: °Vol. XI., No. 40, 1890 ..	84	—	500	201 4	53 30	254 34
†Vol. XI., No. 41, 1890 ...	160	—	525	295 6	14 41	309 47
°Vol. XII., No. 43, 1892 ...	32	—	500	181 90	55 57	237 47
†Vol XIII., No. 44, 1893 ...	112	—	500	223 74	27 7	250 81
†Proceedings 1889–90	64	—	—	117 30	—	117 30
°District Manuals: Province of Uva	44	—	150	57 94	14 59	72 53
°† Do. North-Central Province (preliminary)	30	—	—	56 73	—	56 73
Do. Nuwara Eliya District	206	—	150	518 56	42 74	561 30
°Meghadúta Sannaya, by the Hon. T. B. Panabokke ...	37	—	1,000	116 20	58 17	174 37
°Ummagga Játaka (4th edition)	212	—	1,000	378 13	176 58	554 71
°Catalogue and Handbook of the Ceylon Court, Chicago Exhibition	51	—	3,106	537 77*g*	505 12	1,042 89
Extract from the Púja̱wali̱ya, a History of Ceylon (Siṇh.)	76	—	150	110 59	12 64	123 23
† Do. (English)	28	—	—	46 54	—	46 54
†Mugdhabódha, Siṇhalese translation of Sanscrit Grammar	184	—	500	295 10	56 18	351 28
†Rules and Regulations, Railway Telegraphs	34	—	1,000	51 5	—	51 5
Miscellaneous	60	—	—	92 8*h*	34 31	126 39
	2,022	—	—	4,060 84	1,280 64	5,341 48

Column 5 includes the following for Stereotyping:—*a* Rs. 6·50, *b* Rs. 28·82, *c* Rs. 6·23, *d* Rs. 23·14, *e* Rs. 4·46 *f* Rs. 6·68, *g* Rs. 6·45, *h* Rs. 5·58.

NAME OF WORK. [* = Brought forward † = Unfinished.]	No. of Pages. Composed.	No. of Pages. Reprinted from Stereos	No. of Copies printed	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Crown 8vo.						
°District Classification of Schools for 1893	22	—	200	17 65	9 6	26 71
Do. do. 1894	58	—	250	109 38	10 54	119 92
°Akshara Sikshá, a Siṇhalese Primer	4	—	500	12 24	13 37	25 61
Siṇhalese First Book (10th edition), 45th thousand ...	—	42	6,000	66 54	149 63	216 17
First Standard Reader (8th edition), 35th thousand ...	—	24	8,000	53 13	119 18	172 31
Second do. (10th edition), 35th thousand ...	—	76	5,000	97 61*i*	212 43	310 4
Third do. (7th edition), 17th thousand ...		80	3,000	69 2	139 54	208 56
Fourth do. (7th edition), 8th thousand ...	—	106	1,000	42 67*j*	59 82	102 49
Do. do. (8th edition), 11th thousand ...	—	106	3,000	84 48	176 7	260 55
Fifth do. (9th edition), 7th thousand	—	98	1,000	39 45	57 85	97 30
Do. do. (10th edition), 8th thousand ...	-	98	1,500	43 54	88 82	132 36
Sixth do. (7th edition)	—	106	1,000	45 76*k*	67 40	113 16
Do do. (8th edition), 11th thousand ...	—	106	500	31 93	32 83	64 76
Seventh do. (7th edition), 4th thousand ...	-	86	1,000	42 40*l*	51 74	94 14
Eighth do. (5th edition), 3rd thousand ...	—	110	1,000	192 98*m*	65 80	258 78
Sukhópadesaya (7th edition), 10th thousand ...	—	76	1,000	30 68	45 56	76 24
Lessons on Domestic Economy (Siṇhalese), 2nd edition ...	—	62	500	81 86*n*	19 3	100 89
°Maddiya Wibhágaya: the Evils of Drinking and Smoking (Siṇhalese)	26	—	3,000	87 52	122 55	210 7
Rules and Regulations, Ceylon Government Railways ...	24	—	2,000	122 33	124 59	246 92
Catalogue of Books, &c., for sale at Public Instruction Office	24	—	500	36 17	8 56	44 73
Railway Working Time Tables	128	—	—	304 38	108 58	412 96
Handbook to the R. B. Gardens, Pérádeniya (4th edition)	48	—	1,000	68 74	31 87	100 61
	334	1,176	—	1,680 46	1,714 82	3,395 28
Foolscap 8vo						
Primer of Agriculture (5th edition)	—	124	2,000	61 58	106 6	167 64
Police Pocket Manual	—	52	410	9 49	9 56	19 5
Siṇhalese Diary, 1894	276	—	2,500	304 43	308 47	612 90
Miscellaneous	24	—	—	16 29	2 47	18 76
	300	176	—	391 79	426 56	818 35
Foolscap 12mo.						
Regimental Rules of the Ceylon Volunteers ...	—	—	200	6 34	—	6 34
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,021	1,962	—	36,232 74	9,756 86	45,989 60
	13,983*					

* Reduced to a common standard of foolscap folio = 10,049.

Column 5 includes the following for Stereotyping :—*i* Rs. 1·11, *j* 89c., *k* Rs. 2·70, *l* Rs. 1·46, *m* Rs. 26·03, *n* Rs. 14·80.

II.—JOBWORK.

Statement showing the Number and Value of Printed Forms, &c., supplied to Public Departments in 1893.

[Where * is prefixed forms are issued for payment; to the remainder the issue is free, though nominal allowances are allotted, to the extent of which they draw for authorized forms direct upon the Government Printer. The values are calculated upon a fixed scale of charges: to ascertain the *cost*, 14·42 per cent. should be deducted.]

Departments.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs. c.
Civil Departments.		
H. E. the Governor ...	2,798	25 0
Secretariat	149,182	1,892 63
—— Record Office ...	40,845	249 71
Treasury	33,971	300 16
Audit Office	50,085	654 92
Provincial Agencies (exclusive of Village Communities):		
Western	345,138	2,576 47
Central	174,695	1,872 96
Northern	145,769	1,288 59
Southern	275,184	2,118 82
Eastern	135,113	1,164 62
North-Western ...	196,265	1,723 35
North-Central ...	69,552	651 82
Uva	87,699	749 5
Sabaragamuwa ...	112,358	620 95
*Road Committees:		
Western Province ...	448,578	1,431 69
Central " ...	132,649	368 36
Northern " ...	153,703	277 89
Southern " ...	238,347	586 43
Eastern " ...	65,094	147 42
North-Western Province ...	203,229	538 17
North-Central " ...	42,487	120 57
Uva	83,194	265 88
Sabaragamuwa ...	173,079	514 58
Public Works	650,060	6,137 35
Survey	63,154	434 76
Customs:		
Western Province ...	574,581	1,405 18
Northern " ...	24,519	148 97
Southern " ...	37,492	80 86
Eastern " ...	7,748	52 76
Masters Attendant:		
Colombo	13,605	74 87
Galle	1,577	18 76
Post and Telegraphs ...	3,760,983	16,455 69
Public Instruction ...	166,182	1,706 57
Registration	794,479	7,865 41
Conservator of Forests ...	56,931	435 66
*Railway (including Railway Store)	4,687,274	11,011 22
*Railway Extension ...	86,506	816 94
Medical: Civil Department ...	708,528	4,932 75
Medical: *Estates Branch ...	274,000	1,962 75
Colonial Store (exc. Railway Store)	41,416	611 22
Botanic Gardens	1,386	7 35
Museum	7,416	53 36
Ecclesiastical	357	4 90
Loan Board	330	3 12
*Savings Bank	28,900	132 40
Colombo Harbour Works ...	3,543	34 60
Colombo Water Works ...	9,300	48 89
Central Irrigation Board ...	2,747	59 58
Ceylon Volunteers ...	4,100	23 5
*Municipalities	1,109	41 21
*Local Boards	86,121	406 71
Widows' Pension Fund ...	1,512	2 56
*Board of Trade (Lighthouses) ...	200	2 86
Government Printer ...	24,942	75 70
Miscellaneous	20,466	130 65
Total, Civil Departments ...	15,507,628	75,068 99
Judicial Departments.		
Police:		
Inspector-General ...	284,879	2,773 84
Western Province ...	27,281	341 10
Central " ...	33,793	255 1
Northern " ...	9,600	89 47
Southern " ...	15,398	254 37
Eastern " ...	4,054	63 35
Carried forward ...	15,882,633	78,846 13

Departments.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	15,882,633	78,846 13
Police—*contd.*		
North-Western Province ...	4,300	41 71
Uva	10,551	106 52
Sabaragamuwa ...	14,579	32 78
Prisons	169,247	2,190 59
Supreme Court	8,175	65 95
Attorney-General's Department...	11,946	98 58
District Courts:		
Anurádhapura ...	4,914	34 86
Colombo	9,956	87 64
Galle	6,097	54 66
Jaffna	8,645	76 87
Kalutara	4,795	38 11
Kandy	6,353	50 0
Mátara	7,439	49 34
District and Minor Courts:		
Badulla	20,000	104 11
Batticaloa	21,144	99 22
Chilaw	24,155	111 92
Kégalla	15,357	82 31
Kurunégala	27,141	166 89
Mannár	6,876	46 66
Mullaittivu	3,942	26 51
Negombo	22,780	132 46
Puttalam	17,190	76 91
Ratnapura	25,472	114 35
Tangalla	18,277	93 64
Trincomalee	14,554	83 83
Vavuniya	9,049	52 53
Minor Courts:		
Anuradhapura ...	7,242	51 91
Avisáwélla and Pasyála ...	23,047	71 4
Balapitiyamódara ...	17,102	74 14
Colombo Court of Requests	20,399	217 91
Colombo Police Court ..	32,062	158 3
Do. (Joint) ...	7,516	34 93
Do. (Itinerating) ...	22,580	115 29
Galle	66,617	220 20
Galagedara	14,021	67 44
Gampola	19,255	92 45
Hambantota	3,421	20 3
Jaffna	44,540	186 46
Haldummulla and Balangoda	9,109	50 20
Hatton	15,772	109 24
Kalutara	23,164	90 40
Kandy	29,462	140 71
Kayts ..	14,060	70 97
Mátara	26,893	122 74
Mátalé	9,643	51 84
Nuwara Eliya and Maturata	10,500	59 97
Panaduré	29,397	102 8
Panwila and Urugala ...	8,326	58 77
Pt. Pedro and Chávakachchéri	37,088	146 42
Fiscals.		
Western Province ...	176,271	1,057 31
Central " ...	47,461	249 74
Northern " ...	112,191	817 55
Southern " ...	107,585	810 33
Eastern " ...	30,679	272 18
North-Western Province ...	56,423	358 25
North-Central " ...	5,080	37 25
Uva	11,581	114 88
Sabaragamuwa ...	22,036	146 45
Village Communities:		
Western Province ...	54,205	284 41
Central " ...	95,995	360 99
Northern " ...	3,335	6 42
Southern " ...	64,050	493 28
Eastern " ...	70,525	298 59
North-Western Province ...	71,875	521 7
North-Central " ...	53,130	225 22
Uva	8,400	35 92
Sabaragamuwa ...	53,900	111 35
Total ...	17,911,505	91,479 44

Add (*vide* Section III. of Report)	[Brought down ...	Rs. 91,479·44
For Postage and Telegraph stamp printing	... ... "	1,620·53
For Railway tickets ...	... ... "	612·63
	Grand Total ...	Rs. 93,712·60